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INTRODUCTION.

The story of Hannibal as prepared by me is an ex gratia performance. I realized that no one else could command the materials and that I might not much longer be in position to serve a public which has so often honored me. A course of extreme physical and mental suffering has greatly impeded the work, much to the impairment of whatever merit it may possess. I am nowise pecuniarily interested or involved in the enterprise. Neither will I accept from any one any favor or testimonial in lieu of recompense. I trust that the people of Hannibal will value my work the more as a labor of love and a tribute of my imperishable regard.

THOMAS H. BACON.

Hannibal, Mo., May 5, 1905.

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A MIRROR OF HANNIBAL

CONTAINING

A MOST COMPLETE AND AUTHENTIC HISTORY

OF THE CITY FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT DAY; COMPRISING ALSO A MOST PERFECT HISTORY OF THE STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD ERAS, AND A COMPLETE GEOLOGICAL REVIEW OF THE LOCALITY, BY THOS. H. BACON, EDITOR.

A WORD PICTURE OF HANNIBAL,

THE METROPOLIS OF NORTHEAST MISSOURI, BY SIDNEY J. ROY, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPERPLATE REPRODUCTIONS OF VIEWS TAKEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK, PORTRAYING THE SCENIC BEAUTY OF THE LOCALITY, MANY OF THE CITY'S HANDSOME RESIDENCES, AND NUMEROUS OTHER ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

A HISTORY OF COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION,

GIVING A CORRECT IDEA OF THE COMMERCIAL RESOURCES OF HANNIBAL AND A DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY OF ITS MANY ENTERPRISING, INFLUENTIAL AND PROSPEROUS BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT

CONTAINING FAMILY BIOGRAPHIES AND PORTRAITS OF TWO HUNDRED LEADING HANNIBAL CITIZENS AND BUSINESS MEN.

CONTAINING ALSO ARTICLES CONTRIBUTED BY HANNIBAL'S MOST PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN, AMONG THEM HON. W. A. MUNGER, PROF. R. B. D. SIMONSON, REVS. C. F. DREWES, LEVI MARSHALL, C. B. BOVING, C. J. CHASE, E. P. LITTLE, JESSE CHAPPELL, JAS. CARLYON, COLONEL JOHN L. ROBARDS, MRS. P. D. FISHER AND MRS. LYMAN P. MUNGER.

223411

C. P. GREENE, ed.,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

UNION LABEL

HANNIBAL, MO.

1905.

HERBERT TOMLINSON,

"MAKER OF PICTURES"

And by whom the likenesses reproduced in this volume were executed.

PREFACE.

In producing this work, it has been the desire of the publisher to faithfully portray the many advantages possessed by Hannibal as a manufacturing and commercial center, its scenic beauties, residential attractions, its population of progressive, highly cultured and enterprising people, and in fact to set forth as clearly as possible, as though reflected in a mirror, the City of Hannibal as a whole and in detail as it appears to-day.

The Historical section, dealing with Hannibal of the past, is the result of a lifetime's observation, research and close study of his native city, by that most brilliant lawyer and faithful citizen, Judge Thomas H. Bacon, to whom the writer is indebted for the manuscript. It is beyond doubt the only authentic and complete history of Hannibal ever published, and as its appearance in this volume causes the work to become of inestimable value to the residents of the city, Judge Bacon will receive the gratitude of an appreciative community.

In presenting "The Mirror of Hannibal" to residents of the city, it is with the full knowledge that there must be a few errors (typographical) within its pages; otherwise it would be distinct in character from any other book compiled by human hands, absolute perfection never yet having been reached.

In compiling the descriptive matter on the city of to-day, the publisher has been aided incalculably by many of our best citizens and has labored untiringly to produce that which would reflect credit on the city, its industries, its citizens and environments. In this connection, the Publisher feels greatly under obligation to Hon. W. A. Munger, Hon. S. J. Roy, Rev. C. F. Drewes, Rev. Levi Marshall, Mrs. Lyman P. Munger, Mrs. P. D. Fisher, Mrs. W. L. Pound and others who have so ably assisted him.

Mr. T. B. Morris, editor of the Courier-Post, and Mr. John A. Knott, editor of the Journal, have given the Publisher the free use of the columns of their papers and have been exceedingly kind and courteous in every way in their power, toward this enterprise.

The Standard Printing Company executed the press work and binding of the "Mirror." They, as well as the McMein Printing Company, to whom a large share of the work has been entrusted, the Quincy Photo Engraving Company, of Quincy, Ill., and Mr. H. Tomlinson, photographer, by whom many of the portraits reproduced in the work were executed, have done their work in such a manner that it need not be spoken of; it needs only to be inspected to be spoken of in the highest terms. The writer wishes to extend his most heartfelt thanks to Judge Bacon for his valued assistance and also to assure other citizens who have contributed to the success of the "Mirror" of his gratitude and appreciation of their support and encouragement.

To those also who have by their subscriptions made it possible to produce this work, the writer extends his thanks, with the hope that, after a careful examination of the "Mirror," they will without exception, feel justified in having done so.

To name all the citizens of the city who have rendered favors would be a task of considerable magnitude, but their courtesies are remembered and duly appreciated.

And, lastly, to those newly found friends, who have throughout his residence here reposed so much confidence in him, the writer feelingly extends assurances of his gratitude and heartfelt appreciation of their kindness and support.

The "Mirror of Hannibal" is now submitted to those who have become its patrons and the public generally. The Publisher believes, in all truth, that he has more than fulfilled his promise and does not therefore fear to trust the book to the inspection of the most exacting patrons and the severest critics. As it grows older, it will be fuller of interest; and when, in days to come, its pages will be read by children yet unborn, it is hoped that they may be, not only entertained, but instructed by its perusal, and that it will be regarded, as some have been pleased to pronounce it, a valuable contribution to the written history, not only of our city and county, but to our great and beloved state.

Very respectfully,

C. P. GREENE, Publisher.

Contents AND Index.

Introduction i
Portrait—C. P. Greene ii
Title Page iii
Portrait—Herbert Tomlinson iv
Preface .....v-vi
Contents .....vii to xix
Biography—Thos. H. Bacon .....xx to xxii
Frontispiece—Thos. H. Bacon xxiii
Part I xxiv

PART I.

Chap. 1—Local Geology 1-21
Introduction 1
The Drift 1-5
Boulders 5-7
Pipe Clay 7-8
Rock Crust 8-9
Fossils 9
Burlington Limestone 9-11
Hannibal Marble 11-12
Bird Rocks 12-13
Chouteau Limestone 13
Vermicular Sandstone 13-14
Hannibal Shale 14-15
Louisiana Limestone 16-19
Hamilton Shale 19
Onondaga Limestone 19
The Upper Silurian 20
The Lower Silurian 20-21
Chap. 2—The Broad Axe Tract 21-26
Chap. 3—Gravel Road System 26-29
Chap. 4—The Railroad Era 30
Hannibal & St. Joe R. R. 30-43
Hannibal & Naples R. R. 43-44
Hannibal & Central Mo. R. R. 44-47
St. Louis, Keokuk & N. W. R. R. 47-49
St. Louis & Hannibal R. R. Co. 49
Wabash Railroad Co. 50
Chap. 5—Hannibal Ferry 51-54
Chap. 6—The Steamboat Era 55-75
Chap. 7—Colonial Settlement; Territorial Settlers; Town of Hannibal; Village of Hannibal; City of Hanbal 76-96
Chap. 8—The Sni Island 961
Chap 26—Local Archaeology 582
Hannibal Personalities 584
Reminiscences 587

PART II.

Hannibal To-day—Illustrated.

Future of Hannibal 98
Location 100
As a Municipality 101
Board of Public Works 102
Electric Power 102
Tax Rate 102
Courts 103
U. S. Court 103
Fire Department 104
Hannibal Post Office 104
Money Order Department 104
Finance 106
Property Valuation 106
Population 106
Health Statistics 107
Drainage and Sewerage 107
Death Rate 108
Water Supply 108
Gas 109
Street Railroad 110
Transportation 110
(1) Railroads and Steamboats 110
As a Railroad Center 112
Weather Bureau 114-116
Summary of Advantages Possessed by Hannibal 116
History of Commercial Organization 118-127
The South River Levee 127-129

EDUCATIONAL—RELIGIOUS—SOCIAL.

The Churches—Illustrated.

Pages 187-219.

Introduction by Rev. Levi Marshall 187-188
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church 190-192
Christian Church 192-194
Methodist, Park 199-200
Presbyterian 194-196
Methodist, Broadway 200-203
Methodist, Hope Street 211-213
Methodist, Arch Street 209-211
Baptist, Fifth Street 215-219
Catholic, Immaculate Conception 203-205
Baptist, Calvary 207-209
Congregational, Pilgrim 213-215
Episcopal 196-199
MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY 259-263

The Schools—Illustrated.

Pages 219-231.

Introduction by Prof. R. B. D. Simonson 219
High School 227
St. Joseph's Academy 231
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran School 231
Hannibal Commercial College 150

Clubs—Illustrated.

Pages 233-245.

Introductory—Musical Culture, by C. F. D. .....Pages 245-249
Women's, The 238
Book, The 244
Labinnah, The 235
Country, The 233
The Sni E'carte Hunting and Fishing 245

Public Buildings.

Pages 249-256.

Federal Building 250
Park Theatre 251
Library, Garth Memorial 249-257
Hospital, Levering 252
Depot, Union 249
Marion County Court House 249

Hotels.

Mark Twain 180
Windsor 180
Kettering 182
Morton 180
Conklin 182
Depot 182

PROPER NAME INDEX.

A

Arthur, Robt 69
Avery, L. K.....209
Averill, W. C.....219
Alger, Chas..... 237-233
Allender, Jno. J.....237
Allshouse, E. J.....237
Anderson, Chas. H.....237
Alger, Mrs. C. M.....241
Ashmore, Miss Gertrude 243
Appler, Miss Mamie.....217
Albertson, Cyrus.....125-124-237
Arnold, T. B..... 125
Amick, J. A.....128
Annals of St. Louis..... 77
Anderson, Miss Russie..... 233
Alexander, A. D.....92-96b
Anderson, Paul..... 92
Alexander, Mary E.....96b

B

Bacon, Miss Ethel.....233
Bates, Edward..... 66
Bates. W. N..... 39
Belcher, Chas 64
Bluehm, Prof..... 70
Blair, John I..... 49
Brady, Jas. W..... 51
Brace, Hon. Theodore..... 25
Broadhead, Dr. G. C..... 5
Browning, Hon. O. H..... 37
Bouvet, Mathurin..... 77
Buchanan's Addition..... 7
Bulkley, Capt. A. W..... 12
Bulklin, Thos. B 32
Bridgford, Jas.....194
Boving, Rev. Chas. B.....194
Brewington, E. Douglas..... 199
Brown, T. A.....243-237-199
Breeding, Mrs. Nance..... 2 9
Bloom, Miss Ida.....209
Brown, J. E.....209
Birch, Mrs. S. A.....215
Boggs, Mr..... 24
Baskett, Miss Ethelyn.....233
Boughton, Miss Helen..... 233
Bishop, Dr. F. A.....237
Boughton, J. H.....237
Baskett, Mrs. J. N.....243
Brashears Bros 125
Bowen, Geo. W.....125
Brown, J. J.....125
Busby, Rev. W. C.....96f 207-219
Banks, Mrs. H. L.....217
Bender, W. L.....219
Brashears, Mrs. Geo.....125-219-243
Brown, John J , Jr.....125-238
Baker, Wm. P.....233-237
Bozarth, Mrs. J. R 233-237
Bray, Elmer.....233
Breeding, Mrs. C. E.....233
Brewington, Miss Louise 233
Briggs, S. E 233
Browder, F. E.....233
Brown, Geo. A.....233
Briggs, Miss Bessie..... 235
Bounds, Dr. E. H 237
Brewington, Jos. R.....237
Brewington, E. D.....237
Brinkman, Jos.....237
Browder, F. E.....237
Bush, J. M 245
Bluff City Shoe Factory..... 122
Bowles, J. J.....125
Bareis, Geo.....125
Bluff City Telephone Co..... 125
Bassen & Spencer..... 125
Brown, D. A.....125
Baskett, Dr. J. N..... 219
Blackburn, W. F.....96g
Boone, Daniel.....96n
Berry, Major Taylor..... 96b-96c-22
Brewington, R. D 96f
Bates, Moses D 56-84-6 90-96b-96c-96j-96k
Bower, Chas. H 583
Bushman, R. M..... 583
Beckwith, J. Carroll.....584
Bulkley, Capt. Luzerne 587
Babb, Joseph 588
Bodine, R. N.....589
Banzhaf, Maj. Chas.....961
Barron, M. M 586
Boggs, L. W..... 82
Benton, Senator..... 90-82
Bertram, J. C 84
Bird, Abraham..... 84
Bird, Thompson..... 85-96a-96b-96c
Bird, John 85
Bird, Wm 85
Bird, Mary.....85-96a
Billon, Frederick 77
Barton, David..... 89
Barton, Joshua..... 90
Benton, Thos. H.... 90
Bird, ... 91- 92
Briggs, Rhoda..... 95
Bowen, S. A..... 96
Bryan, Benj.....96a

C

Campbell, Robt..... 64
Cameron, Capt. Neil..... 69
Caples, Russell B 23
Caples, Rev. Wm. G..... 24
Clark, Geo. Rogers..... 80
Clemens, Samuel L.....31-25-586
Clemens, Jno. M..... 30
Conlon, Thos. R 14
Conway, Capt. Jos..... 24
Cooper, David L..... 44

Corthell, E. L. 54
Cones, Dr. Elliott 55-76
Craig, Gen. Jas. H. 48-42
Carter, E. C. 237-233-197
Chase, C. J. 203
Cramer, Mrs. I. M. 209
Cramer, J. M. 209
Carter, B. M. 209
Carlyon, Rev. J. T. 213
Cash, James 215
Carl, Miss Anna 217
Cole, Rev. Horace W. 219
Cook, Miss Pearl 219
Cornell, T. B. 219
Chamberlain, Mrs. W. F. 243-245
Campbell, Jno 237-233
Carter, Miss Nell 233
Castle, Harlan 233
Chilton, Mrs. J. C. 233-237
Chinn, W. R. 126-235
Conlon, Miss Sadie 235
Conlon, Jno. B. 235
Conlon, Miss Mary 235
Crawford, Miss Anna 235
Cruikshank, J. J. 125-237-124-235
Coons, Miss Lena 235
Craft, Miss Lavinia 235
Chowning, Mrs. Thos. 243-235
Carter, Geo. H. 237-235
Carter, S. R. 237-235
Conger, A. M. 237
Cruikshank, C. A. 237
Collins, Mrs. G. A. 243
Carter, Shepherd & Co. 126
Cobb & Co. 126
Carlile Bros. 126
Castle, Geo. A. 126
Carter, S. M. 219
Cruikshank, Mrs J. L. 233
Curts, R. A. 235-237
Catlett, Capt. Jno. E. 96i
Cruikshank, Jno. J. 96j
Clark, Chas. N. 96e
Cleaver & Mitchell 96h
Cooper Family 81
Clark, Wm. 84
Clayton, Mrs. Geo. D. 87
Clifton, W. B. 92
Churchill, S. 92
Campbell, Alex. 96
Curtis, S. R. 96g

D

Dana's Mineralogy 3
Daulton's Branch 2
Davis, J. T. 52
Dowling, Jno. D. 34
Dean, Henry Clay 36
Draper, Zachariah G. 31
Duff, Jno. & Co. 36
Dudding, Jos. 59
Dubach, David 40
Davidson, Commodore 72
Davis, Mrs. John 199
Davenport, Rev. C. M. 200
Dennis, Miss Jessie 207
Dugger, J. L. 215
Dulany, Geo. W. 96j-120-123-124-233-237
DeGaris, Chas. 235
DeGaris, Miss Aileen 235
Davidson, Miss Aileen 235
Drescher, W. F. 126-125-235-236
Drescher, Miss Edna 235
Dulany, T. G. 235-237-243
Dulany, W. H. Jr. 235-237
Dunmire, Mrs. J. W. 235-237-243
Davidson, Helm 235-237
Dakin, W. J. 236
Dakin, H. E. 237
DeGaris, Ed. 126-237
DeWitt, W. H. 237
Drescher, A. B. 237
Duffy, J. M. 237
Drescher, Mrs. W. H. 243
Dulany, Mrs. D. M. 194-235-243
Davidson, Hon. J. F. 124
Dubach, F. L. 124
Dreyer, Jno. 126
Dulany & Dulany 126
Davis, Rev. H. L. 209
Dakin, Mrs. H. E. 243
Davidson, Mrs. J. F. 243
Dulany, Mrs. G. W. 243
Drescher, Mrs. A. B. 243
Dakin, H. F. 245
Dickason, Wm. 126
Duffy-Trowbridge 96h
Dulany, D. M. 96j
Dulany, Wm. H. 96j
Draper, Z. G. 92-96
Drane, Col. R. 96h

E

Elzea, Henry S. 2
Eads, Capt 52
England, John 190
Ellis, D. D. 209
Eddy, Miss Martha 219
Eichenberger, Miss Katie 235
Ellis, Miss Clifton 235
Elting, P. S. 238
Essig, Peter 126
Elgin & Richmond 126
Eichenberger, R. & A. 126
Edinburg Review 3
Eddy, Wm. 200
Elliott, Mrs. J. W. 243
Elliott, Mrs. Robt. 243
Elliott, Miss Katherine 243
Elliott, Robt. 257-586

F

Ferguson, Col. 35
Fagg, Hon. T. J. C. 11
Foss, Diedrich 12
Fry, Jno. 13
Fisher, A. J. 215
Furlong, Roy R. 233-238
Fitzgerald, Wm. J. 233-236 238
Funston, Johnston 233
Farmer, Miss Doris 235
Fisher, Mrs. P. D. 235-243-245
Fette, Mrs. C. M. 235-238
Funston, Miss Bettie 235
Farmer, J. O. 126-238
Fisher, Phin. M. 238
Fowkes, E. 126-238
Frost, N. D. 238-243
Fisher, Mrs. J. E. 241-243
Forrester, Mrs. G. L. 243

F. & M. Bank....126
Frazier, L. E....128
Flagg, V., Palmyra....38
Fette, C. M....235
Foster, Dr. T. J....96h
Fulton, Maj. Hugh....96f
Fiske, Prof....87
Foreman, Aaron....83
Finn, Huckleberry....95
Fowler, Jos. W....96a
Forrest, Gen....586

G

Garth, David J....96d-31
Gaty, McCune & Glasby....64
Gentry, Richard....22
Glascock, David....51
Glascock, Stephen....52
Gore, Thos. D....35
Gore, Joshua C....35-589
Gratiot, Chas....79
Grimard, Jean Baptiste....22
Goldsworthy, Mrs. M. M....209
Gilbert, R. N....219
Graham, Mrs. E. S....219
Goodson, Mrs. R. B....233-238
Goodier, Miss Elsie....233
Gleason, Miss Margaret....235
Gibbs, Giles....235
Grisard, F. L....238
Gray, Mrs. Gretta....243
Gibbs & Sons....126
Garth, Mrs. John H....124-243-199
Gleason, Mrs. J. L....235
Goodlett, Mrs. R. M....243
Garth, Jno. H....96d
Glascock, Stephen....96j-92-93-96e
Greathouse, Wm....455-586
Green, Hon Moses P....96
Guernsey, Mrs....96e
Green, Gen. Martin E....96i
Gore, Jonathan....589
Gamble, H. R....82
Gentry, R....82
Green, Gen'l Duff....83
Glover, Campbell & Buckner....96b

H

Hafner, D. H....238
Hambaugh, Thos. C....35
Hampton, Dr....6
Hawkins, Jameson F....96k-51-46-7-37-586
Harrison, Hon. Wm. P....27
Harrison, S. J....31
Hafner, Daniel L....51
Hewitt, Clarissa....47
Hilt, Nicholas....14
Holliday, Wm....44
Holcombe, Prof....57
Hunt, Godfrey & Co....25
Hyde, Jordan W....51
Hinde, W. H....200
Hall, Mrs. Geo. H....207
Hall, Mrs. W. M....209
Herron, Walker....219
Hoskins, Thos....219
Hall, W. S....219
Herron, Wm....209
Herring, Jas. A....233
Harrison, Miss Elizabeth....233-433
How, Mrs. C. A....233-238
Hawes, Jake J....233
Helmick, G. D....238
Hixson, F. W....233-238
Hatch, Miss Emma....243
Hatch, Miss S. R....243
Hodgdon, Mrs. F. T....243
Harris, Mrs. Herbert....243
Holme, Miss Mary....243
Hatch, Hon. W. H....114
Hannibal Cigar Co....126
Hodgdon, F. T....233-237-238
Helm, Miss Florence....233
Hatch, Mrs. W. M....235
Hall, Mrs. R. P....235-238-245
Holme, J. T....237-338
Hays, Dr. W. H....238
Hard, C. M....238
Heather, H. Clay....238
Hill, Louis P....238
Hunt, W. E....238
Hatch, Mrs. W. H....240-243
Hayward, Mrs. C. T....240
Hall, Mrs. S. T....243
Hotchkiss, Miss Lulu....243
Holme, John T....120-236
Hinton, Jas. P....123-124-238-245
Hofbauer, David....125-126
Hixson Hardware Co....126
Hannibal Creamery Co....126
Helm, J. C....126-243-245
Hannibal Produce Co....126
Heil, Wm....126
Hannibal Oil Co....126
Hutchinson Bros....126
Holmes-Dakin Cigar Co....126
Herl, J. B....126
Hannibal Trust Co....126
Hogan & Gough....126
Hendren, L. C....128
Helm, John B....96d-200
Holcombe, A. E....91
Hewitt, James....92
Hawkins, Thos. W....96f
Hixson, Rev. B. F....96f
Holliday, Mrs. R. T....96g
Hunt, Maj. Josiah....7-96g-96i
Hayward, Col. Jno. T. K....42-96k
Harris, Geo. B....584
Hawkins, Capt. Elijah....586
Harrison, General....81
Hennepin, Fr....83
Flint, Fr....83
Howell, Mrs. W....91
Howell, W. J....91
Holliday, Judge J. M....96g

I

Isbister, Robt....197
Indorf, Jno....238

J

Jackson, General....81
Jackson, C. F....82-96g
Jones, Mary....84
Jameson, S....92
Johnson, E. P....25
Johnson, Margaret....58
Jones, Wm. B....217
Jones, Mrs. Jno. E....243-245-233

Jones, Allender....233
Jones, Jno. E. Jr....238
Johnson, A. S....233
Journal Printing Co....126

K

Keyes, Prof....8-9
Kahl, Henry....190
Kriegbaum, H. B....209
Keagy, Rev. Franklin....215
Kenyon, A....215
Kansteiner, Fred....125-233
Kabler, Miss Juanita....235
King, Miss Mary....235
Knighton, Milton....235
Knott, Miss Elizabeth....235
Kenton, Simon....96n
Kerr, H. M....238
Knott, Jno. A....238
Kaley, Miss Amelia....243
Kettering, Mrs. C.A....243
Kelly, F. L....126-245
Kansteiner, Wm....126
Kaup, Otis....126
Key, Jas. R....126
Kahl, Fred M....126

L

LeConte's Geology....2
Lindell Bluffs....2
Lakenan Robt. F....96k-31
Lakenan & Sunderland....38
Lander, Judge Harry, (dec.)....25
Lamb, Hon. A. W....33
Lesh & Norris....124
Little, Rev. E. P....76
Lowe, Henry, (dec.)....13
Lyon, Jno. W....53
League, Wm. T....126-200
League, Miss Nettie....243 235
Lathrop, Frank....235
Logan, Will....235
Little, Miss Alice....235
Little, Miss Isabel....235
Little, Harold....235
Loudon, Mrs. W. T....243-238-235
Lowrie, T. J....237
Lamb, C. T....238
Lee, C. N....238
Lesem, Jos....238
Logan, H. K....243-238
Logan, Jno. R....238
Lane, Mrs. D. O....124-243
Loomis, Mrs. Byron....243
Lewis, Capt. C. J....96j-236-245-126-123
Lane & McNally....126
Logan Shoe Co....126
Lear, N. J....126
Loetterle, Jno....126
Liepold Bros....126
Lambrecht, Geo. J....126
Loomis, B. A....126
Local Acts....37
Latham, B. F....207
Latham, Hattie....207
Latham, Hope....207
Latham, Mollie....207
Levering. A. R....96f-123-219-235-238
Levering, Mrs. A. R....243
Lovett, Mrs. F. W....243
Landau Bros....126
Leonard, A....22-96c-82-96b
Lowe, Jacob....91
Longworth,....92
Lyon, Gen....96h

M

Mahan, D. D....235-237
Missouri Geological Survey....5
Mahan, Geo. A...96j-74-124-125-233-235-237-243
Meredith, Dr. Hugh....26
Mitchell, D. T....22
McDowell, Dr....18
Moffet, Erasmus M....31
Moffet, Wm....31
Morris, John....51
Moss, D. H....44
Morris, Henry....51
Murray, Col....48
Mangles, Miss Catherine....192
Middeldorf, Prof. F. J....192
McVeigh, J. H....194-237
Marshall, Rev. Levi....192
Morris, Mrs. H. F....199-243
Meyer, A. F....215
McKinley, Miss Elizabeth....235-243-245
Marshall, Miss Sara....235
Millard, Harry....235
Moore, Geo. V....235
Moenius, Miss Martha....235
Moreno, Mrs. T....235-237-245
McDonald, J. J....237
Merriman, Marcus....235
Munger, L. P....235-237
McIntyre, Myra....235
Marvin, H. E....237
Miller, Henry....237-584
Morris, C. M....237
McIntyre, R. R....123-125-237
McKinley, A. B....237-243
McMaster, E. G....128-237
McNally, Jas. E....237
Moore, Geo C....245
Munger, Hon. W. A....120-125-199-235-236
Miller & Worley....125
Manning & Brown....125
Murphy & Lampton....125
Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co....125
Mueller, Chas. L....125
Modisett, H. M....125
McPherson, A. E....125
Morris, T. B....126-237
McIntyre, Frank P....126
McTurner, Jno....128
Marion History....32
McLaughlin, Rev. M. J....205
Meyer, Mrs. J. F....215
Meyer, J. F....237
Munger, Mrs. L. P....243
McDonald, E. C....25-96f-96g
McClure, Geo. W....96h
McKnight, Sumner T....96i
Martin, Chas. R....583
Marvin, Rev. Enoch Mather....584
McDonald, Angus W....25-96d-96f-96g
McFarland, Wm....91
McGill, I. L....92
Mose, R. W....96g

N

Nash, W. H. C 51
Nettleton, Geo. H 32
Norton, W. R 215
Neeper, Dr. H. R 235
Nerlich, H. C 126
Northam, C. H 126
National Bank of Hannibal 126
Nicely, J. W 126
Nipper, A. M 126
Neeper, F. W 235-237-243-245

O

O'Connor, Rev. F. J 208
O'Brien, Dr. F. W 237
Overstreet, J. S 237
O'Hern, Jos 126
O'Donnell Bros 126
Owens, Frank 126

P

Pindell, W. H 237
Pierce, Jonathan 53
Pike, Col. Zebulon M 55
Priest, Dr 14
Pollard, Thos. M 207
Pollard, Mollie F 207
Pollard, J. C 207
Pollard, Mrs. J. C 207
Patterson, Andrew 209
Piper, G. W 215
Piper, J. S 215
Price, Rev. Thurston 215
Poponoe, Miss Florence 217
Pindell, Oscar 219
Pettibone, W. B 124-233-235-236
Paxon, Dr. C. E 235
Porter, Miss Annie 235-243
Pollard, J. B 235
Price, J. B 126-235-237
Price, Miss Agnes 235
Pearson, D. B 237
Perkins, W. T 237
Pettit, C. S 237
Pitts, W. R 237
Plowman, Edward 237
Price, C. G 237-245
Priest, J. E 237
Palms, Francis 96m
Pound, Mrs. W. L 241
Primm, Mrs. J. N 241
Parks Music House 126
Peck, E. J 126
Pine, Judge Geo. W 128
Penfield, Howard 235
Pettibone, Mrs. W. B 243

R

Richards, F. G 126-125
Richards, J. P 44-49-124-39
Rogers, Jno 96f-7
Rollins, Jas. S 31
Rothchild, M. D 4
Robinson, Thos 243-199
Richards, Miss Alice P 199
Roberts, C. M 215
Richmond, Miss Minnie 219
Reid, Dr. Janet 235
Reily, Mrs. S. M 235
Ritchie, W. C 237
Richards, C. M 237
Roth, Dr. W. H 238
Rowe, Jos. E 238
Russell, W. H 238
Ray, Miss M. R 243
Roberts, Johnson & Rand 122
Roth, W. J 124-126-123
Roy, S. J 243-124
Robinson, Robt 125-126
Riemann & Skinner 126
Rendlen Liquor Co 126
Richards, J. P & C. M 126
Raible, J. C 126
Rutherford, P. H 126
RoBards, Archy 96-238-237-126
Riedel, Henry 237-126
RoBards, Capt. A. S 96c-194
Rector vs. Waugh 96c-22
RoBards, J. L 238
Robinson, J. A 238
Rollo, Wesley 588
Ransom, John L 96e
Rector, W. V 82-8
Rector, Elias Col 83-5
Rector, Stephen 96b-83-6
Rector, T. C 85
Richmond & Lakenan 96b-96c

S

Shields, Geo. H 42
Stavely, Jno. W 71
Selmes, Tilden R 51-52
Seward, Wm. H 41
Shackleford, Judge 23
Showalter, Dr 2-13
Shumards, Dr 10
Stewart, R. M 31
Stone, Theophilus 51
Stoddard, Amos 55
Swallow, Prof. G. C 1-94
Swift, Dean 9
Storrs, W. A 125-199
Stillwell, Mrs. R. H 199
Sullivan, Rev. D. F 205
Simmons, Geo. W 207
Simmons, Jennie 207
Smith, Mrs. Mary L 209
Scott, Mrs. H. M 209
Schmidt, Dr. R. S 215
Schnitzer, O. C 215
Schmidt, Mrs. W. A 215
Stoten, Jos 215
Spencer, R. H 125
Sonnenberg, E. H 219-125
Shaffer, Miss Clara 217
Stockton, Miss Minnie 217
Schwarzburg, Will 219
Schmitt, E 235-238
Shryock, Miss Effie 235
Schultz Mrs. S. F 235
Seaton, Miss Lois 235
Settles, E. V 235
Smith, H. D 235
Smith, Mrs. J. F 235
Schofield, M. C 235
Snyder, Miss Edith 235
Stillwell, H. A 235
Strong, Mrs. V. T 243-245-235-238
Sonnenberg, Carl 235
Shepherd, Sarah 235

Shields, D. H.....236-238-245
Sanborn, F. N.....238
Schultz, Ed. P.....238
Settles, A. J.....238
Shepherd, Robt. H.....238
Sibert, J. W.....238
Sirrell, W. R.....238
Sprout, L. P.....238
Sutton, W. H.....238
Stowell, Mrs. A. D.....243
Shields, Geo. H.....42
Sproule, Miss Helen.....243
Simmons, Mrs F. W.....243
Stobernack, Miss.....243
Stillwell, Brison.....71
Schofield, F. L.....128-238-243
Switzler's History.....77
Soulard, Antone Pierre.....87-78
Stevens, B. Q.....219
Seibel, Ed. H.....238
Smith, A. R.....238
Snyder, W. S.....238
Stevens, B F.....238
Stillwell, H. A.....238
Shepherd, Mrs. J. B.....243
Storrs, Hinton, Ice and Coal.....126
Standard Printing Co.....126
Shepard, Carl S.....126
Spencer & McIntyre.....126
Shelvy, Peter.....126
Stillwell, A. J., Meat Market.....126-588
Seibel Bros.....126
Sultzman, Frank.....126
Schultz Furniture Co.....126
Scherz, Chas. T.....126
Strode, Chas. E.....126
Smith, Fallie T.....126
Stolte, Frank.....128
Sonnenberg & Meyer.....126
Snyder, Peter.....96h
Smith, Maj. Rodes.....586
Switzler's History.....81
Shropshire, J. P.....92
Sharman, Geo.....93
Stone, B. W.....96
Smith, Col. R. F.....96g

T

Todd, David.....22
Turner, Judge Jasper.....28
Taylor, Hon. Jno.....32
Talcott, E. B.....34
Troutman, Clarence A.....209
Thorne, Miss Florence.....235
Turner, L. E.....238-236-235
Trimble, Miss Belle.....235
Trowbridge, C. H.....238-237
Treat, J. W.....238
Trickey, C. G.....238
Turner, Mrs. Anna P.....243
Thorne & Andrus.....126
Turner Shoe Co.....126
Tomlinson, H.....126
Theis, F. A.....238-235
Turner, Isaac N.....587
Thompson, Giles.....83
Taliaferro, L.....84
Tessier.....96a
Trumbull, Hon. L.....96e

U

Utterback, Vallie.....207
Utterback, H. A.....207
Utterback, Lizzie.....207
United Planing Mill.....126
Uncle, Remus.....91

V

Vail, Abram B.....96b
Van Buren, Pres.....82
Vail, Col.....85
Vail, Samuel.....85
Vail.....92
Von Phul, H.....92
Vail, Mary.....96a
Vandiver, Mrs. L. A.....235
Voorhis, C.....238

W

Wade, David E.....16
Wright, Prof. Frederick.....1
Wells, Hon. Carty.....32
Wilder, E. P.....39
Winchell, Prof.....2
Whaley, V. H.....124
Wood, Mrs. F.M.....207
Watson, Mrs. Ruth.....213
Watson, C. E.....214
Webster, Edward.....215
Wenkle, H. R.....215
Whitecotton, Jennie.....235
Willson Wm.....238-236-235
Waelder, C. M. Jr.....238
Walmsley, W. J.....238
Weatherly, E. P.....238
Whaley, Geo. S.....238
Wisherd, D. W.....238
Worrell, Mrs. Stanley.....241
Whitecotton, Geo.....126-123
Wilson & Mayes.....126
Walling, S. M.....207
Walker, Chas.....238
Wilson, Mrs. T. C.....243
Wardlaw, Judge H. H.....96e-96f
Wilson, Wm. A.....96h
Walden, Wm.....587
Webb, Arthur B.....588
Winchell, Benj. L.....584
Whaley, Edward.....82
Waugh, Jas. C.....96b

Commercial Hannibal.

Pages 131-162

(1) Summary of Leading Retail Establishments.....132-159
(2) Wholesale Interests.....159-179
(3) Manufacturing.....163

A.

Albertson, Cyrus.....133
Ayres, Albert, M. D.....138
Andrus, Thorne &.....139
Arnold, T. B.....139
Andris, Albert.....148
Anderson, T. L.....158
Aronson, A. & Co.....160
Atlas Portland Cement Co.....171

B.

Boughton, J. H. & Co....160
Buchanan, C. R., cigars....176
Bowen Candy Factory....179
Bluff City Shoe Co....168
Bode, C. A....178
Bassen, Frederick....175
Breeding, Chas....155
Bassen & Spencer....158
Bash, D. A....140
Brewington, W. H....177
Bulkley, C. F....142
Brown, Manning &....571-174
Brinkman, Jos....134
Bowles, J. J....134
Brashears Bros....134
Brothers, Chas....136
Brown, J. B....138
Barrett, P. P....182
Busby, W. C....146
Bareis, Geo....146
Brown, J. J....152
Building Materials, Lime....169
Blanks Books....185
Box Factories....172-179
Brick....173

C.

Cruikshank Lumber & Coal Co....161
Conlon, J. J., Lumber Co....162
Culp, C., Florist....154
Cobb & Co....134
Castle, Geo....139
Courtney Bros....147-142
Clayton, Geo....158
Caler, Chas....155
Curts, R. A....156-185
Cigar Factories....168-174
Cold Storage....174
Cement, Portland....171

D.

Dale, Homer....183
Drescher, W. F....134
Dunbar, M....154
Dreyer A. F....143
Dent, Allen E....159
Drake & Mason....142
Dreyer, Jno. F....175
Denkeler, B....144
Dakin, Holmes Cigar Co....174
Duffy-Trowbridge Co....168

E.

England & Kahl....172
Eales, H. P....140
Elzea, J. A....158
Essig, Peter....142
Elgin & Richmond....148
Eagle Mills....173
Eichenberger Bros....175

F.

Fielder, J. W....146
Fuchs, Jacob....134
Fisher, L. E....137
Farmer, J. O....146
Fassnacht, J. H....155
Free Sites....164
Foundries....169

G.

Gibbs, J. M....152
Givan & Son....140
Grain & Flour....166-173-174
Goddard Grocery Co....160

H.

Hannibal Commercial College....150
Herl, J. B....160
Hixson Hardware Co....145
Heil, Wm....177
Hart & McClure....150
Hainsfurther, Nate....134
Heavenridge, Jno....137
Hofbauer Bros....138
Holtzclaw, C....138
Huss, Jno....146
Heiser, Louis....152
Hannibal Water Co....156
Hannibal Creamery Co....179
Harness....177
Hannibal Lime Co....179
Hannibal Cigar Co....176
Holmes-Dakin Cigar Co....174
Hannibal Oil Co....160
Holmes, E. M., Cigar Co....173
Hannibal Pressed Brick Co....173
Hannibal Milling Co....174
Hannibal Shoe Co....168
Helm, J. C., Box Factory....179

I.

Ice....162
Indorf, Jno....143

J.

Jacoby, Geo. J....145
Jones, Evan, Col....148
Jones, Wm....148
Johnson, M....183

K.

Kahl, F. M....144
Key, Jas. R....153
Kansteiner, Wm....146
Kent, S. G....152
Kaup, Jno....178

L.

Lumber....170-172
Lambrecht, Geo....149
Lear, N. J....155
Logan Bros....142
League, W. T....154
Link, W. J., & Son....144
Liepold Bros....134
Lawson, I. N....144
Loomis, Byron....177
Lane & McNally....148
Lesem, Jos....135
Long, H. P....137
Long, E. C....157

M.

McPherson, A....149
Manning & Brown....174
Mefford & Thompson....148
Mueller, Chas....156
McDonald, J. J....138

Miller & Worley....133
Miller, Fred....142
McCooey, J. H....144
Meyer, J. F., & Co....299

N.

Noel, Geo....133
Nerlich, H. C....139
Nerlich, H. G....140

O.

O'Hern, Joe....136
O'Hern, A. J....182
Owens, Frank....144
O'Donnell Bros....156

P.

Planing Mills....170
Poultry and Eggs....162
Plumbing and Heating....182
Parks Music Co....151
Plowman, Jas. W....158

R.

Roth, W. J....159
Robinson Bros....161
Riedel, H....176
Rutherford, P. H....144
Roberts, Johnson & Rand Co....167
Roderick, S. F....154
Remley, J. W....178
Raible, J. C....145
Richards, F. G....136
Reimann & Skinner....140
Riemann, H. A....148
Rubenstein, L....182
Richards Bros....134

S.

Shoe Factories....167
Stationery....160–173
Stove Foundries....168
Stohr, Fred....141
Shelvy, Peter....141
Scott, D. S....159
Stillwell Ice & Cold Storage Co....174
Smeathers, A....157
Spencer & McIntyre....140
Schmidt, Ernest....154
Shea, Morris....183
Schultz Bros....153
Savings Bank Dept. Store....152
Sultzman, Carl D....144
Shepard, Carl S....152
Strode, Chas....144
Schlanger, J. M....153
Seibel Bros....135
Sibert, J. W....134
Sonnenberg & Meyer....132
Storrs-Hinton Ice & Coal Co....162
Star Lime Co....172
Standard Printing Co....185–173
Selby Poultry Co....162
Star Shoe Factory....167

T.

Treat, C. A. & Co....169
Tegler, F. G....172
Turner, Geo. L....155
Turner Shoe Co....142
Tomlinson, Herbert....150
Theis, Frank....158
Thorne & Andrus....139
Thrasher, Joel....143

V.

Van Evercooren Grocery....140
Velie Bros....147

W.

Wagons and Carriages....178
Wilson & Mayes....158
Wright, J. F....156
Walker, Chas....136
Wessel, Geo....142
West Side Dept. Store....152

Z.

Zimmerman, H....145

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

Bluff City Tel. Co. (illustrated)....265
Missouri & Kansas Tel. Co. (illustrated)....267

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams....154
American....154
National....154
Pacific....154

NEWSPAPERS.

Courier-Post....185
Morning Journal....185

PRINTING.

Standard Printing Co....185

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Farmers & Merchants Bank....397–409
German-American Bank....392–396
Hannibal Trust Co....381–391
Hannibal National Bank....373–380
Home Saving & Loan Association....157
Hannibal Mutual Loan & Bldg. Ass'n....157
Marion Co. Mutual Loan & Bldg. Ass'n....157
Mechanics' Building & Loan Ass'n....157

Biographical

(1) Representative Citizens....269
(2) Banks and Bankers....372
(3) Bench and Bar....431
(4) City Administration....479
(5) Physicians and Dentists....466
(6) Members Retail Merchants' Association and Other Progressive Citizens and Business Men....479
(7) Leading Industries....560

A

Arnold, Mrs. T. B....Port....319
Arnold, Mrs. T. B....Biog....315
Arnold, T. B....Port....314
Arnold, T. B....Biog....315
Anderson, T. L....Port....294–394
Anderson, T. L....Biog....295
Anderson, R. E....Port....436
Anderson, R. E....Biog....437
Anderson, M....Port....462–481
Anderson, M....Biog....463

Aronson, L. M.....Port.....412
Aronson, L. M.....Biog.....413
Albertson, C.....Port.....292-386
Albertson, C.....Biog.....293
Ayers, Albert, M. D.....Biog.....328

B

Bacon, Thos. H.....Port. Frontispiece
Bacon, Thos. H.....Biog.....xx
Brown J. B.....Port.....272
Brown, J. B.....Biog.....273
Boughton, J. H.....Port.....422
Boughton, J. H.....Biog.....423
Bell, Robert T.....Biog.....352
Beggs-Goodson Co.....Biog.....563
Bowles, J. J.....Port.....368
Bowles, J. J.....Biog.....369
Bassen, C. F.....Port.....300
Bassen, C. F.....Biog.....301
Bareis, Geo.....Port.....512
Bareis, Geo.....Biog.....513
Bowen, Geo. W.....Port.....360
Bowen, Geo. W.....Biog.....361
Bounds, E. H., M. D.....Biog.....472
Brothers, C. S.....Biog.....536
Buchanan, C. R.....Biog.....579
Brashears, G. W.....Biog.....529
Brown, J. J.....Biog.....579
Brown, D. A.....Port.....514
Brown, D. A.....Biog.....515
Brown, Andrew A.....Biog.....571
Bassen, Fred.....Biog.....572
Bassen, Jos.....Biog.....555
Bulkley, C. F.....Biog.....574
Baskett, J. N.-M. D.....Biog.....467
Busby, W. C.....Biog.....311

C

Curts, R. A.....Port.....340
Curts, R. A.....Biog.....341-2
Conger, H. G.....Port.....556
Conger, H. G.....Biog.....557
Cook, C. A.....Port.....266
Cook, C. A.....Biog.....296
Cable, John.....Port.....458
Cable, John.....Biog.....459
Chappell Jesse Rev.....Port.....550
Chappell, Jesse Rev.....Biog.....551
Clark, Geo.....Port.....486
Clark, Geo.....Biog.....487
Cave, Thos.....Port.....484
Cave, Thos.....Biog.....485
Coontz, John C.....Biog.....297
Carter, S. M.....Port.....290-376
Carter, S. M.....Biog.....291
Caler, Chas.....Port.....516
Caler, Chas.....Biog.....517
Chamberlain, W. F.....Port.....332-388
Chamberlain, W. F.....Biog.....333
Curd, W B.....Port.....482
Curd, W. B.....Biog.....483
Courtney, Ernest.....Port.....310
Courtney, Ernest.....Biog.....309
Courtney, Roy.....Port.....308
Courtney, Roy.....Biog.....309
Chowning, Thos.-M. D.....Biog.....472
Carter, Chester.....Biog.....537
Clayton Geo. D.....Biog.....334
Carter, M. G.....Biog.....538
Carter, E. C.....Biog.....538
Castle, Geo.....Biog.....533
Cruikshank, J. J. & Co.....Biog.....562
Chune, M.....Biog.....575

D

Davis, Rev. H. L.....Port.....212
Dubach, F. L.....Port.....404
Dubach, F. L.....Biog.....411
Dulany, W. H.....Port.....274
Dulany, W. H.....Biog.....275
Dent, A. E.....Port.....451-444
Dent, A. E.....Biog.....445
Drake & Mason.....Biog.....572
Drewes, C. F Rev.....Port.....191-548
Drewes, C. F Rev.....Biog.....549
Directors Retail Merchants Assoc.....558-9
Dunbar, Martin.....Port.....494
Dunbar, Martin.....Biog.....495
Dreyer, Jno. F.....Biog.....540
Duffy-Trowbridge Stove Co..Sketch.....564

E

Eales, H. P.....Port.....508
Eales, H. P.....Biog.....509
Elzea, J. E.....Port.....344
Elzea, J. E.....Biog.....345
Eby, D. H.....Port.....370-443
Eby, D. H.....Biog.....371
Eales, Edward.....Biog.....500
Essig, Peter.....Biog.....576

F

Farrell, J. J.-M. D.....Port.....470
Farrell, J. J.-M. D.....Biog.....471
Fielder, J. W.....Port.....312
Fielder, J. W.....Biog.....313
Fassnacht, J. H.....Port.....348
Fassnacht, J. H.....Biog.....349
Fisher, L. E.....Biog.....475

G

Garth, John H.....Port.....270-402
Garth, John H.....Biog.....271
Guss, W. C.-M. D.....Port.....468
Guss, W. C.-M. D.....Biog.....469
Gough Robt. L.....Biog.....576
Greathouse, Wm.....Port.....455

H

Hawes, Geo. A.....Port.....401
Hafner, Daniel H.....Biog.....429
Hinton, J. P.....Port.....380
Hinton, J. P.....Biog.....421
Hickman, J. T.....Port.....336-389
Hickman, J. T.....Biog.....337
Harrison, S. J.....Port.....448
Harrison, S. J.....Biog.....449
Henwood, B.....Port.....464
Henwood, B.....Biog.....465
Helm, J. C.....Port.....288
Helm, J. C.....Biog.....289
Herl, J. B.....Port.....490
Herl, J. B.....Biog.....491
Helton, Mrs. A. C.....Port.....416
Helton, A. C.....Port.....418
Helton, A. C.....Biog.....417
Hodgdon, F. T.....Port.....409
Hodgdon, F. T.....Biog.....398
Heil, Wm.....Port.....324
Heil, Wm.....Biog.....325

Huss, John....Port....496
Huss, John....Biog....497
Hofbauer, David....Biog....478
Hogan, Geo. M....Biog....575
Hubbard, R. C....Biog....505
Hixson, F. W....Biog....424
Holtzclaw, C....Biog....573
Heavenridge, Jno....Biog....513
Henderson, J. E....Biog....574
Hornback, E. T., M. D....Biog....473
Han. Sash & Door Factory..Sketch....569

J

Johnson, M....Biog....540

K

Kelly, F. L....Port....320
Kelly, F. L....Biog....321
Knott, John A....Port....356
Knott, John A....Biog....357
Key, Jas. R....Port....526
Key, Jas. R....Biog....527
Kansteiner, Wm....Biog....532
Kahl, F. W....Biog....533

L

Leeds, Geo. B., Mr. & Mrs....Port's....546
Leeds, Mary, Mrs....Biog....547
Levering, A. R....Port....400
Levering, A. R....Biog....406
Lewis, C. J....Port....284
Lewis, C. J....Biog....285–286
Lear, N. J....Port....362
Lear, N. J....Biog....363
Little, Rev. E. P....Port....198
Lampton, C. J....Biog....529
Lawson, I. N....Port....338
Lawson, I. N....Biog....339
Long, E. C....Port....492
Long, E. C....Biog....493
Long, H. P....Biog....534
Loomis, Byron....Biog....531
Loomis, F. C....Biog....537
Leamon, Josiah....Biog....539
Liepold Bros....Biog....532

M

McDonald, J. J....Port....316
McDonald, J. J., Mr. & Mrs.Biog....317
McDonald, J. J., Mrs....Port....318
McVeigh, Jesse H....Port....377
McVeigh, Jesse H....Biog....420
Mahan, Geo. A....Port....432
Mahan, Geo. A....Biog....433
Marshall, Rev. Levi....Port....192
Meyer, J. F....Port....393–298
Meyer, J. F....Biog....299–343
Miller, Phillip....Port....330
Miller, Phillip....Biog....331
Morris, T. B....Port....278
Morris, T. B....Biog....279
Mayes, Wilson &....Biog....541
Mefford, J. W....Biog....535
Millay, E. O....Biog....352
McLaughlin, Rev. M. J.(dec)Port....204
Mueller, Chas....Port....522
Mueller, Chas....Biog....523
Munger, W. A....Biog....276–277
Murphy, C. J....Biog....530
Mason, Drake &....Biog....572
McPherson, A....Port....518
McPherson, A....Biog....519

N

Nelson, E. W....Port....456
Nelson, E. W....Biog....457
Neeper, F. W....Port....460
Neeper, F. W....Biog....561
Neeper, Harry....Biog....474
Nash, W. H. C....Port....280
Nash, W. H. C....Biog....281
Nerlich, H. C....Biog....419
Nerlich, H. G....Biog....430

O

O'Conner, Rev. F. J....Port....208
O'Hern, Joe....Port....346
O'Hern, Joe....Biog....350–351
O'Hern, Jas. (dec'd....Port....347
Owens, Frank....Port....542
Owens, Frank....Biog....543

P

Pollard, J. B....Port....391
Pollard, J. B....Biog....392
Parks, E. A....Port....552
Parks, E. A....Biog....553
Pitts, W. R....Biog....407

R

Richards, J. P....Port....403
Richards, J. P....Biog....414-415
Richards, F. G....Biog....335
Roth, W. J....Port....384
Roth, W. J....Biog....425
Raible, J. C....Port....396
Raible, J. C....Biog....581
Riemann, H. A....Port....306
Riemann, H. A....Biog....307
Riedel, Henry....Port....520
Riedel, Henry....Biog....521
Robinson, Robt....Port....385
Robinson, Robt....Biog....428
Roderick, Ernest....Biog....577
Roy, S. J....Port....446
Roy, S. J....Biog....447
RoBards, J. L....Port....440
RoBards, J. L....Biog....441
RoBards, Archy....Port....304
RoBards, Archy....Biog....305
Rutherford, P. H....Port....498
Rutherford, P. H....Biog....499
Roth, F. G....Biog....477
Rendlen, W. C....Biog....580

S

Scott, David S....Port....452
Scott, David S....Biog....453–454
Simonson, R. B. D....Port....282
Simonson, R. B. D....Biog....283
Schroeder, I. D....Port....510
Schroeder, I. D....Biog....511
Schofield, F. L....Port....439–405
Schofield, F. L....Biog....591
Shanks, A. L.–M. D....Biog....473
Shelvy, Peter....Biog....578
Strode, Chas....Biog....531
Snyder, W. S....Port....408
Snyder, W. S....Biog....398

Stillwell, A. J.....Biog.....328
Stillwell, R. H.....Port.....367
Stillwell, R. H.....Biog.....329
Sonnenberg, E. H.....Port.....326
Sonnenberg, E. H.....Biog.....327
Seibel Bros.....Biog.....501
Still, Andrew T.-M. D.....Port.....354
Still, Andrew T.-M. D.....Biog.....353
Sutton, A. D.....Port.....322
Sutton, A. D.....Biog.....323
Shepherd, Chas.....Port.....358-480
Shepherd, Chas.....Biog.....359
Sullivan, Rev. D. F.....Port.....207
Smith, G. H. Dr.....Biog.....476
Stevens, B. Q. Dr.....Biog.....476
Sultzman, Carl.....Biog.....531
Shepard, Carl S.....Biog.....539

T

Tegler, F. G.....Port.....426
Tegler, F. G.....Biog.....427
Thrasher, Joel.....Port.....302
Thrasher, Joel.....Biog.....303
Theis, Frank.....Port.....544
Theis, Frank.....Biog.....545
Thompson, O. D.....Biog.....535
Thorne, Stephen.....Biog.....287
Totsch, J. H.....Port.....488
Totsch, J. H.....Biog.....489
Tobin, Jno.....Port.....366
Treat Mfg. Co.....Sketch.....569

V

Velie Jos.....Port.....502
Velie Bros.....Biog.....503
Velie, Chas.....Port.....504
Voorhis, Cornelius.....Port.....378
Voorhis, Cornelius.....Biog.....379

W

Weller, Miss Edith.....Port.....253
Wright, J. F.....Port.....524
Wright, J. F.....Biog.....525
Whaley, V. H.....Port.....364-387
Whaley, V. H.....Biog.....365
Whitecotton, Geo. W.....Port.....434
Whitecotton, Geo. W.....Biog.....435
Waldron, B. L.....Port.....506
Waldron, B. L.....Biog.....507
Walker, Chas.....Biog.....528
Wilson & Mayes.....Biog.....541

Y

Young, Robt. W.....Port.....554
Young, Robt. W.....Biog.....553

Exterior and Interior Illustrations.

A.

Aronson, L., Residence 113
Albertson, C., Residence 230
Arch Street Church, Exterior 211
Atlas Portland Cement Co.....576½

B.

Bluff City Shoe Factory 167-587
Boughton, J. H., Residence 244
Bank, German American, Exterior..392
Broadway, M. E. Church, Exterior.201
Bank, Farmers' & Merchants', Exterior 397
Bluff City Tel. Co., Interior 265
Baskett, Dr. J. N., Residence 218
Bank, Hannibal Nat'l, Exterior 373
Bareis, Geo., Store 147
Bowles, J. J., Store 135
Bowen, Geo. W., Store 145
Bird's-eye View of Hannibal 168
Beggs-Goodson Wagon Factory, Exterior 169
Burlington Yards 181
Branham Flats 179-589
Burlington Round House and R. R. Shops 184
Baptist Church.....246

C.

Carter, S. M., Residence 115
Convent, Exterior 231
Cruikshank, J. J., Residence 242
Central School, Exterior 221
City Park 187
Court House 249
Catholic Church, Exterior 203
Catholic Church, Interior 202
Curts, R. A., Broadway Stables, Exterior 153
Curts, R. A., Residence 177
Clune, Michael, Oldest Citizen 149
Calvary Baptist Church 207
City Hall and Fire Department 251
Christian Church.....193

D.

Dulany, Geo., Residence 232
Dubach, F. L., Residence 117
Dubach, F. L., Monument 254
Duffy-Trowbridge, Exterior and Interior Views 565-566-567
Davidson Building, J. F.....578

E.

Episcopal Church, Exterior 197
Electric Light Plant, Exterior 570
Empire Flour Mills 165
Entrance to Cave 190

F.

Factory District 576¼
Federal Building 249

G.

Garth Memorial Library 256-249

H.

Hannibal Commerical College 229
Helm, J. C., Residence 174
Helm, J. C., Factory 164
Holmes-Dakin Cigar Co., Exterior..121
Hannibal Trust Co., Exterior 381
Hannibal Bridge 105
Hofbauer Bros., Store, Exterior 143
High School, Exterior 226
Hotel Windsor 255
Huckleberry Finn's Boyhood Home.224
Hainsfurther, Store Building 578

K.

Knott, John, Residence 175

L.

Levering, A. R., Residence 234
Levering Hospital 252-261-268
Loomis, Byron, Residence 179
Lovers' Leap 188

M.

McDonald, J. J., Store 246
Mo. & Kan. Tel. Co., Interior.....267
Mo. Guarantee Bldg., Exterior 119
Mark Twain Cave 190
Miller & Worley, Store 133
Mark Twain Hotel 250
Main Street, Looking South 109
Meyer, J. F. & Co.'s Factory Bldg., Exterior 163
Mahan, Geo. A., Residence 210
Mark Twain and Home 99-228
Map of Transportation Facilities....111

O.

O'Hern, Joe, Drug Store 141

P.

Pilgrim Congregational Church.....214
Pitts W. R., Residence 240
Price, Charles, Residence 236
Park M. E. Church, Exterior 199
Parks' Music Store, Exterior 151
Parks' Music Store, Parlor Interior..248
Park Theatre, Exterior 251
Price Apartment House 107
Presbyterian Church.....195

R.

Rutherford, P. H., Residence 183
RoBards, J. L., Residence 178
Roderick, S. F., Residence 176
Raible, J. C., Store 139
Road Mark Twain Cave 103
Roth, W. J., Store 161
Robinson Bros., Store 170
Richards, F. G., Interior 137
Rock Crusher, Hannibal Lime Co....166

S.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church 189
Sonnenberg & Meyer, Store 131
South School, Exterior 225
Star Shoe Factory, Exterior 569
Standard Printing Co., Interior and Exterior Views 560-560½-561
Stillwell, R. H., Residence 583
Scott, D. S., Residence 173
Storrs-Hinton, Ice Plant 171
Seibel Bros., Interior 246
Smeathers, A., Residence 180
Star Lime Co.'s Plant 166
Stillwell, A. J., Cold Storage Plant..165
Steamboat on Mississippi 101
Simonson, R. B. D., Residence...227-585

T.

Thrasher, Joel, Exterior 160-162

U.

Union Station 249

V.

View of Hannibal 105
View of Main Street 109
View of Hannibal 168

W.

West School, Exterior 223
Woman's Club, Interior 239
Wabash Bridge 105

THOMAS H. BACON.

The paternal grandparents of Thomas H. Bacon were Henry Bacon (Sept. 21, 1781-May 24, 1864) and his wife Mary (Parker) Bacon (Sept. 11, 1786-April 4, 1817), of Delaware.

The maternal grandparents of Thomas H. Bacon were Thomas Lakenan (May 17, 1787-May 26, 1820) and his wife Margaret (Farr) Lakenan (April 26, 1794-Jan. 12, 1830), of Virginia.

The parents of Thomas H. Bacon were George Bacon (Nov. 15, 1809-Aug. 19, 1874) and his wife Catherine (Lakenan) Bacon (Feb. 19, 1817-Feb. 9, 1904).

The subject of this sketch was born at Palmyra, Missouri, July 10, 1839. March 3, 1847, a resident of Hannibal, Missouri. Education, academic and one year at St. Paul's College, 1856, and afterwards under Rev. J. W. Dunn, private preceptor at Hannibal, Missouri. February, 1860, law student with Messrs. Lamb & Lakenan. June 14, 1861, M. S. G. volunteer. Enlisted July 15, 1861, at Cowskin Prairie in Col. John Q. Burbridge's Pike County Company known as the Jackson Guards, Capt. William Carter, Burbridge's Regiment, Gen. John B. Clark, Sr.'s Division M. S. G. August 10, 1861, on Bloody Hill, Wilson's Creek, bullet injury, internal and of long duration

On retiring under staff permit, and observing that the ranks were giving ground, he returned into the action, passed out between the lines and recovered his rifle. The apparent falling back was really a maneuver under orders to secure less exposure. His parents went through the lines and obtained a hospital release for him, removed him to Polk County, Mo., and nursed him for many months until driven out by Gen. Lane's marauders. January 1, 1863, stormy, nocturnal blockade running voyage across the Chesapeake Bay. Reporter for Richmond "Whig" in Virginia State Senate awaiting exchange.

April, 1863, at Richmond, Va., enlisted in Col. Cyrus Franklin's First and Second Northeast Missouri Cavalry, exchanged Missouri Confederates en route for Vicksburg, Mississippi. April 13, 1863, departed for Vicksburg, but in transit diverted to Fort Beauregard on the Ouachita River in Louisiana. June 6, 1863, at Jacksonport, Arkansas, near the grave of Col. Joseph

Porter, elected Second Lieutenant in Captain Gabriel S. Kentrick's Company D, Monroe, Lewis and Marion men. Pindell's Sharpshooters, Infantry Battalion, Gen. M. M. Parsons' Brigade, under Gen. Sterling Price.

July 4, 1863, storming of Helena. In lead of vanguard section of skirmishers received a casual tap on the temple from a clod thrown up by an alighting shell. At Surrounded Hill, Arkansas, in command of a hundred men detailed on retreat in guard transportation. At Camp Bowen, opposite Little Rock, commanding a hundred men detailed in construction of intrenchments in the presence of the enemy. Said service was performed while he was prostrated by illness and unable to keep his feet. Sept. 10, 1863. Action at Little Rock, Ark., October, 1863. In addition to line duties, Judge Advocate of Division Court Martial.

Camden, Ark. His health being undermined, he stood examination for Artillery for Ordnance, passing second in a class of twenty applicants, Feb. 3, 1864. Over signature of James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, commissioned First Lieutenant of Artillery for Ordnance. Later he passed a four-day examination, ranking second in a class of five out of ten candidates, Oct. 1, 1864. Commissioned by Gen. E. Kirby Smith Captain of Artillery for Ordnance.

July 10, 1865, left Marshall, Texas, for Hannibal, Mo., bearing a church letter from his pastor, the Rev. E. M. Marvin, with also treasured personal letter from the same gifted hand.

December 12, 1865, after resumption of law studies, licensed by Judge John I. Campbell to practice in state courts.

1874. Director of Mt. Olivet Cemetery Association. May 17, 1875, licensed by United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, Mo. 1877, Monograph on Township Bonds. Jan. 1, 1883, co-author of Constitutional Judiciary Amendment adopted in 1884. November, 1883, Director of Public Schools, resigning at end of first year. 1885 to date, President of Mt. Olivet Cemetery Association, Benevolent. Jan. 1, 1887, by election, Judge of the (old) Sixteenth Judicial circuit, serving to end of both term and circuit. 1889, Director of Free Public Library. 1896 to date, President of Free Public Library.

On Nov. 30, 1876, at McVeytown, Pennsylvania, Thomas H. Bacon married Miss Jane Walters, under solemnization by Rev. D. W. Moore, stationed minister of the Presbyterian Church.

The paternal grandparents of Jane Walters were Benjamin Walters and his wife Catherine (Dull) Walters, daughter of Casper Dull and his wife Hannah C. (Mathieu) Dull, a French lady. Casper Dull and his two brothers, Abraham and Christian, were patriot captains (Rolls of the Revolution, Second Series Archives, Volumes 10, 11, 12, and 14. History of the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys. E. Peck and Richards, Phila., Page 531 to 603, A. D. 1886. State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.)

The maternal grandparents of Jane Walters were Hugh McClellan and his wife Margaret (McFarlane) McClellan (History of the Clan McFarlane. Pages 197 to 199, A. D. 1903). Hugh McClellan was also a patriot captain in the line. (Rolls of the Revolution, Ibid and Volume 15, Page 599. Pennsylvania in the Revolution, Vol. 2, Page 451. Historical Society Rooms, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

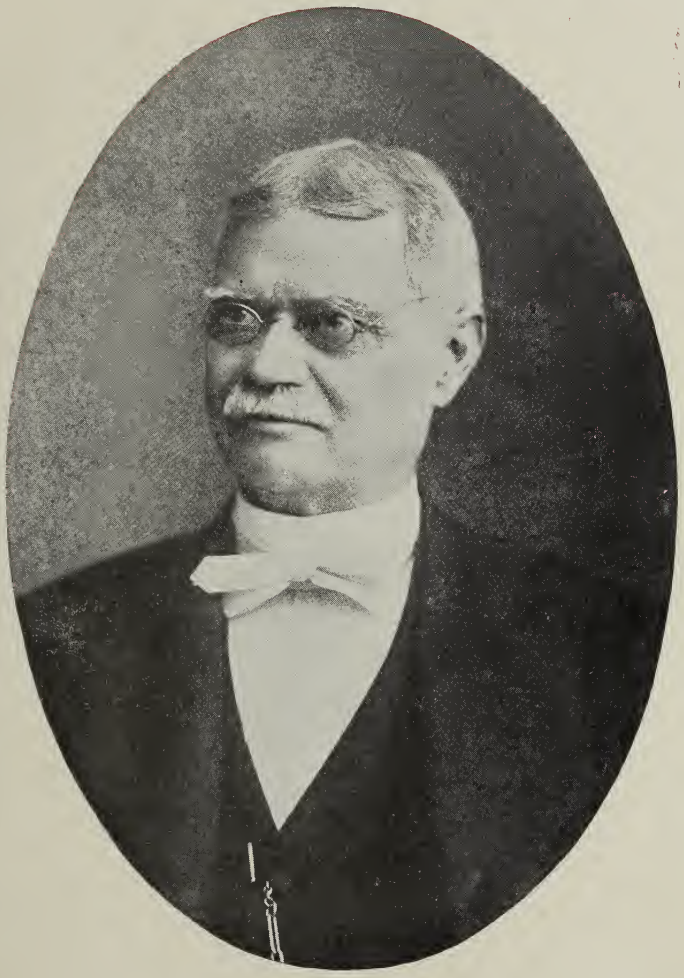
The parents of Jane Walters were John Walters (January 3, 1800-September 30, 1861) and his wife Ann (McClellan) Walters (December 5, 1801-September 27, 1880.)

Annie (October 20, 1878-April 20, 1880) was the first child of Thomas H and Jean (Jane) Bacon. Ethel, their second child, still survives.

At Hannibal, Mo., September 9, 1904, Mrs. Jean W. Bacon departed this life. Her husband has printed a thirty-seven page memorial brochure containing among other tributes an apostrophe addressed to her in 1899 while she was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where their said daughter became, in 1903, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College. Two stanzas are as follows:

The shadow pink of red bud's mantling blush,
The guard-mount of the milk-white service plume,
The twigless coffee tree in vernal flush
For her revealed their panoramic bloom.

Thou spacious river on whose tranquil tide
Like armored cruisers moored in rapt patrol,
The stately isles of emerald abide
Remember her the warder of my soul.



JUDGE THOS. H. BACON,

Photo by Tomlinson.

Author of the Geological Review and HISTORY OF HANNIBAL contained in this volume.

(For Biography see preceding pages.)

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—GEOLOGY.

LOCAL GEOLOGY.

Prof. G. C. Swallow and his equally able assistants may be considered as the patron saints of geological Missouri. In 1855, under the state commission, they made a partial survey of the state. We may thank Prof. Swallow for an exhaustive report on the county of Marion. On one occasion he appeared at St. Paul's College in Palmyra, where our pupils saw him as a tall, stoop-shouldered man, under a broad-brimmed slouch hat, with his proportions enveloped in a baggy and conspicuous long-tailed linen coat. It has been said that he did his field work in doors, but his book refutes all idle aspersion.

He gives a geological map of Marion County (P. 178) and an illustration of a cubic foot of our subsoil (P. 71), and our drift bluffs (P. 76), and a section of our Lover's Leap (P. 91). His first system is the quarternary, composed in following order (P. 60): 1. Alluvial with seven divisions. 2. Bottom prairie. 3. Bluff or loess. Analysis shows this substance nearly identical with the wine-producing loess of the Rhine (P. 72). It is a calcareous loam or subsoil clay, but no shaft ever goes so deep in its stratum that the lowest excavation will not abundantly support vegetable life. The clay in its composition involves material derived from archean sources. If not of cosmic origin any clay deranges the geologist's charts. In his "Ice Age in North America," Prof. G. Frederick Wright devotes an entire chapter to the world wide distribution and unexplained origin of the loess deposit. A. D. 1900, Chap. XVI., P. 359, etc. See also index.

THE DRIFT.

Prof. Swallow divides the drift into three departments (P. 76(: 1. Altered Drift. composed of fine sand and pebbles, a second time transported by aqueous agency, as seen on the Missouri river. 2. The Boulder Formation, a general mix-up of sand, gravel and boulders, all water worn fragments of the older rocks. 3. The Pipe Clay, P. 77.

The Boulder formation furnishes the principal subject of interest in the surface geology around Hannibal.

The first epoch of the quarternary period is the glacial era, embracing the land ice age, when sheets of semi-fluid ice, perhaps miles in thickness, crawled over the country and rolled and ground the fragments of hardest rock. Then came the Champlain epoch, when the continent was overwhelmed by prodigious floods, which deposited here the material called drift. Le Conte's Geology, A. D. 1889, page 536, etc.

Prof. Winchell's "Walks and Talks" devotes to this subject some vivid chapters. (Pp. 1 to 24.) The largest deposit of drift sand in Missouri is seen two miles west of the river at Hannibal, Missouri. See Swallow's report, Page 172 Top. See also the illustration of the Lindell Bluffs, Page 76. Thickness Forty-five feet. Page 77 mid.

This substance is very hard. A locked wagon wheel will leave on a roadbed of such material a streak of metal as if a leaden bar had been dragged there. South of Hannibal there is a strange basin drained by Daulton's Branch into Mill's Branch. Going south from Lindell Avenue one follows the old New London dirt road, until beyond the brick residence of Henry S. Elzea, there from the east comes in Daulton's Branch, where a very obscure roadway leads up to a junction with a road running out from Buchanan's Addition, to the junction with the Antioch Church road, which leads to Saverton. Along Daulton's Branch are seen surprising deposits of drift singularly chiseled by the freshets. These beds yield molders' sand for foundry use. Once when following said stream the writer saw at a distance a chunk of strange purplish substance resting on the sand.

As manganese occurs in the drift, the specimen was appropriated, and when Prof. Showalter was here it was submitted and presented to him, and on proper test, he pronounced it manganese and said he would put it in the museum at Cameron, Mo.

Invested with otherwise tame features of scenery, Daulton's Branch riots in a wild and dangerous chasm. At its emergence from the hills its sand deposits cover and efface every vestige of travel. One may pass a lifetime without suspecting the presence of a roadway. But soon the explorer finds himself skirting the edge of a ditch with a depth of twenty feet, carved out in sinuous curves by the impetuous torrents that drain the basin.

Daulton's Branch furnishes most of the sand and gravel that lodges in the bed of Bear Creek. Prof. Swallow says that jasper and touchstone occur in the drift (P. 182). The drift also bears a bean-shaped opal, which has lost its water of crystalization. These are found everywhere from the Atlantic coast westward. The mineralogical name is probably hydrophane (Dana's Mineralogy, P. 260). The opal is about the softest gem and hence the hydrophane is always found in lenticular shape. When dry it is not transparent, but when moistened it becomes clear as crystal. When the dew is abroad the children farther east cull the transient treasures.

The drift sand occurs all over the northern part of the United States, and wherever found it contains a minute proportion of placer gold (LeConte's Geology, pages 583-584). Even a nugget is reported as chance discovery almost anywhere in the basin of the Upper Mississippi. It has been stated that every brick made in Philadelpha contains a minute percentage of gold. That city undoubtedly rests on a bed of drift sand. It was in a Philadelphia back yard that the Seckel pear originated.

In 1860 there was an excitement here over the alleged discovery of gold in the drift sand deposit on Spooner Creek in South Hannibal.

The "Edinburg Review" of October, 1897, contains an article on precious stones and either that or some other recent magazine sketch treats of the occurrence of diamonds in the drift of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi region. The city of Cincinnati has an environment similar to that of Hannibal, and it was said that in a drift bed there a large diamond was found. Another diamond was taken out of the drift somewhere in Wisconsin.

No doubt at the St. Louis Exposition uncut diamonds were on exhibition, but no one had any special motive to look for them. It is said that a rough diamond resembles a lump of gum arabic.

The British army officers are now trained to identify the treasure trove of casual precious stones. Many works on the subject are published and a school text book would not be amiss.

Being among precious stones the hardest, the rough diamond never will become worn by casual attrition and the sharpness of

its corners and edges, if any, will aid in its identification. While not the heaviest gem, its specific gravity ranks high, to-wit, three and fifty-hundredths, the jacinth rating at four and seventy-hundredths, the maximum among precious stones. (Handbook of Precious Stones, M. D. Rothschild, G. P. Putnam & Co., 1901, page 133). Thus the diamond, if found, will not be far from its parent bed.

At the head of Sny Island there is an elevation called Sand Ridge, noted for its watermelon product. The surmise is that the composition belongs to the drift. A feature apparently not known to Prof. Swallow is a deposit of exceedingly hard and smooth small pebbles, handsomely shaded in brown, yellow and black. The government engineers encountering such beds in the Mississippi called the material "granite gravel." Where the Eagle Mills building now stands, No. 103 South Third Street, was originally a hillock of said material. There the boys were wont to recline on warm and sunny days and entertain themselves, searching for carnelians and hydrophanes. Beautiful specimens were often found. The same bed extends to and along North Main Street, and many years ago a granite gravel bar screened the ferry landing, until removed by government dredges.

In said material the moss agate is liable to occur. The excavations for the caissons of the Eads (St. Louis) bridge revealed garnets and other sub-precious stones. Similar finds attracted attention in the dredging of the Delaware River at Philadelphia, Pa. A carnelian resembling a horehound caramel was found in Hannibal on the track of the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad. Another rosin-like carnelian of similar shape and greater size was found by the writer on the extreme edge of the Bear Creek towhead.

Adults can always profit by the incomparable vigilance of the sharp-eyed boys. In the creek bends the latter were wont to find an elongated pebble about the size and shape of a man's finger. This stone, because of its taste, is called salt rock. An urchin would carry one in his pocket, to be occasionally produced and licked for its saline twang.

The beds of our streams formerly abounded with fragments of ocher, a kind of red chalk called "keel," a word which like

"ugh" had a dilatory experience in securing lexical recognition. Keel was formerly ground to a powder and treated with milk, so as to form a pigment used to embellish brick walks and rustic fireplaces.

BOULDERS.

Up to about a decade ago the authorities denied the existence of drift granite in North Missouri. The writer chipped a fragment from the Shelbyville, Mo., boulder, the largest land ice erratic in North Missouri, and sent the specimen to an eastern professor, now of the faculty of the Chicago University. He confessed up and allowed the demonstration. A similar memorial, nearly equal in size, is seen at Granville, Monroe County, Mo.

Dr. G. C. Broadhead was probably the first geologist to recognize the existence of granite boulders in North Missouri. Scientists have latterly extended the drift area to the Missouri River. (Missouri Geological Survey, Keyes Vo. 4, P. 88.) The name "boulder" primarily imports that the stone has been ground by attrition or liquid agency. Where the rock is situ, the authorities call it country rock. There is in North Missouri no granite country rock. So when in the ravines and hollows one finds a rounded mass of granite weighing from a pound to a ton or more, he must recognize the same as a distinguished stranger, a visitor from afar.

Thus was acquired the popular name "Lost Rocks" and from the hardness of such minor nodules came the irreverent, if not reproachful designation, "Niggerheads." The strangest feature about these boulders is that no two of them appear to be of the same origin or composition. Any one of these boulders may have originally been as large as an ordinary house and reduced in proportion by ages of incessant grinding. The erratic may be found in many places in and around Hannibal. A group reposes near the head of Palmyra Avenue partly imbedded in the gravel. As President of the Mt. Olivet Cemetery the writer had some specimens hauled to those grounds, but it was not long before some provident hand applied to one or more a coat of paint. One of said boulders was selected because it had a pink vein or dike. The first identification of local granite seemed comparable to the discovery of Friday. On a desolate island, after twenty years of soli-

tude involving entire loss of count of days of the week, Crusoe named his captive Friday, because on that day the captive was rescued. In Minnow Branch the writer found a fragment of gray granite through which ran a translucent seam or dike. In the valley leading down to the railway culvert at the southeast corner of New London, Mo., is half buried a granite boulder too large for removal.

On the west side of Clay Street, north of the public school building, projects from the surface the very handsome fracture of granite material importing a buried boulder. In the bed of every stream and branch are found greenish nodules of granite, which formed the favorite material for the manufacture of the aboriginal tomahawk. Think of the industrous patience of the noble brave. Nature lovers should set their strolls up the beds of our water courses, where they will ever find entertainment for their steps. We may barely speculate on how these rounded or lenticular masses came here. Most probably they were rolled and ground by land and ice elsewhere and then engaged in some iceberg ready to furnish free transportation to the melting clime. But the largest granite boulder in North Missouri has in one respect a different history. This lone wanderer never subjected to attrition, eloped with its iceberg affinity. The writer took Dr. Showalter out to inspect said phenomenon.

South of Bear Creek, a road locally known as the Tadpole road, runs from the New London gravel road along the creek. On this route less than a half mile of travel brings one to a farm gate through which a wagon trail leads to a huge block of half buried red granite. Its shape suggests a rude cabin with gable end towards the road. In 1832 some utilitarian vandal drilled holes in the north end and blasted off fragments out of which he made two mill stones, one of which is yet extant in Ralls county, Mo. Dr. Showalter said that the material is undoubtedly granite. The site belonged to Dr. Hampton and hence an appropriate name would be the Hampton Boulder. Some day the city of Hannibal will vote this mysterous guest the hospitality of the public square, after the manner and precedent attributed to Omaha, Nebraska. We may conjecture that the Hampton Boulder came here a cycle or so later than the elephantine Shelbyville aborigine. A

common feature in our boulder system is that they always occur in valleys, deeply immersed and usually submerged in alluvium.

On the Jameson F. Hawkins land in the bed of Bear Creek, near the powder magazine, is or was a disintegrating minor boulder permeated with scales of auriferous looking mica.

There is a ledge of alleged granite exposed by railway excavation near Perry, Ralls County, Missouri. Probably this is a ferruginous sandstone outlier. Our local strata decline westward as well as northward, and Prof. Swallow refers to the appearance of such material at about the same meridian in our neighborhood and the writer may have confused it with the supposed westward development of the vermicular sandstone.

THE PIPE CLAY.

Immediately below the boulder clay is the pipe, otherwise known as potter's clay. At the head of a draw on the Westfall hill in South Hannibal an excavation opened a bed of said material. In about 1858 one of the clerks in the office of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was John Rogers. Being socially attracted to the Westfall home he became interested in the properties of the exposed stratum. It is claimed that the now famous sculptor's first model was made here out of said clay. At the home of the widow of the late Maj. Josiah Hunt, in this city, may be seen the original work, as well as other memorials of Rogers' artistic development. Mr. Rogers also made a survey and diagram of the labyrinthine avenues of the Hannibal Cave. He likewise joined our local debating club. One speech from manuscript he read in the club-room at "Wild Cat Corner." Like the replying warder in Thomas Buchanan Read's Closing Scene he blew

"His alien horn and then was heard no more."

It should be stated that the drift is naturally accumulated in outliers and spurs along the valleys. Where the loess rests on the cap rock the lower bed of the loess becomes transformed into a hard red clay, interspersed with angular fragments of flint or chert—in utilitarian sense the most intractable material in the region. Prof. Swallow mentions the transformation of the lower bed of the loess. (Page. 172.)

On page 537 Le Conte's Geology applies to the flinty basal bed the alternate term "boulder clay." The substance which seemingly forms the matrix of our boulder system is a tough, clayey congener of the Hannibal shale.

THE ROCK CRUST.

Webster's Dictionary is one great thesarus of popular learning. In the edition of 1867, Springfield, Mass., G. & C. Merriam, under the word "geology," on page 566, appears a diagram of the section of the rock; see also page 1713. Clays and the like pertain only to the surface of the earth.

Lowest is Azoic (no life). Above is Paleozic (ancient life), to-wit: 1. Silurian, or Mollusk Age; 2. Devonian, or Fish Age; 3. Carboniferous, or Age of Vegetation. Next above is Mesozoic, or Medial life. Reptilian Age. Then Cenozoic, or Modern Life, Mammalian Age.

Generally the geologists name a group or stratum from the geographical name of the place of most prominent or distinct exposure. Our local Chouteau Limestone is named from Chouteau Springs, Cooper County, Missouri. The Chemung Group is named from the County of Chemung, in the state of New York.

The Hamilton Group is the name of another member of the New York system. Trenton Limestone is named from the rock exposed at Trenton Falls, New Jersey.

The Illinois geologists laid off the country abutting on Missouri, and our present Missouri scheme follows the Illinois allotments. From the crest of our Lover's Leap is seen a station on the Wabash Railroad, an obscure village nestling at the base of the Illinois bluff line. That is the Kinderhook, from which is named the system which embraces the rocks below our building limestone beds. (Keyes Vol. IV, page 57 mid.) Prof. Swallow's Chemung Group was by Prof. Broadhead named the Chouteau Group, the present designaton. (Keyes Vol. IV., page 50, foot.) Prof. Swallow began his Devonian System at the base of our building limestone beds, the encrinital stratum, which he pronounced the lowest member of the carboniferous system. But the consensus now begins the Devonian at the base of the Chouteau Group, on which the encrintal limestone rests, to-wit: 1. Chouteau

Limestone; 2. Vermicular Sandstone; 3. Hannibal Shales; 4. Louisiana Limestone. (Swallow Lithographic.) These strata are now called not Devonian, but Lower Carboniferous. Therefore according to Prof. Keyes, our lowest member of the carboniferous system is the said Louisiana Limestone.

FOSSILS

Strictly speaking, the study of the crust of the earth resides not in geology, but in paleontology, the science of ancient fossils. Only through fossils can the rocks be differentiated. As, like other material sciences, paleontology is cast in nomenclature derived from Hellenic sources, the primary study is the Greek language. No one has any business to try to be scientific unless he is a Greek scholar, and such a canon unfortunately rules out the writer, who was always mooded not to write anything until he had mastered that tongue. While its names appear formidable they are so amazingly expressive and so miraculously accurate that when once assimilated they are a joy forever. The only dead languages are those lost to translation. . Dean Swift invented a pair of old codgers who conversed only by means of a pack load of strange objects, which represented words, a satirical deprecation of scientific language. Colloquial English words may have a score of meanings, while a scientific term can have but one significance, because it cannot be aided by context. The appalling intricacy of the study of paleontology is shown in Prof. Keyes' reports on Missouri field. It is said that wherever there is limestone there has been life. It is only when geologists fail to find fossils that they arrive at the primitive rock, though non-carboniferous rock is not necessarily primitive.

THE BURLINGTON LIMESTONE.

The cap rock of the Hannibal hills is the upper bed of the crinoid strata, called by Prof. Swallow the encrinital limestone, and by Prof. Keyes the Burlington limestone.

At Hannibal the upper surface rises three hundred feet and no more above the low water mark. North of Hannibal the encrinital beds rapidly decline until at a point north of Quincy the

beds disappear below the surface of the river, and just above Fort Madison they re-appear and continue to rise until at Burlington the top is one hundred feet above low water mark, forming Prof. Keyes' synclinal.

There are eight divisions of the Missouri Burlington Limestone (Swallow, page 99), of which seven occur in Marion County. (Ibid. page 8, 175.)

The first bed is mentioned as chert, which is coarse and impure, but there is under the clay a surface bed of decomposed or decomposing rock known as bastard limestone, so mentioned by surveyors. It is a limestone which will not produce lime. Associated with decomposed surface rock are loose fossils, the prizes of the quarry hands. (See Dr. Shumard's Paleontology Swallow's Report, Plate A.) The encrinital limestone is the great storehouse of the Hannibal fossils, but the metamorphic compression has so incorporated the fossils with the stone proper that to the great lament of the pot hunters, the fossils cannot be reclaimed. When a man mysteriously produces a petrified gooseberry you may tell him that his specimen is a pentremite and refer him to Le Conte, 394, Swallow (Shumard), Plate B, Keyes, Vol. IV., Plate XVIII. If you see a petrified horn of plenty, that is a goniatite. Le Conte, Page 398, Swallow (Shumard), Plate CC. You will see many little shells which look like young oysters. The newspaper reporter who has surrounded a free oyster lunch usually responds with a generous commendation of the delicious bivalves. He could not have so mentioned the originals of our shells, for they are all univalves. You will look in vain for the shell on the other side.

These shells occur in variety, but the kind that most interests us in the Spirifer Marionensis, which characterizes our finest building rock. (Swallow, P. 175. Plate C, No. 8a & 1b 8b.) If you find a fragment of honeycombed stone, that is coral.

If you see a three-lobed fossil, that is a trilobite of most ancient lineage. (Le Conte, page 410. Keyes, Plate XXXII., Fig. 6. Swallow, Plate B.)

You will sometimes see the bud of the stone lily (Webster's Dictionary, page 1738, Keyes Vol. IV., Plate XXX), also the imbedded stems. (Ibid. Plate XXXI.) These are the encrinites, which gave Prof. Swallow the name of encrinital limestone. But

only the stems are ever found loose and clear. Prof. Swallow says that some encrinital strata are almost entirely made up of broken crinoidal columns. (P. 99.)

The late Hon. T. J. C. Fagg, of Louisiana, Mo., told the writer that the way to find detached fossils was to explore at the base of the vertical face of the strata which by weathering would ultimately discharge them.

The Hannibal Central School building rests at the junction of the Burlington limestone with Chouteau limestone, that is to say, on the exact top of the Kinderhook System, formerly designated by Prof. Swallow as the Chemung Group.

HANNIBAL MARBLE.

The site of Hannibal indicates an anticlinal axis rising southward and declining westward. The cooling and consequent contraction of the globe created compression, which caused the crust to upheave at the weakest places and derange the position of sedimentary strata originally necessarily level. Such compression generated heat, more or less tending to liquefy the strata when in an approximately pasty condition, became solidified into metamorphic rock. This is the process by which limestone is converted into marble. The same kind of compression appears to pervade the Alps of northern Italy, which rest on no backbone mountain ridge, but rise directly from the plain. The blasts in the Simplon tunnnel opened a powerful current of hot air which for a time interrupted the excavation. Subsequently a copious stream of hot water was tapped with similar effect. Writers began to speculate about volcanic agencies which were nowise involved.

Prof. Swallow enumerates eight divisions of encrinital limestone, so called from the predominence of crinoids or stone lilies, the broken stems of which make the Indian beads known to children. (P. 175). In Europe they are called St. Cuthbert's beads. The seventh bed Prof. Swallow called "white crystalline limestone or marble," and he referred to the calaboose at Hannibal as being built of "this beautiful and durable rock." That meant the old one-story building at the corner of North and Bridge Streets. It

is said that a convivial ex-governor was once so fascinated with the structure of our former city prison that he was fain to rusticate over night within its geological confines.

The front door steps of the residence of our fellow citizen, Dietrich Foss, No. 1400 Broadway Extension, are made of a very handsome marble-like stone taken from a quarry north of Hannibal. The rock taken from the White-ledge quarry, west of Hannibal, has been called Marion County marble. Ninety-nine per cent of this is carbonate of lime. For a while the quarry company engaged in the commercial supply of sawed stone from this source. The Hannibal court house is in part composed of said material. The sawed surface presents a very delicate shade of buff, with, in some angles of sunlight, a faint roseate suggestion. The writer was informed that the White-ledge quarry was capable of supplying solid blocks exceeding in size the specimens observed at Baalbec.

The site of Ilasco, the Portland cement plant, is in and adjoining Marble Creek Valley. There the crinoidal rock forms a leading ingredient in the output.

Marble Creek, two miles south of Hannibal, derives its name from the quality of the rock noted there. All of this local material is of too coarse a grain for commercial value as marble.

"BIRD ROCKS."

In 1904 the excavations in the quarry of Capt. Alfred W. Bulkley, in South Hannibal, revealed imbedded in the Burlington limestone a collection of three-toed tracks, apparently the footprints of large birds. Slabs of stone so impressed were by the quarrymen called "bird rocks." A specimen is on exhibit in the museum room of the free public library of Hannibal, Mo. The writer has two drainage wells in South Hannibal covered with buried flagstones from said quarry with the same impressions. In the "Popular Science Monthly" for December, 1904, pages 139 to 149, is an illustrated article called "Nature's Hieroglyphics," wherein it appears that such tracks were made by a kangaroo-like quadruped, the Herbivorous Dinosaur. Similar slabs are collected and shown in Amherst College, and the engravings in the article

mentioned should leave no doubt of the origin of the South Hannibal impressions. For a century, in the valley of the Connecticut river, such foot-prints passed as bird tracks. The Burlington limestone, a crinoidal deposit, belongs to the lower carboniferous age. The tracks of a vertebrate must have been made when the material of the stone was a mass of pasty sediment, which after induration was to be covered by other sedimentary layers.

CHOUTEAU LIMESTONE.

While Prof. Swallow gave the Chouteau limestone a place in the strata of Marion County, the beds of this rock are so thinned out and fugitive as to make the type a rarity. A relic inherited from the grotto of Mr. John Fry is a slab of stone with one side covered with most esthetic and intricate bas reliefs, now or lately in the yard of John A. Fry, a son. The writer puzzled over this phenomenon until his wife suggested that the stranger was a specimen of the long sought Chouteau limestone. The Free Public Library expects to acquire the block as a component in its museum.

A similar slab is or was displayed in the front yard of a residence opposite to the South Hannibal public school. The parent stratum is said to be exposed on the farm of the late Henry Lowe, on the river road, about eleven miles south of Hannibal. The rock is stratigraphically interesting because Prof. Swallow assigned its location as the top of the Chemung group, though later geologists have not adopted this view.

VERMICULAR SANDSTONE.

Immediately below the Chouteau Limestone is a sandstone which at Hannibal appears only in pulverulent shape. Dipping westward this stone beocmes more cohesive. Mount Olivet Cemetery at Hannibal includes several acres constituting the Old Methodist Cemetery. Within its limits appear a monument and some gravestones made of the local sandstone, bearing early dates. Some years ago when Dr. Showalter, of the State Geological Board, was here, he was referred to the writer, who took him out to the old cemetery, where he was principally attracted by the yellow sand-

stone memorials. As occasional bits of native iron occur in its structure, the iron rusted out, leaving apparently worm holes in display. On the surface were obscure patches of moss which instantly arrested the doctor's attention. He produced his lens and spread himself out like a coon skin over the phenomenon. I inquired as to what was up. "Here you see," said he, "is the gold moss and the silver moss." "Yes," I replied, "but I brought you out here to investigate the mineral kingdom, and moss does not belong in that department." "Oh," said he, "it all goes in."

Many years ago the writer was informed by Dr. Priest, of Shelbyville, Mo., that our ancient marble cutter, D. Atkinson, procured his sandstone from the farm owned by Dr. Priest's father in Ralls County, Mo., a place later known as the Thomas R. Conlon farm, now the property of Mr. Nicholas Hilt. The old quarry is readily identified.

At Sharpsburg, in the southwest corner of Marion County, a sandstone appears in profusion, but with a color shaded into a delightful sage green. In Monroe City stands a two-story building constructed of the Sharpsburg sandstone. It is said that more of the material was crumbled up in transportation than was actually incorporated in the walls. At Hunnewell, Mo., is a store building composed of Shelby County sandstone, brownish yellow with a greenish cast.

THE HANNIBAL SHALE.

Next below the sandstone is a lenticular bed of shale, which at Hannibal is fifty feet thick, thinning out both northward and southward. When Prof. Swallow used the conjunctive designation "Vermicular Sandstone and Shales" he should have avoided the copulation of two nouns where the preceding adjective applied to only one noun. By said grammatical misprision his successor was led to attribute the vermicular feature to the shales. Keyes, Vol. IV., Part 1, Page 53 Up P. 56, Top. Prof. Swallow meant "Shales and Vermicular Sandstone." The children called the shale "soapstone." On exposure it promptly disintegrates. This shale is sometimes used for fire clay.

Prof. Keyes originated the name of Hannibal shale.

The presence of the Hannibal shale and its superimposed sandstone has led many citizens to surmise the probability of coal. The coal measures of northern Missouri do not extend east of central Monroe county, though coal mines exist on Lick Creek in the western part of Ralls County, Missouri. Thin veins of coal appear in western Marion County and there is a report of a coal bed four feet thick recently discovered in Lewis County, Missouri. This may be merely a deposit of bituminous shale, analogous to similar beds in Monroe County. Coal is sometimes moved out of its geological position.

The normal deposit of bituminous coal is known by four fossils, and if they are not found the geologist pronounces the absence of coal bearing strata. No coal fossil is in the Hannibal shale. Nevertheless from earliest days the prospectors have adventured their shafts and borings. One of these miners assured the writer that he was familiar with coal regions and that he positively knew that coal was here. He was right. A lot of coal dust was tamped down into a drill hole and then came the announcement of a bed of coal eight feet thick. The neighborhood in the Saverton region went wild. In the environs of Hannibal one prospector found deeply imbedded in the Hannibal shale an elliptical nodule of water worn rock which he placed on exhibition at the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Hannibal, Mo. The finder thought he had acquired a nugget of metal and he was correspondingly exultant. He said, "I told you I would get something." The fracture showed the treasure to be a specimen of singularly beautiful granite, a wonderful revelation in the field of prehistoric history.

The Hannibal region has also enjoyed its coal oil and gas excitements. The writer has discouraged the promotion of these ventures. Several wells have been bored without avail. In one case the presence of an alleged coal oil spring came near preventing the sale of a farm. Inquiry showed the appearance of a prismatic scum on the surface of the water, but there was also reported along the course of the stream the deposit of an ocherous yellow sediment, identifying one of the chalybeate springs common in this vicinity. The stratigraphical position of Hannibal is far down below the normal situs of the coal measures.

LOUISIANA LIMESTONE.

The Louisiana limestone was so named by Prof. Keyes, State Geologist. It is the buff stratum which projects from the base of our hills. The reason it projects is that it is so durable that it does not decompose. It is full of joints, and at Louisiana the joints are so regular that the rock in situ looks like a wall, and hence the scholarly designation, "mural escarpment." A popular name was "pot metal," suggested by the fact that when a fragment of the same was was struck it rang like an iron pot.

Prof. Swallow called the stratum Lithographic Limestone because the material was capable of application to lithographic uses. Some one has suggested that "Graphic Limestone" would be sufficient designation. Several enterprises in lithographic interest met with disaster. The prevalence of joints in the rocks reduced the mass to a mere collection of small fragments. Blocks or plates of sufficient size could not be procured. The supply of lithographic material comes from Germany, but the demand is not extensive.

The former owner of the farm, now the site of Ilasco, the cement plant, Mr. David E. Wade, went on the paper of the lithographic company, in which he was a corporator, and to meet said notes he had to mortgage said farm, so that he died of a broken heart, and the farm was lost by foreclosure; when he might have been alive to-day, wearing gold lace suspenders and subsisting on blue points and canvas back ducks, instead of fried sponge, Scotch herring and axle grease.

Prof Swallow thought that the graphic limestone could be used in the manufacture of hydraulic cement. In those days no one dreamed of such a boon as Portland cement.

Prof. Swallow gave us another scholarly adjective. He noted the curious dendritic markings on the fractured surface of the graphic limestone, the profiles of winter trees. This will atone for his tautological designation of the rock. The dendritic lines are caused by manganese (Swallow 182, top) or oxide of iron. Ib. 105, top. Professor Keyes rechristened the stratum as stated. This bed is said to have no fossils except in the thin layer at the bottom. But it is redeemed by

blocks of limpid Iceland Spar appearing in rhomboid crystals, showing the phenomenon of double refraction. The writer's first venture with Prof. Showalter was to take him to the exposed face of our Lover's Leap and when he saw the imbedded masses of Iceland Spar he went up the nearly vertical escarpment with the agility of a squirrel, despite his liberal ponderosity. He soon managed to secure his specimen. The writer's observations on Dr. Showalter are of public value. He displayed an amazing adroitness in breaking a rock precisely where he wanted the fracture. His hammer would fly without apparent aim or design, but the result was unerring. Let any novice try that. While we were driving along as rapidly as practicable his glance would alight on some fossil crystal twenty feet away and there was a halt until he secured his souvenir. Nothing escaped him. The writer realized that he was in the presence of an approachable geologist. He pronounced that no glacial dam had ever blockaded the valley of Bear Creek. A suspected meteorite he identified as concretionary boulder. He informed the writer that an area in the northern part of Marion County presented some indications of eruptive disturbance.

While in the cemetery Dr. Showalter was attracted by a specimen of imported granite. He produced his lens and glued himself to the die. "This is splendid," said he. "This is the finest in the yard." The writer told him that the material came from Macbeth's postoffice address; at least, his old stamping ground, Aberdeen on the Moray Frith.

The Louisiana limestone is at Hannibal about sixty feet thick. Within this stratum is the cave system of the Hannibal region. Until 1873 the cave mentioned in Tom Sawyer was the only one explored. All these caverns are formed by fissures in the rock. The largest is the cave which figures in Tom Sawyer. Its avenues are ten to twenty feet wide and sometimes forty feet high. In the earliest days of settlement a hunter tracked a panther into his supposed lair. He closed the opening and returned with his neighbors, only to discover a cave, an underground labyrinth extending over a half mile. At another time two panthers were trailed into the same refuge. One was slain and the other escaped by leaping

over the heads of the pursuers. Hordes of bats once congregated in the avenues and out of their exuviae the early hunters manufactured saltpeter for gunpowder. The quire pits were once to be seen. The great Dr. McDowell of St. Louis, Mo., the originator of ovariotomy, was once the owner of the cave site. A map of Missouri in 1859 designated the place as McDowell's Cave. During the war the writer met Dr. McDowell in Texas. He was anxious to know if the cavern still bore his name. He was credited with keeping in the cave the corpse of a child immersed in alcohol for some experimental purpose. Curiosity mongers were said to lift by the hair and expose the features of the remains. In 1885, at Eureka, Ark., the writer accidentally discovered a photograph of the mouth of the cave as it appeared in the Tom Sawyer era. This stereoscopic view is in some rubbish box yet to be overhauled. The Tom Sawyer cave is substantially dry. The cadet gray shale under the Burlington rock is impervious to water, the escape of which forms all the side hill springs of this region. The original cave entrance was about thirty feet above the valley. The excavation of the fissure brings the opening down to a level. The deposition of loesses and disintegrating shale covered and closed all the cave openings, so that no archaeological relics are to be surmised or found in said retreats. In 1873 the excavation of shale debris for fire clay revealed a crevice at the east end of the hill abutting on Fifth Street in South Hannibal. Three little boys went in there and when night came they were missing. By chance another lad was able to tell what had become of them. A rescue party went in with a cord for a clue. About ten o'clock that night the boys were found. They also had relied on a clue, but the passages were so crooked that they had crossed their track without knowing it and when they undertook to return they took the wrong course of the twine. The rescue cord proved to be about a fourth of a mile long. The opening was closed and no further exploration has been attempted. The avenues are said to be very narrow and tortuous. They intersect each other after the manner of streets and blocks.

The northern part of the Ilasco tract originally belonged to a farmer named Labeaume. It contains, abutting on the Mississippi, a hill on the north side of which he long ago discovered the

very obscure mouth of an extensive cavern. The entrance was so narrow that public access was impracticable until a few years ago, when Captain Alfred W. Bulkley made some blastings to clear the way. The opening is distinguished as very high up, although within the Louisiana limestone. Some upheaval of the stratum is suspected. With less protection from the shale roof Labeaume or Bulkley cave shows some aqueous intrusion, handsome stalactitic phenomena. One such grotto is very beautiful. The Labeaume cave would have been real nice for a robbers' roost. As in all other caves, the atmosphere is highly stimulative, especially of mendacity and correlated credulity.

HAMILTON SHALE.

Next below the Louisiana limestone is a bed of sky blue shale. Remembering that from here to Salt River the strata rapidly slants upward, we know that excavation in Bear Creek bottom will uncover the Hamilton shale. In its mass are incorporated many nodules of sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites), most beautiful, most worthless. Originally the Hamilton shale in the Saverton region occupied the surface of the ground, but under the influence of frost and rain it disintegrated and disappeared, leaving as its only memorials the chunks of sulphuret. The Missouri abutment of the Hannibal shale and the settling well of the Hannibal Water Company ran through the blue shale. Latterly at Clemens Station, on the river railroad south of Ilasco, the cement plant has been excavating its pits in the Hamilton shale, which there begins to appear above ground. The inference is that the material as a component in Portland cement has some advantages over the cadet gray shale, which overlies the Louisiana limestone.

ONONDAGA LIMESTONE.

Below the blue shale are the various masquerades of the Onondaga limestone, which, both north and south of this region, appear in exposure. One type is the Cooper marble described as a fine, compact, blue limestone bespangled with crystalline particles.

The above mentioned blue shale and the Onondaga limestone represent our local Devonian system.

THE UPPER SILURIAN.

The Upper Silurian strata are absent here.

THE LOWER SILURIAN.

The Hudson River group, though missing here, is manifest in Ralls and Pike Counties. Next below is the Trenton limestone, which is mentioned because seven miles south of here at Salt River the Trenton rocks form the castellated bluffs, which rise over a hundred feet above the surface of that stream. On account of its skeletonized structure one stratum is locally used for rockeries. A singular feature is that Prof. Keyes describes the Burlington limestone as continuously extending from Hannibal to Louisiana, with no mention of the intervening Trenton upheaval. Vol. IV., Part 1, Page 62. Probably the Trenton area does not extend to the Mississippi. Wherever the latter strata occupy the surface there is a corresponding change in the flora. Outside of Silurian territory the trees of North Missouri are exclusively deciduous. But on the Trenton ledges of Salt River the red cedar abounds. Opposite Jefferson City is a Cedar Creek and the geological map colors that tract as Silurian territory. Another Silurian area debouches at Cap au Gray, on the Mississippi, in Pike County, and there doubtless the evergreens will be found. At Fall Creek Station, about four miles east of Hannibal, is a remarkable gorge cut by an inconsiderable stream. The chasm is about thirty feet deep by fifty feet wide, with each side a vertical rock wall sinuously winding after the manner of fluvial erosion. Every feature of this phenomenon indicates newness. There was probably a comparatively recent upheaval, pending which the stream had time to saw its trench. Along the surface of the edges are the suggestive cedars indicating a Silurian outcrop.

The vertical face of the Salt River Trenton supports the theory of a similar process. No glaciation ever molested these Silurian walls. Neither did rain or snow or frost ever have time to grade off the sharp edges. Other valleys in this region were probably formed by recession of cascades.

The western people never tried to introduce the semi-tropic mistletoe or holly, although here the imported chestnut tree ekes

out a subsistence. In our old time Christmas the wagons used to return from Salt River laden with evergreen of the wild wood, the red cedar and perchance the juniper.

CHAPTER II.

THE BROAD AX TRACT.

In 1810 a colony of about 150 families settled on the alluvial bottom around Old Franklin, in what is now Howard County. As early as 1804 a party of Americans came up and located a claim on public lands in the present limits of Howard County. Howard County was organized as a county January 23, 1816, and on May 28, 1819, the first steamboat, the "Independence," ascended the Missouri River as far up as Old Franklin. In 1818, five Kentuckians on horseback rode northeastward across the country from Old Franklin to the Mississippi River at a point immediately above the present site of Hannibal.

The first shock of the earthquake at New Madrid occurred on the morning of Dec. 16, 1811. On Feb. 17, 1815, Congress passed a short act of three sections providing that any person owning lands in New Madrid County as known on Nov. 10, 1812, materially impaired by the catastrophe, was allowed to locate a like quantity in any of the public lands of the territory of Missouri, not exceeding 640 acres, to-wit, one section. Many of these locations were made in the best lands of Boone, Howard and neighboring counties. The location certificates were transferable from hand to hand, and they were bought by speculators and many of the claims were manufactured by fraud and perjury. It was supposed the said New Madrid aggrgate area was greater than that of all New Madrid Couny. Through one of the genuine certificates the Broad Ax tract took its origin.

As the Bird location adjoining south was restricted to 640 acres, there was left on the west side of the northeast quarter of section 29 a narrow strip of land extending from Bird Street north

to the mouth of Rock Creek. The southeast corner of section 20 was a fractional quarter section, its northeast corner dipping into the Mississippi River. Jean Baptiste Grimard took out his New Madrid re-location certificate, and this certificate became the subject of various transfers, which appear in the record chain of title, and finally Maj. Taylor Berry, of Howard County, Mo., became owner of said certificate. The transfer which he obtained contained also the transfer of another piece of land, and the Grimard certificate was located in the land last described, and the United States patents were issued to Grimard or his legal representatives. Taylor Berry's transfer was duly recorded in Howard County, but it was not recorded anywhere else.

The site of Hannibal was originally comprised in St. Charles County, and afterwards in Pike and then in Ralls County, until Marion county was organized in 1826. There seemed to be nothing on record anywhere but in Howard County to show the ownership of the Grimard tract. On July 22, 1819, there was published in the "Missouri Intelligencer" at Franklin, Mo., an advertisement for bids for building some double-hewed log houses, and the notice was signed by the trustees of Smithon, the then projected original county seat of Boone County. The signatures were by Taylor Berry, Richard Gentry and David Todd.

This Richard Gentry is the same Gentry who figured in the early titles of Hannibal, he being the first signer of the document reproduced in Rector vs. Waugh, 17th Mo. 13, pages 22 and 23. He was major and general of the Missouri troops in the Sac and Fox war and in the Mormon war, and as colonel of the Missouri regiment he was slain at Okeechobee in the Seminole war.

The Rectors, though of St. Louis, seemed to have been interested at Old Franklin. They figured prominently in the public affairs of that early day.

Abiel Leonard was a lawyer of Howard County, about 23 years of age. He was born in Vermont and he became a graduate of Dartmouth College. In the argument of a case he stigmatized Maj. Berry as a land-shark. Maj. Berry was a high-toned gentleman of the older type. His son-in-law was D. T. Mitchell, afterwards lieutenant colonel under Sterling Price in Doniphan's expedition, and subsequently connected with the United States

army. Leonard was probably regarded as a non-combatant Yankee. Major Berry disciplined him with some kind of a lash, a cow-hide or buggy-whip. Accounts vary as to the amount of welting inflicted; some say it was severe; others say he merely tapped Leonard enough to put the degradation upon him. A challenge was accepted. No doubt Maj. Berry's business was in a deplorably unsettled condition. It was mutually arranged that the duel should be postponed six months so as to give each participant an opportunity to close up his affairs, a very unusual departure from the code. Pistols were selected, and according to the rude custom of the day probably dictated by the challenged party. The duel took place at St. Louis, probably on Bloody Island; Maj. Berry was slain at the first fire. The above account may be inaccurate. It was received by oral tradition. One of Berry's daughters died the same day.

In the litigation which arose fifty years later, it became in the interest of heirship necessary to know which died first. Abiel Leonard was at first disbarred and disfranchised, but afterwards the penalty was removed and he became judge of the Supreme court of Missouri. In the Supreme court building is a half length oil painting portrait of Judge Leonard, showing a visage which few wise people would covet for interview in some sylvan retreat at the rosy hour of dawn. A Confederate soldier who lived near Judge Leonard told me that Judge Leonard was in the habit of cutting off cornstalks with a pistol ball. The whole episode proved to be a melancholy case of waking up the wrong passenger.

Since submitting the aforesaid account the writer has received from Mr. Russell B. Caples, an attorney of Glasgow, Mo., the following further particulars:

Judge Shackleford, who studied law in Judge Leonard's office, secured from members of the Leonard family some details of the affair, as follows: Mr. Leonard was Circuit Attorney, and while prosecuting some one in Howard County, under a charge of forging a deed to a New Madrid location, Judge Berry's name became mixed up in the evidence. Mr. Leonard in his speech to the jury made very serious reflections on Major Berry's connection with the matter. Major Berry was present and as Mr. Leonard was leaving the court room, Major Berry attacked him with a whip

and struck him a number of blows, Mr. Leonard defending himself as best he could, by picking up handfuls of dust and chips and throwing them in Major Berry's face. To deliver his challenge, Mr. Leonard selected his friend, Mr. Boggs, a brother of Gov. Boggs. Major Berry selected pistols and named Bloody Island, in front of St. Louis. Mr. Leonard then went with his friend and second to the home of Mr. Boggs, in Cooper County, where under the tuition of his second, Mr. Leonard practiced pistol shooting until the time of the duel, when and where Major Berry was killed, while Mr. Leonard escaped unhurt.

Judge Leonard was opposed to dueling and he regretted all his life the fatal result, but he said that owing to the prevalent public sentiment in the state, he was compelled to challenge or remove elsewhere.

The object of the modern code is tender and merciful. It seeks every honorable resource to minimize any necessary danger involved. The sixth section of chapter first, allows each party a reasonable time to make the necessary domestic arrangements by will or otherwise before fighting. But in the most barbarous epochs, the custom was to go out next morning if practicable. The scheme of the code was to prevent opportunity for practice. Major Berry made his mistake in stipulating for delay.

The Rev. William G. Caples once was pastor of the M. E. Church South in Hannibal, Mo. By a chance shot fired by Gen. Shelby's men in the attack on Glasgow, Mo., Mr. Caples, a citizen, was slain. His son, Mr. R. B. Caples, was the writer's comrade in Gen. Monroe M. Parson's Brigade, C. S. A.

The late Reverend Abiel Leonard, a son, a number of years ago was rector of the Trinity church at Hannibal, Mo. He afterwards became Bishop Leonard. His address was especially gentle and attractive, with no trace of the ominous scowl shown in the Supreme court gallery. When Maj. Berry fell, the Grimard land became a mystery to all who knew it. The Berry title vanished. Various squatters settled on the tract, and many claimants acquired transfers purporting to convey land, or part of it, but no chain of titles could ever be made by any party.

Near the Mississippi River Captain Joseph Conway built a two-story brick house on the edge of the last tract. He lived there

for a long time. On account of the rude resemblance to a broad ax, the land took the name of Broad Ax Tract. The Richmonds built a two-story brick house on the north side of the old Paris road, west of the Broad Ax Tract, and lived there. They held some kind of a transfer. The handle of the ax came down just west of the land owned by E. C. and Angus W. McDonald, and they acquired some claim to the handle. As early as from 1847 it is remembered that the McDonalds kept this tract just south of the Paris road carefully enclosed, though nearly all in timber. From the river to the Baptist cemetery the Conways kept up signs, "Conway's land, keep out." It became a general understanding that no party could make a record title to the Broad Ax Tract. After the war, as the claimants were not paying taxes, Hunt, Godfrey & Co., a real estate house, bought in the Grimard tract at tax sales and began to grant ostensible titles. They laid off what is now called Riverview addition, the modern name of the Broad Ax Tract. Considerable litigation followed; compromises were made. When the Hon. Theodore Brace was circuit judge, some St. Louis lawyers came up and filed a group of ejectment suits, for the descendants of Taylor Berry. The lapse of time was so great that it seemed as if limitation would bar such claims wherever actual possession had intervened. But at the time of Maj. Berry's death, so it was stated, one of his daughters was a married woman; and in those days limitation did not begin to run against a married woman, so that a part of Maj. Berry's title was said to be recoverable.

There was a deposition taken in St. Louis presenting a testimony of a very old French lady about some of the French ownerships in the chain of title, and his honor, Judge Brace, delivered a written opinion, which was filed in one of the cases so stated. E. P. Johnson, of St. Louis, was an attorney for the plaintiff, and Judge Harry Lander, then of St. Louis (now deceased), was attorney for the defendant. Papers of these cases are on file in the Hannibal Court of Common Pleas. The litigation was composed in some way by parties deeding to each other, and the Riverview addition title has received a permanent quietus.

Holliday's Hill, made famous by S. L. Clemens, was principally situated in the Broad Ax Tract. The first time the writer was

ever on that hill he saw a wild turkey. Up to the time of the war the woods on Holliday's Hill remained a verdant forest, matted with grape vines and covered with heavy timber, the delight of migratory birds. The timber has long since disappeared. The first reservoir built by the Hannibal Water Company crowned the highest elevation on Holliday's Hill.

CHAPTER III.

GRAVEL ROAD SYSTEM.

In 1852 the people became enthusiastic about building plank road lines. Plank roads were the rage all over the northeast part of the United States. Statistical tables were published showing the advantage of such a road bed.

The planks really were heavy pine timebers about two inches thick. The earth was smoothed and the planks laid crosswise on the ground with ends covered with dirt. Up to that time the country roads became impassable whenever a thaw released the winter, and there were periods when no kind of country produce could be obtained. Eggs or butter or cord-wood famines were regular occurrences.

In the spring, when the frost came out of the ground, the country roads were bottomless. Wagon wheels sank to the hub and travel was completely suspended.

Two projects came up. One was a road from Hannibal to New London; the other was a junction road running from what is now Oakwood to Paris, Mo. Prior to that time all the travel that entered Hannibal came over the hills and entered the north part of Hannibal by the Paris road and the Palmyra road, which joined and came down what was afterwards called Palmyra Avenue.

So the business part of Hannibal was north of Center Street and from Main Street out by Bird and Hill Streets, to the river. The only existing houses which stood on Center Street in March, 1847, are No. 308 Center Street, then inhabited by Dr. Hugh

Meredith, a two-story brick building opposite the present Craft House, and the other was No. 115 North Sixth Street, a two-story brick residence then occupied by the late Hon. Wm. P. Harrison, on the corner of Sixth and Center.

The hills on the south side of Bear Creek were set so that the east end shingled or imbricated on the west end of the hill in front of it. On the projecting eastern end of said hill was a deposit of rock and gravel so that the creek was thrown out into four loops, curving against and cutting into the north side of the valley. All these loops have been straightened except the westernmost bend in Lindell Addition. At the junction of Main and Broadway, the creek bend extended near to the middle line of Broadway, and in high water the steamboats were known to come up the creek and land there. It was also a common thing to see woodboats, known as flatboats, moored in the first bend in the creek, often loaded with cord wood.

The project of building a plank road to New London involved travel out Broadway. This street was originally platted as Market Street. The old market house stood in the middle of the said street just beyond Third Street. The people were in the habit of getting up long before day and hustling down there to buy their steak and roast. Market Street along the public square was a steep hill where the boys used to coast. Beyond the first alley west of Fifth street the ground rose into a spur coming down from the north hill. Again at Eleventh Street came another swell, involving an immense amount of excavation to bring Market Street to the grade. Beyond Twelfth street, where Coontz branch came down, there was quite a chasm, down into which and out of which all travel had to go.

In 1853 began the grade work of reclaiming Market Street. The law at that time allowed a man to plat his ground with streets narrow enough and crooked enough to suit his own ideas of what he wanted. The roadway was forty feet wide, extended westward, is prolonged by the plank road right of way. There was a spirited contest as to which route the road would take to New London, whether up Cornet branch or by the present location. Topographically the Cornet branch route offered all the advantages, but it lacked settlement and means; while on the road

farther west, as at present used, many wealthy farmers had their homes, and various other inducements attracted the road to its present location. The original plank road company was organized under the general law, but it soon became insolvent and was sold out. The purchasers obtained a charter for a private company. The line involved a bridge over Salt River, which proved to be the only bridge affording wagon access into Hannibal across Salt river. In time the road planking rotted and proved a failure. There was further legislation, and the road was converted into a gravel and macadamized road and brought to high efficiency. The Paris road never was extended beyond the Monroe County line and it always more or less languished.

In 1861, when the writer left Hannibal, he slept the first night in the rain on one of the old planks beside the Paris road beyond Hydesburg. The development of Market Street and the construction of the new road turned all the tide of travel down Market street. The name was ultimately changed to Broadway.

Bear Creek at Broadway was filled up, but for a long time the travel turned from Market Street up Third Street to Center Street, and then down to Main Street, which was platted as Second Street, but was popularly called Main Street. From that day the prosperity of the north end of Main Street began to wane and the business center found its way farther southward.

The elsewhere mentioned gravel road across Sny Island to the ferry attracted to Hannibal a valuable trade, which entering the city by way of North Main Street greatly contributed to the benefit of that thoroughfare. In later years North Main Street has manifested strong signs of recovering its former importance.

The public authorities now administer road development. An excellent line of public gravel road runs out St. Mary's Avenue to the old Paris road and thence to Wither's Mill, in Marion County. Judge Jasper Turner was the leading spirit in this enterprise.

A great need of Hannibal is a metaled boulevard. People of means will never settle where they cannot air their equipages. They demand a driveway where they will not be required to turn out every few hundred yards to clear a load of hay.

Along the little known Todd Spring road nature has provided an ideal location for summer outing. This line extends along the

base of the bluffs from Clear Creek to South River. Between said streams the road should be made two hundred feet wide. The line is almost level, a water grade. The site is singular in having no bench between the river plain and the bluff hills. The bottom land comes sheer up to the overhanging bluffs.

Timber of the western columnar type covers the crests and slopes. Tall woodland, of the rapidly vanishing primitive style, affords a grateful screen from the heat blaze of the summer's western sun. Title should be acquired to the bluff line strip so as to preserve and protect all the natural features.

Such area would constitute a park exempt from desecration. The Todd Spring road was originally known as the Marion City road. Along the slopes are aligned the stately trunks of the sugar maple (Acer Saccharum). In the lateral valleys abound the groves of the mystic paw-paw or custard apple (Asimina Tribola), surest indication of unfrequented retreat. Along the roadside on the bottoms are the exuberant proportions of the lowland timber, pin oak and willow oak. (See "Our Native Trees," Harriet L. Keeler, P. 46, etc.)

The junction of the bottom land with the forest hills has a wierd reposeful fascination. Its dreamy expanse calls back the days of virgin nature. But no landscape is safe from the ax of the woodman who votes every tree an enemy.

About a mile above Hilton Station a forlorn vehicle trail leads off in the direction of Palmyra. Among the spring wildings on the hill in the fork is found blue or purple shooting star, or American Cowslip, of the primrose family (Dodacatheon Meadia Frigidum), not elsewhere observed in this region. (See "Guide to the Wild Flowers," Alice Lounsbury, 3rd Ed., P. 91, Illustration P. 92. Also "Nature's Garden," Neltie Blanchan, P. 130.)

This flower is not to be confounded with the American Cowslip of the crowfoot family, the Marsh Marigold, a yellow flower. Our native poets who deal with cowslips and daisies are merely appropriating English mention. There are few poets who, like Cowley, Shelley or Emerson, manifest familiarity with wild plant life. The great Milton vaunted his astronomical knowledge, but, like Shakespeare, he did not extend his floral repertory beyond the gardens and the waysides.

CHAPTER IV.—THE RAILROAD ERA.

THE HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

In 1837 the state ran wild with schemes for railway lines in every direction. One charter was for the Louisiana & Columbia Railroad Company. It contained some peculiar features. One was that in time of war the federal government should have the paramount rights of transportation. Another feature was that after forty years the state could buy the railroad. Another feature exempted the railroad from county taxation. The Louisiana & Columbia Railroad never was worked on. About 1846, the people of Hannibal took the railroad fever, and they wanted a railroad from Hannibal to Glasgow, on the Missouri river. A public meeting was called, and it was held in the office of John M. Clemens, at the old Union Hotel, a frame structure built by Ira Stout, on the east end of lot one, in block nine, Hannibal, Mo., the northwest corner of the intersecting area at Hill and Main Streets. John M. Clemens, on coming here from Florida, Mo., bought the whole lot; but he met with financial reverses and made an assignment; the upshot of which was that he ultimately retained the strip thirty feet on Hill street, where the Mark Twain house now stands. John M. Clemens took part in the meeting. The session acts show that when Mr. Clemens lived at Florida, he was very active in all public matters. He was a corporator in several public transportation enterprises, relative to Monroe County.

Salt River is the only important unnavigable tributary of the Upper Mississipi, but it took a long time for the people to discover this fact. Salt River deceived the early French and continued to mislead the American settlers. The Smithsonian Report on the navigable features of the Upper Mississipi tributaries skipped all mention of Salt River. The radiation of the Ozark uplift along the Missouri and Mississippi divide imparts such a rapid descent to the current of Salt River as to destroy its navigability, and the people of Florida had to learn that even their slack water plans would not work. A large contingent of Florida population determined to change its base.

Erasmus M. Moffet and William Moffet came to Hannibal. William Moffet married Miss Pamelia Clemens, sister of S. L. Clemens. Several representatives of the Quarles came to Hannibal. There now stands in Florida, Mo., a very handsome two story brick residence, built by the ancestral Quarles.

John M. Clemens was one of the group of settlers who came from Florida, Mo., to Hannibal. Also then came Dr. Hugh Meredith, an enterprising literary man, who in 1845 founded the first start at the Hannibal Public Library. Dr. Meredith's sister was the wife of David J. Garth, the prominent New York banker.

The people of St. Joseph wanted a railroad, and St. Joseph had a coterie of very strong public men, among them R. M. Stewart, afterwards governor, and this enterprise was soon converted into a projected line from Hannibal to St. Joseph. On February 16, 1847, the Legislature chartered the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. The incorporators from Hannibal were Samuel J. Harrison, Zachariah G. Draper and Erasmus M. Moffet. Switzler's History claims that the late James S. Rollins wrote the charter. The Marion County History states that the late Robert F. Lakenan wrote the charter.

In section four a sweeping clause embodied all the charter of the Louisiana & Columbia Railroad Company. This suggests Major Rollins. At that time the dread of Hannibal was that the railroad would be deflected to Quincy, Ill. The dominant slaveholding interest also objected to any such diversion, because it would afford facilities to fugitive slaves. Switzler's History credits R. M. Stewart with a strong adherence to the Hannibal terminus. On the other hand, the road could not be built without congressional aid, and the congressional aid could not be obtained, unless the counties on the line subscribed a stipulated amount of stock. The original statutes of Missouri required that the county seat should be located in the approximate center of the county.

Palmyra was at one time the metropolis of Northeast Missouri. It was impossible to get a subscription from Marion county unless the railroad ran through Palmyra, and if Marion County refused a subscription, the congressional grant would be lost, because the other counties were not strong enough to make up the allotment. The people of Hannibal wanted the railroad to come

in on substantially the easier grades, traversed now by the Mr., K. & T. R. R. from Monroe City to Hannibal, while to come from Palmyra to Hannibal required the crossing of South River Valley, a deep chasm. There would not be accessible money enough to build a dump, and a trestle work sixty-four feet high and a quarter of a mile long was the requirement. The people of Hannibal thought that this would be sure to burn some time, leaving the connection to be diverted to Quincy. When the war broke out in 1861, Governor Jackson had several barrels of some inflammable fluid, said to be camphene, judiciously applied by means of watering pots, so that whenever the order came for firing, no facility would be lacking; but strange to say, the trestle never did burn, and no accident there ever happened. No spark from any locomotive ever took lodgment, but the trains always had to creep over the structure with extreme caution.

George H. Nettleton finally substituted the railroad embankment which now exists, though at the expense of two very heavy grades. On the other hand, the original chief engineer, Major Thomas B. Bucklin, had declared that on account of the excessive grade east of Palmyra it was impossible to build the railroad from Quincy to Palmyra, and the people generally assimilated this kind of pabulum.

When the charter was under consideration, the Hon. Carty Wells, of Palmyra, was State Senator, and the Hon. John Taylor, of Palmyra, was Representative. Marion County History, P. 275, top; P. 943, Mid. The people of Palmyra were afraid that if the line was chartered from Hannibal to St. Joseph, Palmyra would not have the benefit of the road, so when the line was defined, Senator Carty Wells worded it as follows: Section 4: "This said Company shall have power to lay out and construct a railroad from St. Joseph, in Buchanan County, to Palmyra, Mo., in Marion County, and thence to Hannibal, in said County of Marion." St. Joseph was originally called St. Josephs, and if the French had ever named Hannibal, it would have been St. something or other. They did name the Missouri the St. Philips river, and the Mississippi the St. Louis river.

On February 16th, 1847, the Legislature memorialized Congress for a land grant in aid of a railroad from Hannibal to St.

Joseph, with a suggested branch to Glasgow. When the land congressional grant was obtained, June 10th, 1852, it specified a railroad from the town of Hannibal to the town of St. Josephs, with nothing said about Palmyra, Carty Wells not being in Congress. When the first bonds of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad were issued, they contained in one upper corner a picture of St. Joseph with a cross-cut saw on one arm and an infant in his other arm. On the other corner was a picture of the Carthaginian warrior and general, Hannibal, with a shield on his left arm and his frog-sticker in his right hand. In the press of enthusiasm Hannibal voted a $50,000 stock, but afterwards when Marion County voted $200,000 stock, Hannibal's subscription was withdrawn and merged. After much canvassing and effort the requisite amount of county subscription was obtained and the congressional grant awarded. March 12, 1849, the State of Missouri appropriated $5,000 for the survey of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad from Hannibal, in Marion County, to St. Joseph, in Buchanan County. Palmyra was not a point in this appropriation. The congressional grant gave the right of way over all public lands, and also granted to the State of Missouri, for the purpose of aiding and making said railroads, every alternate section of land designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of the said road; six sections with the privilege of substitution where the involved land had already been sold.

In 1853, ground was formally broken for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. It was a great occasion. Hon. A. W. Lamb was Grand Marshal, the St. Louis Greys came up from St. Louis, and when they debarked at Hannibal an immense concourse greeted them. This company was perfectly drilled, and it executed a number of maneuvers on the levee, but the crowd was so great that the soldiers scarcely had room to move. All their movements showed machine-like precision. They marched out to Draper's Meadow, which was an enclosed field south of Broadway, west of Seventh street and north of Collier street, extending westward about one block, and forming a beautiful field expanse, through which ran a stream, bordered with elder bushes. The stream is now confined with a culvert, but in wild spots farther up,

the elders still persist. This was once the boys' recruiting ground for pop-guns, and while the elder roots are said to be poisonous, the leaves furnish kindly medication, and nothing can be more sweetly reminiscent of olden times than the creamy elder blossoms.

Near Seventh street and Broadway were excavated large trenches about three or four feet deep. Cordwood was deposited there and set on fire until the bed of every trench was filled with living coals. Then came the carcasses of slaughtered animals suspended over the coals, and slowly revolved, being constantly basted with some liquid to revent scorching. The old-time banquet, the barbecue, was at hand. The St. Louis Greys went through with some more maneuvers until their repertory was exhausted, and the command was given to break ranks. Then one of the soldiers with a capering movement threw out one leg. The transformation was magical, as the soldiers changed from wooden blocks to flesh and blood. Then there were some speeches, of course, for in those days the people could not get along without public meetings, to express their sentiments. Everything went by resolutions. A committee would be sent out to draft the wording, the resolutions being already written out, and in the committee's pockets.

Years afterwards, when the road bed was built, our attention was arrested by the sound of a continual "dink dink" at the landing. A steamboat was unloading railroad iron. The rails must have been shipped from England, since Hannibal was made a port of entry. The object of a port of entry was to furnish to the livest citizen a salary of $1,000 per annum.

Mr. E. B. Talcott, a tall, side-whiskered New Englander, had charge of location at this end of the line, and he worked faithfully in the interest of his company, which never did have any serious intention of continuing Hannibal as the eastern terminus. He wanted to have the privilege of building a trestle from Fourth street down to what was called the lower landing. This lower landing was private property, originally owned by John D. Dowling and used by him as a slaughtering establishment, which the railroad acquired. There was a great deal of feeling among the citizens as to the location of the freight depot. The railroad

could not get into Hannibal without a concession of the city over its highways, and a large element was opposed to allowing the railroad to build to the river. They wanted the railroad depot established out on the edge of the town, so as to make the draymen rich. Such folly as this actually ruled in some large cities. It is but comparatively few years since the railroads in Cincinnati, Ohio, were allowed to connect with each other. The Supreme Court, as usual, stood in with the railroads and held that a railroad track on a public street was not the creation of a new servitude, and the abutting proprietor had nothing to say in the matter. The railroad then came in on Collier street. Collier street never was named on the map, but in Gano's addition in the western part of the city, a little, short, narrow street called Collier street opened into the sixty foot street which extended on eastward and became known as Collier street.

Between Fourth and Sixth streets was a spur of sand thirty-three feet above the grade, and the line required the removal of an immense amount of this material. This spur had been cut to a vertical by the infringement of Bear Creek. On this spot was a small frame house formerly built for a pottery, and afterwards used as a school house, conducted by Thomas D. Gore. Two of the boys, Joshua C. Gore and Thomas C. Hambaugh, bantered each other for a jump from the face of the bluff. The latter was a little pug, who would not take a dare for anything. Joshua Gore alighted on his feet, and escaped without injury, but Thomas Hambaugh turned over and alighted on his shoulder, and long afterwards he had to carry his head twisted. The excavation was a tedious affair, but finally Collier street was cleared and the earth went to form the railroad track, east to the river. This spur was a body of drift, quite sensitive to earthquakes, and whenever there is a seismic tremor the people on Fifth street know it.

In 1861, shortly after the "Cole Camp Massacre" the writer lodged over night at the brick hotel in Cole Camp, Morgan County, Missouri. The genial host, Colonel Ferguson, told the writer that he (Colonel Ferguson) was in Hannibal during its earliest days and that from the south end of the spur described, he shot and killed a deer on the side of the hill just south of Bear Creek. The distance would be near four hundred yards.

In June, 1856, the railroad was completed to Palmyra. The writer went the year before to St. Paul's College at Palmyra, but he came back on the cars. The contractor kept extending the road all the time. The work was done by John Duff & Co., of Boston, and after a while we noticed that as the road progressed the steamboats would come up and stop at the lower landing, where the railroad had its freight depot. These boats would be there all day, sealing the doom of Hannibal's river trade. Every station on the prolongation of the road became a lively town. One of the first laid out was Monroe City; then came Hunnewell, named for a Boston millionaire; then Lakenan, named for Robert F. Lakenan; then Shelbina, then Clarence, in the western part of Shelby County. Stores sprang up in all these towns. Their population rapidly increased and high hopes for metropolitanism distended their prospects. Forwarding business at Hannibal was ended. No goods were landed at the Hannibal port, except for local destination.

The railroad company would not build a station house in Hannibal. Tickets were sold at a private business office. The domain given by the United States to the State of Missouri and transferred by the state to the railroad company amounted to a principality, but as little as possible of the proceeds went where it belonged. The Boston millionaire is still reveling in the spoils. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad offices were stocked with importations from New England. Like Talcott, they all walked as if stepping on railroad ties, but when you came to know them, they were excellent fellows, among whom were formed many warm friendships. Conspicuous among them was Rogers, the sculptor to be. The management was fascinated with the virtues of pole bridges and rusty rails. Long after the war Henry Clay Dean, chancing as a passenger, wrote that the road ought to be called "The Horrible Slow Jogging Railroad."

On December 10th, 1855, the Hannibal & St. Jo Railroad Company and other railroad companies in the state went to the Legislature, to get its aid in the shape of state bonds, of which $1,500,000 were to go to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, subject to a lien on the road, to secure repayment.

The people of Hannibal always had to camp out when the

Legislature was in session. The great body of the state, and of St. Joseph in particular, would just as soon see Hannibal suppressed as not, and St. Joseph was never lacking in charitable contribution to that end. The constant dread of Hannibal was that the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad main line would be turned off to Quincy. The primitive Northern Cross railroad ran to Chicago down towards Quincy, and it developed into the Burlington line. It always was the best railroad in our region, or anywhere near it. To prevent this connection was a struggle against the inevitable. Scarcely a Legislature met without involving some danger of the destruction of Hannibal.

But when the Jo railroad sought state aid, then Hannibal saw its chances to get something in return, and into the state aid bill a proviso, as follows, was introduced:

"The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company shall not "itself nor by arrangement or contract with any other com- "pany make, construct or use, or cause to be made, constructed "or used any branch, cut-off, or connection with the said Han- "nibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, within forty miles of its "eastern terminus, whereby trade or travel may be diverted from "the located route and track of said railroad or from its eastern "terminus."—L. 1855; Local Acts, Page 474, Section 4.

All inconsistent legislation was repealed. The expression, "eastern terminus," was a euphemism for Hannibal. Any naming of Hannibal was liable to arouse antagonism.

This restriction was the scheme of the late Jameson F. Hawkins, who was always in the fore front in any railroad project, where the interests of Hannibal were affected. As Palmyra was but fifteen miles from Quincy, this clause was supposed to forever preclude the Palmyra cut off. The proviso itself was called the "Hawkins Cut Off." It prohibited a divergence from the main line in the south as well as in the north. This act contained a weak spot. It was that the law should not take effect unless within six months after its passage the company should file corporate acceptance thereof.—Sec. 29. The same act forbade anything but one mail train each way on Sunday. I. 1855.—Local Acts 16, 471-482, December, 1855.

Hon. O. H. Browning was an eminent Quincy lawyer, after-

wards a member of President Lincoln's cabinet. As soon as he saw this six months loop hole he caused to be organized, under the general law, the Quincy & Palmyra Railroad Company, and the corporation was under general law organized in due time. Palmyra subscribed $50,000 to help build the road (Flagg v. Palmyra, 33 Mo. 440), but Quincy capital was the main reliance, and the Quincy and Palmyra railroad was soon built. Meanwhile the cars had to be changed at Palmyra; no connection was allowed. But the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company was restive under the necessary change of cars at Palmyra and along about 1857 the Burlington road filed with the city council of Hannibal a communication seeking to learn what ferry license the city of Hannibal would charge. In the memorial of Feb. 16, 1847 (1847, page 253), the general assembly said that Hannibal was increasing with almost incredible rapidity and promising to become a great and populous city. The memorial based this prediction on then contemplated other improvements (waterways connecting Hannibal with the "Lakes of the North").

On the said application of the Burlington interest for permit to cross at Hannibal the city should have promptly granted a free license, but instead a toll of $500 per annum was imposed. Had the Burlington interest been then and there encouraged to extend its line to Hannibal, the prediction in the memorial would have been verified.

When the war came on, Secretary Stanton found there was interference at Palmyra in the transportation of troops and ammunition. He at once issued an ukase that trains should run through, and as hereafter shown, they have been running through ever since. The next development to be looked for was the change of cars for Hannibal instead of Quincy, and in 1867 it came.

In 1845 there was a firm of lawyers in Hannibal known as Lakenan & Sunderland. Thomas Sunderland was a slender, mosquito built, wiry, sandy whiskered young man. There being no abstract of title in Hannibal, he devoted himself to the task of going to Palmyra and producing a Hannibal abstract. One of the greatest drawbacks that Hannibal ever experienced was the lack of a branch record office. The city engineer to-day cannot make

an intelligent survey without consulting the books at Palmyra. Every transfer of real estate in Hannibal requires the purchaser to say his prayers and trust to Divine Providence, though the telephone has greatly reduced the risk of something unexpected getting into the records. The present recorder, Mr. W. N. Bates, will refuse filing to any document where he has reason to believe that it will practice fraud in some pending trade. Mr. Sunderland went in and patiently completed his abstract. At the beginning thereof he inserted a fine history of the Abraham Bird title, involving the New Madrid title re-locations. Shortly after the war, R. F. Lakenan and J. P. Richards formed a real estate partnership. Mr. Richards saw the antiquated condition of Mr. Sunderland's abstract, its inadequacies and its inaccuracies, so he determined to go up to Palmyra and construct an abstract, from the ground up, and never was there a more thorough production. Mr. Richards did not quarter at Palmyra. He would take the morning train from Hannibal, and he would come back on the evening train that left Palmyra at 5 o'clock. He never would allow himself more than a few minutes to get to the train, and he never was left. Somehow he escaped the attention of the shake-hand fiend, who always stops you when you are in a hurry and wants to know how your family and your friends and all your neighbors are. One day Mr. Richards came into his Hannibal office under the press of excitement. He had witnessed the final blow, "Change cars for Hannibal." Mr. E. P. Wilder, the Jo land agent, had published a most excellent map of the Hannibal & St. Joseph land belt across the state. St. Louis had projected the North Missouri Railroad that ran into Iowa, but it did not run in the right direction for profit and the result was that the old station house at Allen, with its half inch coat of dirt and grime, was installed as the Moberly station house. Moberly was the name of a farmer that lived in the vincinity of Moberly. The North Missouri Railroad had deflected its line to Kansas City, starting and following the Missouri river bottoms, where the writer has seen a locomotive spinning along with fifty freight cars loaded with railroad iron, thirteen or fourteen loaded cars being the limit of the Jo road. This Missouri river line was the route Hannibal ought to have stuck to in the beginning, so as to let St. Joseph get her railroad

the best way she could. As soon as ever St. Joseph nosed into the Hannibal project, Hannibal ought to have dropped the matter, but now the reward had come and Hannibal was at last a jerk-water station. Mr. Richards walked up to the Wilder map and said, "Now we must build a road to Moberly," tracing the line with his finger. That was the origin of the M., K. & T. Railroad Company's line to Hannibal, as herafter set forth.

The General Assembly being in session the first thing to do was to go to the Legislature. Affidavits were made by various prominent citizens showing how they had bought tickets for Hannibal at points west of Palmyra and had to change cars to reach Hannibal. The writer drew up all these affidavits except one—that of David Dubach. He preferred to compose his own, and without apparent effort he set down in about half the otherwise required words his personal experience in the change car episode. See David Dubach's portrait and sketch, Encyc. Mo., Vol. 2, P. 322.

On these papers the usual cohort went over to the Legislature and there ensued a grand lobby protest and fight to prevent the consummation of this final blow, but as before it was Hannibal against the state, as well as the railroad. There were too many members of the Legislature that liked to stick a pass under the nose of the conductor and see the conductor wilt and collapse with awe, and too many legislators had a vague and dim hope that they might become employed as attorneys or in some other capacity on the road. The complaints of our Hannibal lobby fell on heedless ears. St. Joseph, of course, had active adherents in railroad interest, and the result was a compromise authorizing the road to consolidate with the Quincy & Palmyra railroad, with certain restrictive suggestions, which were palmed off on the Hannibal people as being of very great value to Hannibal interest. One was that Hannibal in the change would always have the advantage of Quincy, by the amount of bridge toll on the Quincy bridge. Another was that through cars for passengers should come through from St. Joe to Hannibal, so that no changes would be made. At a later date the Jo. road got an amendment to its charter, authorizing the road to run a branch to Kansas City. The Kansas City train was not included in this compromise, which stipulated also that the company should never move its general

offices from any point off of the present line of its road to St. Joe. That was mere fox-fire, for in due time the general offices were removed from Hannibal to St. Joe, where they are yet. The act provided that the repair shops on the east end of the road should be continued at Hannibal. The machine shops went to Brookfield and the repairs were whittled down to a vanishing point. The only thing that Hannibal gained was the abandonment of the change of cars, and this would not have been gained except for the fact that Mr. Lakenan inserted a $500 penalty, for the use of the school fund of the state, for each and every violation. The railroad legislation of Missouri bristles with these provisoes, and nobody ever heard of one of them being enforced. A lawyer knew very well that if he tried anything of the sort, the Supreme court would make him ashamed to show his face. In due time the road began to make passengers change cars for Hannibal. At his own expense, the writer published a card in the paper offering a reward of $5 for the names of the witnesses in each case. The scheme worked, and the road resumed its observance of the law. A few years ago the Hannibal & St. Jo road became consolidated with the Burlington system.

As soon as the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad was built, it proved to be the best means of access for Kansas immigration. It is said that William H. Seward, in that era, went over this line in a locked car. No doubt many shipments of ammunition destined for Kansas fighting grounds were carried over the St. Joseph road. This hostile use of the line attracted the attention of the later Gov. Jackson, and when the civil war broke out he began to talk about dismantling the Hannibal & St. Joseph road, and tearing up the tracks and applying the rails to the construction of a road south into Arkansas. It was the nature of his gubernatorial coterie to be very loquacious about these things. A complement of the railroad service was mainly composed of men from the east with loyal sentiments, and it did not require much time for the Boston ownership to be advised that Gov. Jackson was meditating a despoilment of this road, and the result was a Boston appeal to the Washington authorities to garrison the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. A cantonment of troops was formed at Quincy. Two men were sent to Palmyra to reconnoitre and

report. On June 12th, 1861, Col. Smith, of the Sixteenth Illinois, landed his regiment at Hannibal. At the same time the South River trestle, a mile south of Palmyra, was seized and guarded. Other troops were shipped at night and sent out over the railroad. At the same time the local militia organized to terrorize the country. There was also formed a brigade of railroad employes. The practices of these Federal troops soon started reprisals from the people, entirely unprepared for war. While Col. Hayward, a New Englander, the superintendent, displayed great energy in the protection of its property, he became very obnoxious to the southern element. But he wrote a letter to Washington, which appears in the rebellion records, and it constitutes the most reliable and impartial statement of the situation to be found. That letter shows that the outbreaks in North Missouri were the direct outcome of the lawless acts of the soldiers. Full extracts from this and other communications from Col. Hayward appear in the Marion County History, 404-410.

In 1875 a bill was introduced in the Legislature to authorize the Jo. road to build a branch road from Monroe City to St. Louis. Along with this measure was a bill to repeal the Hawkins cut-off-law. The writer at once published a series of articles calling public attention to this maneuver and a committee of citizens went over to lobby against the legislation. The representatives of the road were defiant, and as usual they had the backing of St. Joseph's many powerful interests. Gen. James H. Craig, of St. Joseph, announced that "Hannibal was nothing but a sandbar in summer and a snow bank in winter anyhow." The committee thoroughly intimidated, was ready to accept the proposition to allow the bills to go through, with a stipulation that a railroad should be built from Hannibal to Quincy, on the west bank of the river. George H. Shields, the Marion County Representative, was then a very young man. He horrified the committee by refusing to make any deal with the railroad interest. He was a cogent orator, a leader of the house, and he seemed to have a perfect ascendency over the members. Unaided, he called up the bills, denounced them in a powerful speech, brought the matter to a vote, and the measures were overwhelmingly defeated. A few years later the Jo. interest started a movement for an access to

St. Louis by the river route; as this brought the Jo. trains to the river at Hannibal, it was not objected to, and the proposition was readily carried out.

THE HANNIBAL & NAPLES RAILROAD.

The people of Hannibal made a great mistake in setting their eyes on direct eastern connection. On several principles this was a correct proposition, for all great lines of commerce, unless powerfully deflected, flow east and west. The commerce belt envelopes the globe like a zone. The present movement on the Panama Canal is simply a final feature of the great impulse. The Mississippi should have run into the Atlantic ocean, but the Appalachian chain formed a series of mountain walls and imprisoned the Mississippi basin. The northern lakes and the St. Lawrence afforded the only east and west outlet for water traffic. Hannibal's true aspiration was for a direct line to Chicago, but Hannibal looked east and saw on its parallel the capitals of all of the states between Hannibal and the Atlantic, towit: Springfield, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., Harrisburg, Pa. So instead of falling into the easy project of a direct line to Chicago, Hannibal applied its efforts to the creation of a line flanking Chicago.

In 1857 Hannibal voted $100,000 bonds in aid of the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, known as the Pike County, Illinois, Railroad. Hannibal was ablaze with enthusiasm, and Hannibal citizens then usually began every sentence with "If we can get the Pike County road." In 1860 Hannibal voted another $100,000 in bonds. These bonds were marketed at a heavy discount, but the product was fairly applied and the road bed was constructed and the trestling and bridges were built, but no one could be found to finance for the iron.

The war came on and the bridges rotted away, but after the war the project was revived, and about 1866 the citizens of Hannibal did a thing never surpassed in financial heroism. They voted $125,000 aid to the Pike County road, to be paid in cash in four annual installments. There was not a particle of authority for this vote. Under the constitution of 1865 the proceeding was wholly void, but the people paid the tax cheerfully. Hannibal got

the Pike County road at last, but after all it was not a very valuable asset. It had some very high grades. Nevertheless it was the means of bringing the Wabash Railroad. The Wabash Railroad ultimately absorbed the Pike County Railroad, as intended.

THE HANNIBAL & CENTRAL MISSOURI RAILROAD.

When the Jo. road undertook to make all passengers change cars for Hannibal, and the people of Hannibal began to concert measures to build a railroad from a point five miles west of Hannibal, to Moberly, in Randolph County, it was understood that the M., K. & T. R. R. Co. was coming to Moberly on a line of an outlet to Chicago, and the question was whether the outlet would be by way of Hannibal, Louisiana or Quincy.

At the same time there was projected a nebulous line called the Tebo & Neosho Railroad. It ran nearly north and south, and aimed to take in Monroe City. The people of Monroe City were anxious to have Monroe County extend aid to the Tebo & Neosho road, while the people of Paris and Florida and Monroe County favored the Moberly road.

The Hannibal & Central Missouri railroad was organized March 13, 1867, and among the directors from Hannibal were R. F. Lakenan and J. P. Richards. The project was born in their office, as heretofore described. Among the directors from Monroe County were David L. Cooper, William Holliday, D. H. Moss and others. On the first vote in Monroe County the majority fell short of the requisite two-thirds. A scheme was then devised by which three votes were to be taken at once: 1st, shall Monroe County vote $250,000 bonds to the aid of a railroad; 2nd, shall the railroad be the Moberly road; 3rd, shall the railroad be the Tebo & Neosho road. In these votes all the parties united in voting for a railroad bond issue and the two-thirds majority was attained. The Moberly road, receiving the most votes, though not two-thirds, was declared the beneficiary.

No subscription by a vote to Marion County could be expected. Accordingly Mason Township obtained the enactment of a statute called the Township Railroad Law, enabling a single township to vote and issue bonds as subscription to a railroad, and

to issue through the intervention of the county municipal bonds to be applied to the payment of said subscription.—L 1868, Page 92, March 23, 1868. Under said act Mason Township issued bonds in the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.

These bonds could not be negotiated unless to extent of ten thousand dollars they were locally absorbed. R. E. Lakenan and J. P. Richards together borrowed said amount out of bank, invested the same in the Mason bonds and thus accredited the entire issue for eastern circles.

Meanwhile two successive subscription propositions were voted down in Ralls County. The county was already overburdened with heavy railroad indebtedness imposed under an old special charter, which dispensed of a popular vote. All the talk then was about running the road out by way of New London, on a line called the Turkey Creek route, and thence to Florida. The engineers began to report a divide between Salt River and the Mississippi that could not be crossed by a railroad. The old dirt road from Hannibal to New London was the first public road north of Salt River. It was originally an Indian trail, and as the Indians never deflected for a grade, it ran over the highest elevation, Crawford's hill. The first engineer went out and looked at Crawford's hill and shook his head. The facts were that just east of Crawford's hill was an easy grade, now occupied by the dirt road. The Cornet branch route afforded a still more ready passage across the divide. The headwaters of Cornet branch and Camp creek lapped each other and broke down the divide, so that the St. Louis & Keokuk railroad now runs through at that route, at a grade of 52 feet to the mile. Great was the consternation of the directors of the Hannibal & Central Missouri Railroad Company when the engineer's report came in to the effect that to build the road by way of New London and Florida would cost a great deal more money than the road could command. There was nothing to do but to adopt the alternative route by way of Monroe City. The directors did know that the Monroe City route involved 4,000 feet of high trestle between Monroe City and Paris. The Monroe City line called for a maximum grade of 52 feet to the mile, with no curve greater than 2 degrees. With many misgivings that Quincy would ultimately

connect with Monroe City, the road was located on the Monroe City line.

Thus, though Florida had championed the Moberly line, fate decreed that Monroe City, which had opposed the Moberly line, should reap the benefit of Florida's victory.

The Wabash railroad always began nowhere and ended nowhere. It was always engaged in a blind struggle to get somewhere. Kansas City was looming up as a great objective. In 1871 the Wabash built the Hannibal bridge, distinguished as a wagon as well as a railroad bridge. Then the Wabash took a lease on the Moberly road, but at first it required that the H. & C. M. railroad extend its line five miles down Bear Creek to the river at Hannibal, and this was done. There was some trouble about getting to the levee. The original plan was to make a line down Collier street, but the Jo road, being already on that street, prepared to fight the project.

The Hannibal & Central Missouri Railroad Company had very little money, and the attorney of that road, the writer, was allowed a stipulated estimate to bring the line in without traversing Collier street. Within the limit he brought the railroad in so as to cross the Jo. road at right angles, on the site of the present Union station. In 1873 the Hannibal & Central Missouri Railroad was transferred to the M., K. & T. R. R. Co. The Wabash retired from the field. The Katy road assumed all the liabilities and took all the assets, including the bond subscriptions. The Katy road executed a $200,000 bond to secure the maintenance of the northern terminus of the road at Hannibal, and this paper floated around irresponsibly, until the writer heard of its whereabouts, and through the intervention of Jameson F. Hawkins, it was placed on record at Palmyra.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company expended unlimited sums of money in the betterment of the Moberly line. Steel rails of unprecedented size appeared on the roadbed. Steel bridges of finest design spanned the intervening streams. The highest development of passenger coaches entered into the composition of its passenger trains.

The element that occasionally agitates a proposed reduction

of our railway fares ought to go east some winter and freeze to death awhile in some of the local eastern travel.

They ought to sample some of the rude seatings that a local passenger gets on eastern lines in lieu of the luxury of the western equipment. They ought to see a historical picture of an eastern conductor demanding fifty cents extra for a chair car seat; an exaction unknown in Missouri. However, the chair car seat is on its way to oblivion, where it belongs.

THE ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

After the construction of the Wabash bridge in 1870-71 various projects arose for the building of railroad lines along the west bank of the Mississippi river. In January, 1860, the writer went to St. Louis by the way of Macon on the North Missouri Railroad. After the war the Rock Island Railroad had a line by which Hannibal passengers taking a train at Chapin, Ill., could reach St. Louis. After that came a line running up from the east bank of the Mississippi bottom to Quincy, originally under the patronage of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. By this line passengers could debark at Seehorn, about eight miles from Hannibal. It was a relief to the citizens to be able to go to St. Louis by rail, no matter how circuitous the route. When a passenger secured his seat in a railway coach, he had his right and he knew it.

In about 1872 various short lines were organized to follow the west bank of the Mississippi. Legal records will show the names of these corporations. There was a Clarksville road, a road from Louisiana to Hannibal, and a road from Hannibal to Quincy, and then from Quincy north as far as Keokuk.

The Mississippi Valley and Western Railway Company was an enterprise without capital to speak of. It came down impecuniously condemning its way from the north, and the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad came up trying to condemn its way from Hannibal north. The hill that is pierced by the tunnel jutted out into the river. The land was owned by Clarissa Hewitt, of the state of Louisiana, whom the writer had assisted in defending a suit. Representing the Mississippi Valley & Western Railway Company, the writer bought the railway along the bluff for $500. That shut

out the rival company. Gradually the minor river roads coalesced with each other and they all became merged under the name of St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad Company, but as late as the spring of 1877 passengers had to change cars at Louisiana, Mo. Then the Burlington Railroad acquired the river line and built an independent line from Quincy to East Hannibal. For a long time the Burlington line went to St. Peters over the Wabash Railroad and came into St. Louis over St. Charles bridge, but in about 1896 the Burlington built the wonderful Bellefontaine bridge over the Missouri river, and bought its way into the Union Station at St. Louis, forming at last the crowning development of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road, which meanwhile had become a part of the Burlington system.

Competing with the river route was a projected line through Troy, in Lincoln County, Mo., Bowling Green, in Pike County, Mo., and New London, in Ralls County, Mo., known as said St. Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk Railroad Company. Great was the rivalry between the river and the interior line. On one occasion the subject came up in the proceedings of the Legislature. Col. Murray, of Bowling Green, Pike County, Missouri, with extreme zeal and enthusiasm was advocating the interests of the Bowling Green line. He said that it was the Lord's route. Whereat the irreverent but ubiquitous James H. Craig retorted that if that was all the aid they had they would need reinforcements.

The railroad along the river was called the "Long Line," and the St. Louis and Hannibal route was called the "Short Line." It was the short line to the residents of the interior. This road was built from the Fair Grounds, west of Hannibal, up Cornet's Branch and then down to Salt River by way of Camp Creek. Wm. Cornet, an early settler, lived in a farm house which still stands on the bench of land east of the branch, near the mouth. On February 16, 1900, he died at Martinsburg, Audrain County, Mo., aged 95 years. The construction of the road southward through Pike County involved interminable delay. A visiting minister, delivering a sermon, sought to illustrate the difference between the "long line" and "short line," by recommending the short line to Heaven. He told his audience that if they wanted to go to St. Louis they would take the "Short Line." The facts were that at Prairieville,

in Pike County, the "Short Line" degenerated into a squirrel track and ran up a hollow tree. The "Long Line," following the bluff line for about five miles above Hannibal, ran over the public road in places, and at one point crossed the public road twice in a few hundred yards. South of Hannibal, it was nearly as bad. While J. P. Richards was presiding judge of the County Court, he had the court to employ the writer for a $100 fee to sue the railroad company for enough damages to straighten the public road and for the building and maintaining of a tight board screen fence above and below the City of Hannibal. The suit was demurred out below, but the judgment was reversed in the Supreme Court; the County Court utlimately recovering judgment for $7,000 and a decree for erection and perpetual maintenance of the screen. These bluff roads form picturesque driveways nowhere excelled.

The principal comfort in railway travel into or out of Hannibal is found on the water grade line to St. Louis. A collossal locomotive with atrophied stack and the smoke consumption correspondingly exhaustive imperceptibly steals away. On ahead there is a gentle pulsing heart throb, and then an accelerated flutter, and then a soliloquizing purr that signifies forty miles an hour before the passenger realizes that he is on the way. As the impressive bluffs reel by on one side, while on the other side the river spins its silver ribbon, the luxuriant passenger wishes himself either cross eyed or twins en route.

"ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RAILWAY COMPANY."

The St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railway Company reorganized as the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad Company; the Keokuk extension being abandoned. This road was owned by the late John I. Blair, the New Jersey millionaire. About ten years ago it entered Hannibal by following the bluff line south of Bear Creek, with unlimited access to road building material. The Perry Branch of this railroad was constructed a number of years ago, and it became the best paying part of the line. When the railroad worked its way into Hannibal the citizens gave a bonus of $5,000 to help bear the expense. This road has the best possible Hannibal terminal.

WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Under the patronage of the railroad company the Hannibal Bridge Company in 1870 and 1871 constructed at Hannibal the Hannibal bridge for highway and railroad use. The site was immediately below a point always claimed as the narrowest part of the river below Galena, the width of the river at said point being about thirteen hundred feet. The location involved a tunnel through the bluff on the Missouri side. Owing to the seams and cavities prevalent in the graphic limestone, the ordinary blasting powder proved inadequate and the work languished till nitroglycerine was substituted. A number of fatal explosions occurred. On one occasion a deaf and dumb bystander was present, but he escaped with the wreck of his umbrella. We never could learn what induced a deaf mute to attend as spectator. Instead of starting a bridge elsewhere and taking options on the true approach, the location was publicly announced, with the result of creating the very values for which the company had to pay on purchase or condemnation. In the latter proceedings the writer was associate counsel for the company. Away went all the old landmarks east of Craig's Alley. We lost Capt. Conway's house with its front door stone still declared of record as the surface grade mark of Craig's Alley. Also the Schanbacher brewery, which twice passed through the Supreme court records. Also we lost the old time saw mill where Huckleberry Finn's father used to work.

But Hannibal was rejoiced to acquire the only wagon bridge across the Mississippi between Keokuk and St. Louis.

Recently the Wabash has constructed its own line from East Hannibal to Quincy.

A handsome union station was built at Hannibal about twenty-four years ago. It still remains difficult to get out of Hannibal without changing cars somewhere. The Wabash road runs a through sleeper as far as Buffalo, but the old dream of a direct line east has never been realized. It may come through the Wabash, which has recently bought its way into Pittsburg, Pa., and we still look for a day when a Hannibal passenger can step into a Pullman here and go through to Philadelphia and New York.

From Pittsburg east the Gould or Wabash interest is now at stupendous cost boring its tunnels through the Alleghany ridges on a line aiming at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York connections. Some time a through line will come from Kansas City via Hannibal to the seaboard.

CHAPTER V.

HANNIBAL FERRY.

The first ferry at Hannibal was a skiff run by Jordan W. Hyde. Jordan Hyde lived on the Illinois bank of the river, in a double two-story log house, midway between the bridge and the present ferry landing. A wayfarer would be taken across the river for twenty-five cents.

The next ferry was a flat boat established in 1844, by Theophilas Stone; it was propelled by hand. I heard the late James W. Brady say that when he was a youth he worked one of the oars.

In the spring of 1845 was introduced a steam ferry, the "Ibex." Her hull was composed of two flatboats, secured together by a continuous deck on top. The wheel plied between the two hulls. One of our oldest citizens, Mr. W. H. C. Nash, served on the "Ibex." She was in commission when the writer came to Hannibal, and for some years later. The "Ibex" was bought by David Glascock, Jameson F. Hawkins and Jordan W. Hyde. She was finally sunk.

In 1846 Daniel L. Hafner built a steam flatboat ferry called the "Hannibal," which was sold to the Canton College. There never was any incorporated ferry company, but generally four individuals, John Morris, Henry Morris, Daniel L. Hafner, and Tilden R. Selmes, owned the line, under a ferry license from both sides of the river.

Early in the fifties they bought the "Illinois," an old Wiggins ferry boat, somewhat hogged, but otherwise efficient. The "Illinois" had a great deal of power. When she happened to make a

trip up or down the river on some casual mission and another boat came along, the "Illinois" was capable of giving her a whirl.

Tilden R. Selmes was a leading merchant of Hannibal. He built the house now known as the McCooey's corner, and afterwards he extended a three-story building eastward; this was about 1853. In the three-story extension he established Benton Hall, named for his wife. Benton Hall was for many years a great resort for festivals and social entertainments.

On one occasion T. R. Selmes loaded the ferry boat with wheat and started it for St. Louis. It was low water and the ferry grounded and stuck fast, leaving Mr. Selmes aghast, but while the boat was delayed the wheat market suddenly soared and Selmes sold his wheat at a corresponding advance.

The "Illinois" had a solid hull in the front, with a division behind for the wheel of the type that Capt. Eads made so efficient in his ironclad river flotilla during the civil war. In 1860 the "Illinois" was chartered by the Whigs to go to Quincy, on the occasion of a political meeting there, and on the same day Stephen A. Douglass addressed a Democratic meeting here, and the Hannibal Whigs deliberately sacrificed the opportunity to hear him. After the "Illinois" came the "T. R. Selmes," built in Madison, Ind.

In 1871 the company bought the "Ella," named for the daughter of J. T. Davis, the old ferry boat captain and part owner. The "J. T. Davis," her successor, was built at Grafton, Ill.

When Stephen Glascock platted the town site he deeded a lot up in block 59 for the ferry landing. Beginning at the debris in front of Soap Hollow, now Water Works Hollow, was a granite gravel bar. It extended on down the river, so as to screen the public landing at the levee. It is said at one time that willows grew on the upper end of this bar. In high water the ferry could go straight across the river, but in low water the boat had to run down the public landing, and turn and go north up to the chute where the water always was very deep.

This granite gravel bar was composed of very handsome rounded water worn pebbles, brought during some mutation of the drift era. In very low water the granite gravel bar appeared above the surface, especially in winter time. The pebbles were of various colors, generally yellow and black and red, and some-

times a fine carnelian could be found. When the casemates of the Eads bridge were sunk, the workmen found garnets imbedded there. The granite gravel bed abounded with several types of sub-precious stones.

Although Glascock's island looks very innocent and remote, the river plain region, on its upper end, is an immense body of sand extending in every direction, so as to nearly choke up the river. Once, in a skiff, the writer started poling from the gravel bar across the river. Just east of the gravel bar was a narrow channel where no bottom could be found. After that the oars struck on sand bottom all the way across to Glascock's Island. When the government undertook to improve the channel it ran a dyke from the head of Glascock's Island to the Illinois shore, and some of the material was taken from the granite gravel bar. Ever since then the ferry boat in every stage of water has been able to go straight across the river. The ferry company promoted the building of a rock road across the Sni bottom so as to attract travel, and a vast amount of crushed rock material was also used by the ferry in the betterment of its Illinois landing. The public landing at Hannibal was also originally shut in by a large island, which stood above the mouth of Bear Creek. Heavy timber grew on this island, and John W. Lyon, a brother-in-law of the late Jonathan Pierce, built a house there. In 1846, the chute being obstructed, the high water made a cut that entirely effaced the island. For awhile there remained a relic in the shape of a sand bar with willows growing on it, but all vestige of the island finally disappeared.

The Mississippi River at Hannibal flows between two bluff lines from six to eight miles apart. The intervening land is formed of alluvial deposits, principally furnished by the floods of the Des Moines River. Under the process of depositing silt, the river bed was constantly being elevated until finally the river would break over and find a new outlet. Along out midway on the Illinois side of the bottom was an old channel, called the Sni, which yet presents the appearance of an exact miniature of the Mississippi River. The French who came up here from 1792 to 1800 called this Channel "Chenal e Carte" (Lost Channel), because they saw that the river had run there, until it silted up and

dropped over the Missouri shore. The name was finally contracted to Sni. On the Missouri side at a spring two hundred yards below the mouth of the bay, Louis Hennepin landed and camped two days in March of 1680. His men explored and found that the slough was not a river. Hennepin named it Bay De Charles, and on account of the abundance of its fish, and the hunting attractions in the bottom, Bay De Charles was well known as a geographical point long before St. Louis came into being. When the early American settlers came here they would go to Bay De Charles, seine out all the choice fish, and barrel and pickle them for winter use; and as late as 1845, when Foster Bay ran a packing establishment in Hannibal, he sent his men up to Bay De Charles and seined out large quantities of fish, which he barreled and pickled and shipped down south. In this way Bay De Charles became absolutely despoiled of its fish product, and while the sloughs and the Sni of the Illinois bottom have continued to be famous for their yield, the Bay De Charles has long since been abandoned as a fishing resort. Bay De Charles itself was once the main channel of the Mississippi, but the silting process pushed the river over to the Illinois bluff, but it was ultimately deflected back to the Missouri shore. There is a place on the Illinois side, at the head of the Sni, commonly called Sand Ridge, famous for its melon product. This sand ridge is doubtless a deposit of the drift era, and it probably had much to do with the turning of the Mississippi from the Illinois shore to the Missouri bluff. Gen. Warren's report showed that whenever the river changed from one bluff to the other, the current increased from a fall of five and one-fourth inches to the mile to a fall of eight inches to the mile, accellerating the current and shallowing the water, so that whenever a steamer struck on a sand bar the grounding would occur. Scipio the river came down at about right angles and struck the bluff above the Hannibal bridge, and making the draw of the Hannibal bridge most difficult for passage.

E. L. Corthell, engineer of the Sny levee, reported the fall of the current in low stages at five and one-fourth inches to the mile.

CHAPTER VI.

THE STEAMBOAT ERA.

In the month of March, 1804, the keys and public papers of the Upper Province of Louisiana were peacefully delivered by Don Carlos De Hault Delassus to Amos Stoddard, of the United States army, and the American flag was unfurled over the government building at St. Louis.

In 1805, the United States commissioned Col. Zebulon M. Pike on a keel boat expedition intended for exploration of the Upper Mississippi river. In the recent work of Dr. Elliot Coues is given a full account of said voyage.

In 1809, on the Hudson river, Robert Fulton launched the Clermont, and in 1811 the New Orleans, the first western steamer, was launched at Pittsburg.

In 1815, a popular style of boat on the Ohio was the stately barge with raised deck, a craft which required twenty-five hands to pole it up stream. Then came the keel boat "of long, slender and elegant form and generally carrying fifteen to thirty tons." —Flint on the Mississippi, Page 13. The "Kentucky Flat" or "Broadhorn," housed over like an ark, was also popular. It was fifteen feet wide and forty to one hundred feet long with a capacity of twenty to seventy tons. Often inhabited by families, these boats simply drifted down to their destination, where they were sold. Besides these were ferry flats and Alleghaney skiffs carrying from eight to twelve tons. Also in use were the pirogues of from two to four tons burthen, hollowed either from one prodigious tree or from the trunks of two trees united. Skiffs and dug outs made up the complement.

The Ohio river and its tributaries swarmed with all kinds of such outlandish craft; while the Upper Mississippi was late in attracting population and traffic.

By 1826 the keel boat had more or less displaced the other styles. The Indians had their pirogues often five feet wide and correspondingly long. Only the trunks of the giant cottonwood trees could have furnished their material. Father Hennepin says that such canoes were hollowed out by fire.

Until recent years there was in common use on the river a large scow or flatboat used for transporting cord wood. With a strong breeze from the south, such craft would often be seen breasting the current through the aid of a square sail, the counterpart of the type attributed to the Northmen of old.

Moses D. Bates was the real founder of Hannibal. He first came here in 1819. In 1821 he began to build keel boats, which were used for tow purposes. Under the dominion of Spain and France, the Civil Law, the Code of Justianian, allowed all navigators of inland streams a tow-path right along the banks. Prior to the advent of steam navigation this was the only method known or used in such waters. Two or more men were required, each carrying a long pole. The man at the bow of the boat set the larger end of his pole in the bank, and began to walk in the direction of down stream, and in this way he pushed the boat and its cargo up stream the length of the boat. Meanwhile the other man had walked to the bow of the boat and set his pole down, and in this way, alternately, the boat was pushed up stream. With a loaded boat over a dozen men were required. It was a very slow and laborious process. At the back end was a cabin, where the crew slept, cooked their victuals and ate; a combination apartment possessing the highest conveniences. Water was always abundant, and the inmates could reach anything on the wall without leaving their seats. It was a real bachelor's paradise. In a large river it was necessary to keep close to the shore, where bottom could be found. Every tributary stream, in time of flood, brought down with it a discharge into the river, a bed of sand, gravel, nodules and even boulders. This material projected out into the river, interfered with the flow of the stream and deflected it so as to materially increase the speed of the current. Where the nature of the shore permitted, a rope in the front of the boat enabled the crew to pull the boat along by a tow-line and hence the designation tow-boat. A boat pulled around the projecting banks, deposited by freshets, found especial difficulties. The channel deposit was called a tow-head—a name still in popular use. In 1825 Moses D. Bates bought the General Putnam, a small side-wheel steamer, intended to ply as far north as Galena lead mines, which then were attracting

much attention. Prof. Holcombe, the historian of Marion County and of other counties in Missouri, published in the St. Louis Republic an article stating that the writer was the means of establishing the fact that the General Putnam was the first commercial steamer that ever plied as far north as Hannibal. But until 1830 the keel boats retained their ascendancy. The Upper Mississippi, with its gentle current, readily invited transportation by steam. The first steamboats were what might now be termed tramp steamers. They had no set schedule for trips. They started whenever they had a cargo, but they were always advertising "start immediately," so as to inveigle the unwary passengers into environment. Usually the captain was the principal owner of the boat. The propelling machinery was the crudest possible. The steam-pipes connecting the boiler with the cylinder were made of cast iron, with a tendency to frequent explosions. The management of steam was not understood, and boiler explosions became a constant accessory to steam navigation. Generally when a boat was backing from the landing, the front part of the boat in withdrawing, settling back and rocking with some violence, the water in the boiler would be thrown upon the probably red hot sides of the boiler. With the excessive generation of steam the explosion was then due; sometimes a boiler bursted and sometimes a flue collapsed. The nature and cause of steam boiler explosions are even now not definitely understood. It is probable that superheated steam sometimes takes fire. It then must yield something more than mere steam pressure to rend the machinery. Explosions have been known where the boiler was well supplied with water, and no sign of water could afterwards be found.

The steam from the boiler pressed directly on the piston head, and drove it to the far end of the cylinder, thence by counter force the pistonhead, carrying the piston rod, was driven back, and thus the entire force of steam in the boiler acted directly on the pistonhead. In England, and on the steamers of the Atlantic coast and lakes, the engines are low pressure—that is, the exhausted steam is condensed back into water so as to make a vacuum, which greatly increased the power of the engine, and reduced the risk of explosion. All western boats and all locomotives use high pressure engines, the lost steam being forced out of one end

of the cylinder. When the exhausted steam was thus forced out in the early days, it made a great noise that could be heard long before the boat came in sight; and the boat that could make the most noise with its steam escape was popularly supposed to have the most power. The moral effect was like the influence of heavy artillery as compared with small arms. It is interesting to reflect on the violent disturbance of the primal stillness of the Upper Mississippi waters by the howling and snorting of these intruding fiery dragons.

The Upper Mississippi was a placid stream; its stretches of banks suggesting rather lake than river scenery. The copses of young willows crept down to the water's edge. The towering bluffs stood lonely and silent in their luxuriant verdure, but the earlier steamers soon invaded and destroyed this rapturous calm,

The Sac and Fox war which broke out in 1832 greatly repressed the interests of navigation. There was a firm called Johnson & Smith that built a saw-mill just on the corner of Broadway and Main street, where the Settles building now stands, in lot 1, block 12, Hannibal, Mo. In latter years a law suit arose when Margaret Johnson, a widow, litigated for her dower. The case was sent to and decided in the Macon Circuit Court. A number of letters relating to the Sac and Fox war were used in her case. Some of said papers may yet be on file.

The writer's first steamboat trip was in 1844, from Marion City to St. Louis. We landed at Hannibal, and noted the compact blocks of three-story brick houses. They represented the march of Hannibal. On March 3, 1847, the writer's father moved from Palmyra to Hannibal. Soon we found that the river and its fleets were always the uppermost topic. Water was the only outlet and inlet for news and transportation. The dates when navigation opened and when it closed were the subject of careful memorial, inscribed on the facings of the windows of the business houses fronting on the river.

In the interior the first question asked of a man from the river region was "How is the river?" and the invariable answer was "About on a stand." In the river region the first question asked of a man from the interior was "How is the mast?"

In the winter the stage to St. Louis then became the substi-

tution for navigation. Prominent among the stage drivers was the late Joseph Dudding, an old citizen of especial character and worth.

The various steamboats were in the habit of racing with each other (L. 1842-3, page 135, sec. 5) and every steamer had its votaries and advocates. Each partisan considered that his boat was the fleetest. A large element of the population was arrayed on one side or the other. I heard a great deal of talk of the "Simon Kenton," and I longed to see that boat, for I had read the story of the adventures and the prowess of the pioneer of the Appalachian region of Virginia and Pennsylvania, but not long before my day the "Simon Kenton" was lost. The government inspection of steamboat and western water commerce amounted to very little in those days, and with the use of all accessible combustibles in the stimulation of speed, the derangement of machinery or a wreck sooner or later overtook the competitors. There was another boat that passing before my time, left a name with renown. It was the "Boreas Number Four." "Boreas" seemed to be a favorite name, not remotely suggestive of the resounding escape of its steam pipes. She could out "chow-chow" any boat on the river. Miles and miles away she could be heard coughing against the current. All this noise was nothing but waste power, but the people took it to be a great evidence of force, and the "Boreas" was correspondingly venerated. By 1847 the "Boreas" had inspected a snag or otherwise passed out of commission.

At the opening of navigation there was emulation in effecting the first trip. Sometimes a boat would lash timbers to shield its bow and boldly encounter the cakes of floating ice. The reward was commensurate with the peril. One such trip was as good as a small fortune in freight bills.

It was on such a trip that the invincible Boreas established her reputation by winning a wager which required her to butt her way up from St. Louis.

Sometimes in the later moist spring mornings of the forties one could see the levee entirely covered by piles of boxes and barrels destined for interior points by transportation over lowly roadbeds which would take their time to become passable.

On March 3, 1847, there were three boats here at the Hannibal landing frozen solid in a covert of refuge below the towhead formed by Rock Creek, a branch that takes its name from Rock Street, and flows into the river at North Street. One of these boats was the "Bridgewater," a stern-wheeler; the other was a large side-wheeler, named the "Missouri." In Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi" the "Missouri" is enrolled with a record for speed. The name of the third boat cannot be recalled.

Hannibal was incorporated as a city on February 24, 1845. The device adopted for its common seal was and is a stern-wheel steamer. Traffic by steamboat rapidly increased. Sometimes there were as many as three boats at once at the landing. Nearly all the supplies of interior Northeast Missouri were landed from the boats at Hannibal. Teaming was correspondingly in vogue. In those days there prevailed in the boat and vessel act a state law for suing a steamboat by name and attaching and tying it up. The stray steamers were in the habit of stopping at the river towns, as they might need what were called boat stores, such as tar, resin, cordage, fuel and other supplies. It is the nature of transportation in general to sap the foundation of human morals, and the officers and crews of the transient boats were supposed to take every advantage of their fugitive qualifications. (L. 1842-3, pages 133-134.) When they were served with suit they invariably contested. One hundred and fifteen cases where steamboats were impleaded appeared in the fourth volume of Pattison's Digest of Missouri Reports. A somewhat melancholy reminiscent interest envelopes the names of most of these litigant steamers. For instance, "Cumberland Valley, "Highland Mary," "Mary Blane," "New England," "War Eagle," "El Paso" and the "Robert Campbell." The school boys took up the subject and with their lungs loudly clamored the merits of their respective favorites. One boat was the "Anthony Wayne," which could be passed, but never distanced; another was the "Mary Stevens," the smallest side-wheeler we knew; another was the "Mondiana," which always carried a brass band. The boys never had any use for stern-wheelers. They were a style of craft peculiar to western waters. The "Aunt Lettie" was an especially graceful stern-wheeler, with a double wheel revolving on separate shafts. Sometimes a high decked

Lower Mississippi steamer would make its unesthetic appearance. Such boats were built for carrying cotton bales piled up high. A peculiar type was the Galena boat, which seldom or never made a stop at any landing below Keokuk. These boats had square sterns, and a rudder on each side thereof to facilitate the handling of the vessel in the Upper Mississippi rapids. When these boats tried to land they had difficulty in withdrawing from shore, and the deckhands, or roust-abouts, as they were called, had long poles with which they pushed the boat off, a resort entirely unknown to boats of our region.

The Galena boats carried immigrants as deck passengers on the way up to people the wildernesses of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Fishing-lines a la Thoreau depended from the stern. If such boats did land, these deck passengers tip-toed off from a very narrow and springy plank, and broke into a run for the levee stores, sometimes to get a supply of "visky," but oftener for "brod;" and when the boat bell tapped, these deck passengers did marvelous sprinting to resume their voyage. A stride of ten feet was nothing, and we often wondered how far they estimated the distance, according to the way they stepped. The boat hands were always malicious practical jokers; they invariably wobbled the plank, or drew it in viciously as if in a great hurry, really hoping to forfeit the balance of the returning passenger. This was all amusing to us, but in 1862, when Gen. Grant was collecting a few troops to storm Ft. Donelson, and every boat that came down the river was loaded with soldiers, we again saw our immigrants and their companions triumphantly swarming from the northern hive, the officia gentium.

In 1851 came the highest water ever known on the Upper Mississippi. The writer's father had a wagon scale put on the levee and some transient boat ran over it and demolished it. Its owner prepared to serve the boat with an attachment on its return trip. The water was high, and the returning boat left the channel on the Missouri side, scoured the Illinois shore two-thirds of a mile away and went down behind Glascock's Island. These attachment suits were dangerous. Bond had to be given, and if the plaintiff lost the case, damages were assessed on the bond. At St. Louis, Mo., a steamer was unsuccessfully sued for a trifling

amount. The owner proved up loss of a trip and of its corresponding profits of $2,500. It did not take many such suits to discourage the practice of suing in rem. One can see something odd in suing a piece of property, even if it is a steamboat with a name. We still sue in attachment in the State Courts, but a person and not the property is made the defendant. This kind of suit pertained to what was called admiralty jurisdiction, recognizable only in the Federal courts. The Federal courts are in a special respect distinguished from the State courts. The United States court would always decide that they had jurisdiction, but the State courts always decide that they do not have jurisdiction. One may see in the Federal Court such a suit as the United States, Plaintiff, against 25 Kegs of Copper, Defendant; but no such caption has ever occurred in a State court. When a steamboat litigant finally resorted to a removal to a United States court, a decision came that ended the great mass of steamboat suits. The United States court having sole jurisdiction, the result was there were few more state cases with the steamboat for defendant.

At the time of the Mormon troubles at Nauvoo there was great hostility to the sect, mainly on account of the reputation of its votaries for appropriating other people's chickens and such like under the guidance of divine inspiration, and the warrant of a special revelation. News came one day that a Mormon boat was on its way up the river, and some of the Hannibal citizens rigged up a shotted cannon, for the purpose of salute and reception, but the Mormon boat was advised of the danger, and it found a channel east of Glascock's Island near the Illinois shore.

With the prosperity of steam navigation every river town devoted itself to the formation of a convenient landing, called a wharf. The Hannibal landing was always difficult, inaccessible and troublesome. The original surface of the ground was three or four feet lower than the present crown of the levee and the city government devoted itself to the reclaimation of this area.

The first brick house built in Hannibal was about on the south half of lot two, in block seven, facing the river. There was a bluff on Third Street, between Hill and North Street, as high as a three-story house above the present level of Third Street at that point. The city dug out Third Street across to Rock Creek and

the material was used to raise First Street and the levee. First Street was about sixty feet wide, and east of that on the levee the city built a wharf made of stones set upon edge, in the same way that the city now constructs its alleys and secondary streets.

Every town was by law invested with the right to collect wharfage, and when Hannibal was organized it had nearly enough officers to go around to each individual. Among these was the wharf master. His special duty was to board every boat that landed, go up to the first clerk's office and collect wharfage. This was ostensibly for the purpose of maintaining a wharf. The steamboatmen were naturally averse to paying anything to anybody, and especially to a landsman, and the result was that on a slight pretext the wharf master could secure a concave countenance. One time a stray boat came up the river and mysteriously edged up to the Missouri shore. When she swung in as close as possible to the wharf, a large brawny man appeared on the hurricane deck with a club in his hand. The usual crowd was on hand expecting a landing, but just as the boat came abreast of the wharf the lone passenger brandished his club and let it fly to the wharf. The idlers ran up to the club and found attached to it a letter addressed to a prominent citizen of Hannibal. The payment of $2.50 wharfage fee was thus circumvented.

The natural indisposition and repugnance of steamboatmen to pay tribute to any type of land lubber may still be noticed in the railroad interest. No railroad man likes to see an outside citizen make anything off of his railroad. These transportation interests are especially adapted to encourage selfishness and success. The transporters cannot lose, for they collect their fares from the passengers in advance, and have a lien on every pound of freight they carry. Their position is analagous to that of the gamester bank, which segregates a commission of five per centum of all money risked. It is only a question of time when such a bank will own the whole country.

In the matter of specific dates and names a search of records will give exact data not to be expected from human memory. For instance, every steamboat that landed at St. Louis had to be registered there with a record showing the name, where built and other particulars.

In 1851 Hannibal became the theater of steamboat business. The boat yard was located just below the mouth of what was called Soap Hollow, from a soap factory there. Only the hulls of the boats were built in Hannibal. The superstructure was put on in St. Louis. Great was the occasion when a steamboat was to be launched. The people made a gala day of it. Soap Hollow was where the city water works now stand, in Riverview Addition. In said boat yard was launched the "Robert Campbell," which, as the name implies, was to be a Missouri boat. Robert Campbell was a noted St. Louis fur trader. In Swallow's Geology appears an engraving representing the Missouri River and a steamboat which bears the name "Bob Campbell." (74-5.) There may have been successively several Robert Campbells. Other boats launched at Hannibal were the "El Paso," named perhaps from the Texan city. This boat also was built for Missouri River trade The last boat was the "Charles Belcher." Charles Belcher was the head of the great sugar refineries of St. Louis. That steamer was destroyed in one of the regular fires in the St. Louis harbor. Such was the rise and decline of the boat-building interest of Hannibal.

About 1850, or earlier, there was organized in Louisiana, Pike County, Mo., a partnership under the name of Gaty, McCune & Glasby. The latter two of these names were Scotch, Glasby being contracted from Gillespie. This firm went to St. Louis and established the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company. By reason of the Rapids, Keokuk was to a certain extent the head of navigation. Keokuk then had the promise of being a great city. Up to that time steamboats were nearly all painted white with green shutters, in the same style the people in those days used to paint their little frame cottages. I remember but one early boat that indulged in a variation from green and white, a stern-wheeler, the "Herald." Her shutters were painted a miraculous buff. Nothing could be more modest or soul-satisfying. Her escaping steam reverberated like the roar of a devouring lion. Puffs from her engine made the landscape vibrate, and even when she was not puffing the engineer would open the escape to relieve the steam in the boilers and then there was a continuous imperative roar.

In about 1850 the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company started a line of exceeding merit. As early as 1758 Watts found that by admitting the steam until the piston head had driven one-third the length of the cylinder and condensing over the steam from the boiler, the expansion of one-third of the cylinder full of steam would serve to drive the piston head to its returning point. This improvement imparted great economy in the expenditures of power and a corresponding abatement of the lost motion noise. The writer once heard an old merchant remark that these boats used to make so much noise that you could not hear anything else, but afterwards they came along so quietly that they got by before he knew it. Over fifty years passed before the expansion cut-off came into general use. It was specially adapted for high pressure engines and the first practical locomotive appeared in 1814, or later.

The person who named the St. Louis and Keokuk packets must have been a Scotchman. All the earlier names were taken from Sir Walter Scott's novels. First remembered was "Kate Kearney," and then came "Lucy Bertram," followed by the "Jennie Deans." When one of these boats was destroyed its successor would bear the same name. There were three "Kate Kearneys" and three "Die Vernons" and two or three "Jennie Deans." Afterwards when the Scott nomenclature was exhausted other names were adopted.

Simultaneously some other interest introduced as competitors some old boats from other waters. There were the "Monongahela," an Ohio River boat, capable of making twenty miles down stream an hour on the Lower Mississippi. Allied to the "Monongahela" was the "New England," which had seen better days. Every boat hull has a huge chain made of bars of iron linked together. Its service was to keep up the stern of the boat and the bow of the boat higher than the center. When the stern and bow settled and the center became the highest, the boat was then said to be "hogged." The "New England" was thus afflicted. When these boats came into competition with the Keokuk line the racing became desperate. They left St. Louis about 4 o'clock one afternoon and the next morning before day they came to Hanni-

bal with banners of flame streaming from the red hot smoke-stacks. They scarcely deigned to stop. A remarkable feature was that the beaten boat never would admit its discomfiture, but always had some probable excuse for getting behind. One day the "Lucy Bertram," pushing half the river before it, came panting up stream. The "New England" was not in sight. Hours passed by, and finally the "New England" crept into port, with all her advocates and adherents awaiting anxiously to find out what was the matter. The explanation was that she had broke her "cam-rod." None of us had ever heard of a "cam-rod" before and none of us knew what it was, so the explanation was perfectly satisfactory. The cam is the eccentric so constructed that at its revolution it holds stationary the rod that alternately opens and closes the slide valves, there being one cam and one cam-rod for each end of the cylinder. With this service the cam-rod waits until the pitston head has pushed out all the escaping steam and then under the impulse of the cam the valve at the other end of the cylinder is opened to let out the waste steam, while the valve at the other admits the propelling steam. When Newcomen first constructed his stationary engine, he never thought of any self-working appliance. The result was that a boy had to be stationed at the engine where he could alternately open and close the valves. Newcomen's boy happened to be an excessively lazy and worthless lad, Humphrey Potter, who found it very monotonous to sit all day manipulating those valves while he wanted to go out and play. So he thought out a scheme for making the walking beam automatically move the valves.

No steamboat ever cared to have another boat pass it. When one steamer saw another closing up on it the forward steamer drew up at the nearest wood-yard and pretended to be out of fuel. Such were the resorts generated by these contests. Nothing could compete with the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company's steamers. The hulls were painted Venetian red and the shutters bore the incomparable tint of buff.

The "Edward Bates" was a very fine side-wheeler of the same era. Her name alone was enough to make her popular. The Hon. Edward Bates was an old time St. Louis lawyer, who in the people's cause had shown the utmost nerve and daring in the

stormy days of frontier code. The St. Louis Library contains an oil portrait of Edward Bates.

In the early days the bar accompanied the court on its circuit. It is said that on one occasion Edward Bates at Palmyra attended a session where he appeared arrayed in a blue blanket overcoat. It was given out that he would accept no retainer less than fifty dollars. It was long before the community recovered from the paralysis. It was also said that on one occasion when Edward Bates was arguing some realty case before the Supreme Court he indulged in a flowery allusion to a primitive era, when the fragrant sassafras wafted its benediction over the generous landscape, or words, numerals, characters and diagrams to that effect, and thereafter his honor, Judge Scott, requested counsel to confine the argument to the law of the case. Edward Bates was probably the first and surely almost the only Trans-Mississippian to enter a presidential cabinet.

Along in the fifties the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company installed an improvement in the ventilation of the hull of a steamer. Over a hole near the bow was rigged a canvas sail with wings so spread as to catch the air and force a current down, to the infinite comfort of those who were at work below. This device had the spectral appearance requisite for a water wraith.

Later a safety appliance adopted for the boilers was a relief valve made of fusible metal, so that at a given temperature the valve would melt. The government also took a hand in the inspection of steamboats and their machinery, and the government officers began to improve navigation by removing snags and dredging out impassable bars, and finally it installed a system of marks and lights to guide the pilots.

When De Soto's men first saw the Lower Mississippi they wondered at the procession of floating logs and trees. The Upper Mississippi is always cutting its banks somewhere and depositing suspended soil somewhere else. The erosion undermines the tall columnar trees of the bottoms. An old forest monarch can be seen leaning for an entire season supported in articulo mortis by the faithful embrace of its companions. With another flood the victim disappears on its way to the Balize. But sooner or later

the spreading branches engage somewhere in the shallows and the snag is formed.

On January 5, 1843, the General Assembly of Missouri (L. 1843, P. 388) memorialized Congress for an appropriation "to remove snags, sawyers and other obstructions" to the safe navigation of the great rivers. The annual loss was asserted as one million dollars.

As soon as a boat left one port it was the duty of the mate and crew to get out from the hold all the freight that was destined for the next succeeding port, and pile it up at the bow ready for delivery. In the earlier days, when a boat landed, the roust-abouts put out simply a plank, or several planks. These were very springy and precarious. The St. Louis and St. Paul Packet Company installed a large stage built like the span of a bridge, firm and roomy.

It was the duty of the mate to stimulate the crew to prompt delivery of freight destined for landing. Human nature is so constituted that if the mate had spoken civilly, and had gently requested the roust-abouts to put out the stage, they would have told him to do it himself. Hence as soon as the boat landed the mate marshalled his cohorts with a storm of imprecations. The poor roust-abouts always received his abuse with great equanimity. Often a suggestive butcher knife was carried in the roust-about's belt. It always seemed as if the mate was in danger of crossing the dead line with his provocation. A mate would sharpen a pine stick and stand near the stage, and halloo, "Lively now, step up there, off with those barrels," and when a roust-about went by him, straining with his work, the mate would give him him a dig in the ribs with his pine stick, and say, "Do you want a whisky punch?" These deck hands carried a large leather flap with a hole through it at one end, and when a barrel would be running down the incline of the stage, a deck hand would apply his brake by the pressure of his leather flap.

When the boat was within half a mile of the landing, the deck hands would get together and discourse in a singularly monotonous chant in minor key. The words were something like this:

"The Kate Kearney is a bully boat;
Bully mate and captain, too."

As with all popular music, the air was mainly confined to successive notes of one gamut, expressible by the syllable names of the notes, with the stipulation that when the note rises the syllable takes a capital initial, and when the note does not rise it takes a lower-case initial, as:

"Fa mi mi mi do-Re-Mi-mi re."

"Re re do-Re-Mi-do la."

Boat songs have ever prevailed the world over. See Lady of the Lake, Canto II., Stanza XIX.

Ten miles below Hannibal is Gilbert's Island, at the head of which stood the home of the respected Captain Neil Cameron, the "ten mile house." Gilbert's Island threw the channel away over on the Illinois side, to a landing and important shipping point known as Cincinnati. The picturesque part of the Missouri bluff line on the Mississippi is quite short. It ranges from Hannibal to Clarksville. Above Gilbert's Island there had been an extensive landslide in the Missouri bluffs. These bluffs all along were much steeper than the natural slope, and whenever the frost came out of the ground, and penetrated between the rock and the debris, the latter had to come down. The Burlington railroad is still troubled with casual landslides. The deep depression left above Gilbert's Island became a useful landmark. At night it was enveloped in a very dark shadow, which the pilots used for their landmark, for there never was a night so dark that the shadows could not be plainly discerned. When the pilots passed Cincinnati they set the boat's course on the landslide scar. In those days every boat had a flag staff at the bow, a bow pole on which was a large black ball used by the pilot for laying his course, and it was said that in darkness neither a white ball or any other colored ball could be seen so distinctly. When the boat reached the Missouri bluff line, the channel ran close to the Missouri shore in a kind of pool until the Bear Creek and Spooner Creek tow-head was reached, when the boat had to turn out at almost right angles and race over to the lower end of Glascock's Island, and then the pilot, after following closely up Glascock's Island, set his black ball on Mr. Arthur's drug store, a saloon on Bird Street on the alley end of one Block Seven, kept by good old Robert Arthur, no doubt an object of absorbing interest.

In the early days the boats announced their approach by the tapping of a bell. The steam whistle was a much later innovation. About the time the steam whistle came in, a Hannibal church installed a new pipe organ, and in the initial service, Prof. Bluehm, an able musician, presided at the keys. When the overture was closed the last note on the organ was intolerably prolonged. People grew restless and out of patience and finally fidgeted around to see what Prof. Bluehm was up to. The organ was in the loft in the rear of the church. There sat Prof. Bluehm, placidly at rest. He was not near the organ. A steamboat had whistled with tone exactly in pitch with the closing note on the organ. Subsesequently the steamboats adopted chiming whistles

The St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Company revised its nomenclature, and we had the "Andy Johnson," the "J. H. Johnson," the "Westerner," the "Keokuk," the "Warsaw," the "Quincy," the "Hannibal," and the "City of Louisiana." All these were fine boats. In reliability they suggested the Cunarders of the Atlantic. All the western side-wheelers geared their wheels on separate shafts, so that one wheel could go forward while the other was backing, imparting great mobility and adaptation to sudden turns. Eastern and lake steamers have always had their side-wheels geared on one shaft because their course was almost exclusively straight. The western steamer with one engine to a shaft was continually overcoming the two dead points of the revolution and on a quiet day the alternate flutter of the paddle of the Mississippi side-wheeler could be heard at a great distance. It went flutter, flutter, flutter, flutter, then a pause, and then flutter, flutter, flutter, flutter again; but the eastern and lake steamers went along steadily without intermission, because their engines were so geared that when one shaft was on the dead point, the other shaft was exactly remote from the dead point.

The single shaft boats had difficulty in effecting a landing, but the Mississippi side-wheelers could swing around on a pivot. In ante-bellum days the adult towns turned out en masse and stood aronnd the landing. There are yet some interior railway stations where a crowd assembles to receive a passenger engine. Hannibal showed more disposition than the other towns in the way of a wide reception when a packet landed. The St. Louis

newspapers, great blanket sheets, came up on the boats that arrived here about 10 o'clock a. m. Many people went to get a newspaper, and on one occasion a citizen was loudly bewailing the exhaustion of the supply, when Brison Stillwell, a pork merchant, afterwards the mayor of the city, said to the complainer: "Do you want a Republican?" "Yes," was the reply. "Here it is," said Mr. Stillwell. He had looked at the mess pork quotations and had no more use for the sheet.

John W. Stavely, who came here in 1842, afterwards became so conspicuous for his regularity of his attendance, that about 1857 some outside parties called Hannibal "Stavely's Landing."

There was a wonderful glamour about everything connected with the steamboat; the smell of steam, the escape of the dense masses of smoke from the smoke stack, the noise from the steam cocks, the rush of the waters, all suggested fairy land. The homeliest lady as soon as she boarded the steamer became transformed into a beauty. The most trivial circumstance on a boat had a wonderful interest. You might drop an empty pail a dozen times and never make it fall so as to catch any water, but once is enough for the deck hand, no matter how swift the current. To a boy the most exasperating circumstance was to see an employe come out at a landing and sit on the guard and slice off and masticate with his luncheon some pieces from the boiled hock of ham.

The biggest crowd was always on Sunday. The writer never could understand why it was that boats had so much greater interest on Sunday than on any week day, but after about forty years' cogitation, he divined the cause. On Sunday all front doors of saloons were closed, but in those early days every boat kept a bar, and the bar privilege was probably the largest asset the boat possessed. Besides, as soon as a man stepped over a steamer stage all morals vanished. Upright citizens, who under no circumtances would take on the record of entering a saloon in town (which, by the way, is a great deal worse than coming out of a saloon), would board a steamer, and with the utmost nonchalance line up at the steamboat bar and nominate his poison, while the smell of whiskey was enough to suffocate. Apparently some people worshipped only a local God, or else the river was like the boy's king's excuse, where Providence had no jurisdiction.

Fifty years ago the bar was necessary to every tavern. A few years ago the writer was in Lexington, Ky., at the Phoenix Hotel, where the old regime still presided. All day long the Kentucky colonels, the most congenial and the most courteous people in the world, would stand in groups indulging in delightful conversation, and then at stated intervals they would march off in a column to the side door which led to the bar. A passenger boarding a Keokuk packet with lady members of his family, lately from their innocent homes, would be compelled to parade them by the steamboat bar, inhaling the reeking stench, the criminal fumes of delightful hell, before they could reach the ladies' cabin. There, too, were the rough accessories of drink, the evil faces of the patrons seared with vice; also card tables and their votaries. This was what the ladies had to push their way through, and perchance besides they caught a glimpse of a Quilp, the beetle-browed mate, glowering through side windows and testing his gauge limit.

When Commodore Davidson started his line after the war, his boats were distinguished by a white band around the chimney, near the top. They were called the "White Collar Line" Commodore Davidson moved the steamboat bar back over the wheel, and finally abolished it altogether. Whether this was the product of the railway competition or the result of a twinge of conscience we do not know. Up to the time of the war the passenger travel on the steamboat involved most unpleasant risks. The state room was apparently purposely built with insecure fastenings. Steamboat thieves, plying on every boat, reaped a rich harvest, The writer is inclined to think that they must have paid a license for their privilege, the same as the barkeeper. Scarcely a day passed that the local newspapers did not announce the robbery of some passenger. The late Robert F. Lakeman lost a fine gold watch by the hands of a steamboat thief, inserted through a state-room transom.

When a boat went to St. Louis, it often reached there before day. The great plan with the boats was to reach a port just before meal time, so as to cut short the passengers' rations. While the boat was tied up awaiting for day, the passengers would be awakened by a man in the state-room, who imperiously called out, "Wake up, you are in port." When the passenger arose to put on

his garments, and missed his pocket-book and valuable time-piece, he realized that he was the victim of a regulation ruse.

Of all the autocracies that ever existed, nothing could ever compare with the government of the old-time steamers on the Upper Mississippi. Every employe on the boat assumed an ominous air of authority, and if the passenger happened to get into any trouble with the complement, the passenger would be unloaded at the or before the next landing. Never was there a more abject or terrorized cohort than the passenger list. A man had no rights. There was no place where he could go where he could feel secure. If a passenger took a seat anywhere, thinking to have some repose, the cabin boy would come along with a broom, sweeping all around him, and making him move somewhere else. The greatest being that ever lived was the captain of a steamboat. He was never known to speak a word except to give an order, and scarcely then. He was never known to look at anybody; his words were absolute law.

On boarding a steamer the first care was to get a ticket at the first clerk's office. When the first clerk saw you coming, he grabbed up a pen and went to writing. You had to go through with a stated process, trying to attract his attention, before you could buy your ticket. A large and urgent crowd gathered around the opening, whence the precious tickets emanated. The curving and sloping surface of the floor made it difficult to remain in this crowd, and a man who did not have steel pointed elbows or a miller's dusty coat would generally find himself farther back than when he started.

The contemporaneous press reports of steamboat service, being merely so much return for free transportation, were confined to adulation. The gaudy gingerbread work of the superstructure authorized the designation as "palatial steamer." The officers were always affable and accommodating. "Affable" was the exact word. It implies superiority in the party displaying the quality. The tables always groaned under the weight of delicacies. The fare was good and plentiful.

Some changes and improvements are to be noted. Originally it was believed that steamboat furnaces would not draw well unless the smoke-stacks were very tall, so as to give draft. The excessive height of the smoke-stacks gave the steamboats a very

beautiful and commanding appearance, and when the firemen put in a lot of fresh coal and other special combustibles, and the dense smoke rolled out in large volumes from the smoke-stacks, the steamer was at its best appearance.

When the St. Louis bridge was built the height of the smoke-stacks had to be reduced, and it was found that by also reducing their diameter, excellent draft was attained, though at the expense of a correspondingly humiliated appearance. Away went the flag staff and the black ball and out in front was projected the stage, manipulated by a small engine.

One of the greatest improvements made in the cylinder steam engines was the introduction of the expansion ring, which fitted around the piston head so as to cut off the escape of steam. These expansion rings, strange to say, were made of cast iron instead of steel. It was found that cast iron was best adapted to the purpose. A ring about the size of the inside of the cylinder was with wonderful accuracy turned out of the lathe, and this ring was slit through so as to take out about a quarter of an inch. Then when the ring was cold and fitted in the cylinder it left an open space of about a quarter of an inch, but as soon as the ring became heated by the steam it expanded so as to close up the slit and render the steam apparatus absolutely tight.

When the government built the great works in Keokuk and established there a lock canal, Keokuk was no longer in any sense the head of navigation, and the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company gave way to lines that ran as far north as St. Paul.

The Northwestern Union Packet Company, Davidson's line, brought suit in the Federal Court about thirty years ago to recover wharfage alleged as illegally collected by the city of Hannibal. The writer was employed by the city to assist the city attorney, George A. Mahan. The case was tried and gained by us in St. Louis, along with a group of similar cases defended by other attorneys. A test case was made up for the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision in favor of the cities.

We were so overcome by the steamboat glamour that it never once occurred to us to reasonably surmise that Commodore Davidson's steamboat company could be insolvent, but sure enough we never could collect our costs. Thus passed the glory of the reign of the steamboat. In later days the St. Louis and St.

Paul Packet Company, the Diamond Jo line, came in, but steamboat navigation had then become a precarious resort.

The cities of the Great Lakes have realized an excessive prosperity, while the cities of the river systems have lost the advantage conferred by navigation.

When the sea level isthmian canal is completed there will come a ship canal to the Upper Mississippi insuring what we do not yet have, military supremacy over the lake system and particularly over that United States pond wholly surrounded by American shores, to-wit, Lake Michigan. With said outlet mated by the pending enlargement of the Erie Canal, the Upper Mississippi will run to the Atlantic seaboard and water transportation will restore to the Mississippi basin the scepter of empire.

Recently there was launched in England a novel Cunarder, a vessel nearly seven hundred feet long, with three steam turbines capable of imparting a speed of about thirty miles per hour. In the application of the turbine to utilization of steam power the latest invention reverts to the principle of an appliance described by Hero B. C. 150, one of the earliest known forms of the steam engine.

All the powers of modern invention and national enterprise are combining to assure to Hannibal the minimum rate traffic rates which are to redeem the early promises of her greatness.

After the railways began to compete with water transportation steamboat thieves stopped and a revolution supervened in the mannerism of steamboat rule. A young man, a heavy shipper, happened to be standing in the crowd on the wharf one day when, wonderful to relate, the captain of the boat at the landing called out to him and addressed him by name. The crowd fell back and contemplated with awe and amazement the individual who could thus be recognized and honored by the great master, the impassive steamboat dignitary.

Steamboat trade had developed Hannibal. The old Mitchell's Geography of the forties said that Boonville, on the Missouri, and Hannibal, on the Mississippi, were thriving towns. The census of 1850 gave Hannibal a population of 2020, adding in a special footnote that in 1853 the population was 3500 and showing that Hannibal at one time had a start as a Magic City.

CHAPTER VII.

COLONIAL SETTLEMENT.

The northern environs of the present Hannibal furnish the site of the original settlement. According to the Marion County history, Father Louis Hennepin on about April 1, 1580, ascending the river, found his progress obstucted by floating ice, inducing a two days' halt at a point about two hundred yards below the mouth of the lost channel, which on exploration he named the Bay De Charles. The river here, at its narrowest and swiftest, formed a comparatively impassable gorge. The Hannibal railroad bridge just below this bay bears an evil name for its records of wrecks and casualties. At the landing point indicated there is a spring which may have formed the camping place. Some years ago, after furnishing the late Dr. Elliott Coues with a lot of local data, for his then forthcoming work on the "Pike Expedition on the Upper Mississippi," the writer ventured a request for a conjecture on the derivation of the name Bay De Charles, but the answer is yet in abeyance.

The Rev. E. P. Little, rector of Trinity parish, Hannibal, Mo., has suggested that said name was in honor of the grandson of Henry IV. of France, that good Catholic, the then reigning Charles II. of England. Hennepin's recently published book, "A New Discovery," was dedicated to William III. of England, the special bane of France and Father Hennepin's religion.

The Marion County history (P. 126) cites L. C. Beck's Gazetteer, 1823, page 51, Annals of the West, by J. M. Peck, 1850, pages 40 and 41, and Switzler's History of Missouri, page 138, from which the other references are taken. Switzler's History says nothing about said landing. The authority mentioned in the Marion County History is Hennepin's original work, "A Description of Louisiana." Hennepin's "A New Discovery," published thirteen years later, says nothing of the landing or the Bay De Charles.

The original settlement of the Hannibal region arose in the Third Columbian Centennial, A. D. 1792. The attraction was the saline at what is now known as Spalding's Springs, in Ralls

County, Missouri, thirteen miles west of Hanaibal. DeLassus, the French governor, was straining every nerve to develop the population of the French territory. The Trans-Mississippi salt supply was boated from the Kanawha River down the Ohio and thence up the Mississippi. DeLassus wished to be independent of importations from a foreign source, and moreover, salt was six dollars a bushel.

Mathurin Bouvet was apparently a resident of St. Louis, Mo., though like the later and greater colonist, Antoine Fremon De Lauriere, the said Bouvet may have hailed from Ste. Genevieve, Mo. In Mr. Frederic L. Billon's "Annals of St. Louis Under French and Spanish Domination," and on page 261 (foot), occurs the name of Mathurin Bouvet as one of the witnesses to a will. In Volume VI. of the American State Papers, is shown the entire history of Northeast Missouri French colonization, in the closing years of the eighteenth century. For this episode a separate story is required. So far as Bouvet dealt with territory now suburban to Hannibal, his name belongs to Hannibal history.

The American settlers were puzzled to find on Salt River many indications of the use of modern firearms in combats of which neither history nor tradition gave any account. The publication of the American State Papers in 1860 resolved all the mystery, but Col. Switzler's "History of Missouri" (1881) was apparently written without the aid of said authority, "Switzler's History censures DeLassus for the munificence of his patents (page 160). In Volume VI., American State Papers, are many petitions for such concessions and the usual introduction recited is that the applicant is the father of a large family, an inducement now promoted to the rank of orthodoxy. Claiming the region extending south of the Missouri River, Blawk Hawk and his murderous band were abroad ready to exact leather medal tributes from the crowns of the adventurous settlers. The land grant was worth the imminent risk of family massacre, with the usual accompaniments of Indian deviltry. Col. Switzler says that Mathurin Bouvet obtained a tract twenty arpents square. Whatever the area of the grant to Bouvet, it was not so much as stated, and he paid for it with a terrible death at the hands of the savage. The following extract from Switzler's History is a gem:

"During one of these surveys Mathurin Bouvet, before mentioned as the recipient of grant, while accompanying a surveying party to establish the lines of his twenty arpents square west of Ste. Genevieve, was taken prisoner by a band of Osages, subjected to horrid tortures and then burned at the stake."

Bouvet's concession was not west of Ste. Genevieve; it was west of what is now Hannibal. Bouvet was not accompanying a surveying party. He was himself deputy surveyor under Antoine Pierre Soulard, the surveyor-general. Bouvet was not establishing any lines. He was not near the site of his original concession, the present Spalding Springs postoffice, Spalding, Ralls County, Missouri, but at another concession, his home thereon in a recess in the bluff line just below the mouth of Clear Creek, two miles north of Hannibal. Bouvet was not attacked by a band of Osages. The Indians were probably Black Hawk and his braves. Bouvet was not taken prisoner. He refused to surrender and was burned to death in his cabin.

In 1792 Bouvet came up overland from St. Louis and established his salt works at the saline referred to. The next winter he went back to St. Louis, but when he returned to the lick, the Indians had destroyed his works and stolen all his horses. Bouvet's original intention was to ship his salt in pirogues down Salt river, which thence received the name so translated into English. But, like other schemes for Salt River navigation, Bouvet's plan failed. In 1795 he secured a concession of a strip of land from Clear Creek down to a point six arpents south of the mouth of Bay De Charles. Across the country from the lick where he had built a fort, Le Bastion, Bouvet transported his salt by a pack trail to Clear Creek. This old road was long a mystery to the American settlers. At Clear Creek, Bouvet erected his salt warehouses and established a settlement, consisting of houses extending to the mouth of the bay. This now suburban site was the beginning of the founding of Hannibal. The Marion County History shows that here there were christenings, importing infants and therefore families. In the spring of 1800, under apprehension of Indian hostilities, the villagers departed, all but the heroic Bouvet, who remained and fought till he was burned to death in his cabin.

Bouvet must have been a man of character and reliability.

He was a notary public, an office which under the French and Spanish regime imported prominence. He had been staked by a St. Louis merchant, the friend, counselor and coadjutor of the great George Rogers Clark, to-wit, by Charles Gratiot, who took out a St. Louis administration on the estate of Bouvet and bought in all of Bouvet's holdings. Adjoining north of Hannibal is a forty, which in early days was called the Gratiot Tract. An abstract will doubtless show the derivation of the name.

The national government ruthlessly appropriated the Bay De Charles tract, but as compensation for said stealage, Gratiot's legal representative was to enter other lands. The government merely forcibly traded the Gratiot interest out of the Bay De Charles concession, so that in said occult manner the title to that land really comes from France. Excepting some outlying corners of the DeLassus grant at Bouvet's Lick, the state government "Daniel Booned" the Gratiot interest out of that tract. Gratiot died April 20, 1817. (Annals of St. Louis, P. 414. See the Ordinance of Congress, 1 Territorial Laws, page 630, section 6, paragraph 2, Ibid, page 83. The case of Delauriere vs. Emmerson, 14 Mo. 37, made a controlling ruling on a similar concession at what is now known as Fremon's Lick, near New London, Ralls County, Missouri.)

It should be better known that St. Louis was the military and financial base of the expedition which conquered the northwest territory, A. D. 1778. A native of Sardinia, a St. Louis merchant, Francis Vigo, furnished without security the money for Clark's pay rolls and supplies, the sine qua non of success. The sole beneficiary, the United States government, took nearly a century for reimbursement. But Vigo County, Indiana, was named in his honor.

Gratiot was a power in any enterprise. He gained all his lawsuits. He was gifted with high intelligence and inflexible persistence. (See life and character of Charles Gratiot, Sr. Annals of St. Louis, pages 481 to 492.) Born in Switzerland, he was a fluent master of French and English. As an emissary of Clark in the northwest territory, he rendered invaluable services. (Annals of St. Louis, P. 484. See The Conquest, the Story of Lewis and Clark, A. C. McClurg & Co.)

Mr. Billon's "Annals of St. Louis" contains many other French colonial biographical sketches, among which are those of Pierre Charles Dehault Delassus et de Deluziere and Augustin, Charles Fremon Delauriere and Antoine Pierre Soulard, scions of French nobility. The French had a way of dropping the last name. Thus Laclede dropped Liguest and Fremon dropped Delauriere. In popular usage Fremon is pronounced Freemore.

Gratiot had cashed continental scrip for the American officers in Illinois and in 1783, independence having been gained, he went to Richmond, Virginia, in a vain effort to secure some recompense. (Annals of St. Louis, P. 221 to 225.) A most pernicious sentimentalism is the training of human beings to be unselfish, heroic or generous. George Rogers Clark was rewarded with a frog sticker, the blade of which he snapped in disdain. In 1804 Charles Gratiot, Sr., was by Governor W. H. H. Harrison made the first judge of the St. Louis Court of Quarter Sessions.

TERRITORIAL SETTLERS.

After Daniel Boone had reclaimed the dark and bloody ground, he found himself governmented out of every foot of ground in Kentucky. All that could be spared to him was a bas relief on one of the doors of the capitol, showing how one Indian made a mistake in attempting to inveigle the pioneer into a fruitless fire and also showing how the other Indian made the mistake of supposing that the aboriginal tomahawk would anticipate Boone's hunting knife. Accordingly Boone acquiesced in the doom of expatriation. In 1795, the same year of the French settlement on Bay De Charles, Boone crossed the Mississippi to become a Spanish subject. Such is the date given by Peck's Western Annals. Zenon Trudeau was then lieutenant-governor. In 1798 Delassus succeeded Trudeau and in 1800 Delassus appointed Boone commandant of the Femme Osage district, where Boone lived, on the Missouri about twenty miles west of St. Charles.

Delassus also granted to Boone one thousand arpents of land. The French woodland arpent was about an acre. Then Delassus granted ten thousand arpents to Boone in performance of the agreement of Delassus to convey the same to Boone for bringing

one hundred families from Virginia and Kentucky into Upper Louisiana. As these grants required the signature of the Spanish governor at New Orleans, the United States government, on acquiring the territorial purchase, again departmented Boone out of his land, though as a contribution to the conscience fund Congress, by special act, restored to Boone the thousand arpent tract. This was the beginning of the American influx into what became Missouri. (Switzler's History, 179, 180.)

In 1804, the year after the purchase, an immense tide of immigration began. The Ohio swarmed with every kind of then known water craft packed with immigrants. In 1808 the Coopers settled in what is now Cooper County. In 1810 a hundred and fifty Kentucky families settled on the alluvial lands around the now vanished site of (Old) Franklin, in what is now Howard County. Thus the initial settlement of Missouri followed up the turbulent Missouri river. The founders of Old Franklin made exactly the same mistake that befell the founders of Marion City, Missouri. Since then New Franklin has arisen on the retreating slopes of the bluffs.

In 1811, the year of the New Madrid earthquakes, General Harrison gained the battle of Tippecanoe and in the same year the first western steamer, the "New Orleans," was launched at Pittsburg. Immigration thus stimulated was checked by the war of 1812. The Missouri River pioneers were compelled to build five stockade forts, near which cornfields were cultivated under guard, and many were the violent deaths visited on the immigrants by lurking, prowling Indian bands.

But Gen. Harrison's victory on the Thames in 1813 and Gen. Jackson's victory at New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815, had demonstrated the ownership of this country and on the conclusion of peace Great Britain ostensibly quit hiring savages to murder our settlers and the tide of immigration again poured into the Trans-Mississippi region.

Old Franklin was laid off in 1816, and it soon became the metropolis of the Boone's Lick country, "the center of wealth and fashion." (Switzler's History, page 192.) The roster of its citizens included the names of many who afterwards became re-

nowned. Hamilton R. Gamble, Abiel Leonard, Lilburn W. Boggs, Claiborne F. Jackson and others of comparable note lived there. Among other prominent residents were Richard Gentry and William V. Rector, two of the future founders of Hannibal.

In the Sac and Fox war of 1832 (the Black Hawk war) Major-General Richard Gentry commanded the Missouri troops. In the Seminole war, 1837, Col. Richard Gentry commanded a regiment of Missouri troops. Unfortunately the people of Missouri enjoyed a reputation for living on lion steak, seasoned with gunpowder. The Florida Indians were especially fierce and intractable, and President Van Buren had gained, probably from a passage in Arabian Nights, the idea of fighting fire with fire. The truth is that the Missourians are and always were a gentle and peaceable people, devoted to churches and Masonic halls. Small arm practice was and is substantially unknown to them. It is in Ohio and Pennsylvania that the old-time shooting match still prevails.

But Missouri was and is afflicted with a substratum of homicidal dram-shop element, which is responsible for much evil repute. President Van Buren asked Senator Benton whether the Missourians would volunteer. The colonel answered that they would go wherever their services were needed. Col. Richard Gentry led his regiment into Florida. At the battle of Okeechobee, the Missourians had to march through twelve-foot grass, looking for Seminoles, many of whom were posted in live oak trees festooned with Spanish moss. Soldiers were actually shot through the top of the head. As a matter of course Col. Gentry was slain, at the head of his command.

Gen. William V. Rector was or soon became United States surveyor general.

In 1817 five Kentuckian explorers rode from Old Franklin northeastward to examine the region abutting on the Mississippi River. They came to a river which they supposed to be the noted Salt River. Then they reached the Bay De Charles at the mouth of Clear Creek. Discovering their mistake, they called their water course North Rover, unaware that North River already had an official name, to-wit, the Jeffrion River, so named as the boundary line in the Sac and Fox treaty cession of 1805.

Edward Whaley located at a spring on Clear Creek. The

party turned inland at what is now the site of Hannibal and went to Salt River, where, near Fremon's Lick, Giles Thompson had already established a band mill, a kind of grist mill run by a rawhide thong around a large horizontal wheel communicating with a small wheel on an upright shaft. Aaron Foreman located near the present Rensalaer.

Obscure settlers had been creeping up the Mississippi (Marion County History, 143). The United States survey into sections was not made till 1819. On May 28, 1819, the "Independence," the pioneer steamboat on the Missouri, reached old Franklin, "occasioning the wildest excitement and the greatest joy among the people" (Switzler's History, 199). She was chartered by Col. Elias Rector, who with Stephen Rector and others took passage. There was a grand reception and a public dinner. Numerous toasts were offered and speeches were made by Col. Elias Rector, Stephen Rector, Richard Gentry and other leading men, including Gen. Duff Green. No such demonstration ever occurred on the Upper Mississippi, where for years afterward aboriginal craft continued in vogue. Father Hennepin reported that on the Upper Mississippi the Indian pirogues were hollowed out by fire and a hundred feet long. Old settlers can vouch for a width of five feet.

EARLY HISTORY

As late as 1825 the keel boat propelled by hand was the principal means of navigation on western rivers. Flint on the Mississippi, 1826, P. 13. Not till 1830 did steamboats begin to run with regularity on the upper Mississippi, and then with but one boat a week. The pioneers who settled Northeast Misouri came overland by teams and wagons. They crossed the Mississippi at St. Louis and the Misouri at St. Charles and followed northward a well known trail. In those days the people were seized with stampede rages for popular regions, just as prospectors now rush to new mining camps. As interest in the Mississippi River settlements began to wane our Salt River country "became the pole star of attraction." (Flint on the Mississippi, 1828, Page 203, Foot.) This must have contemplated the Two River country comprising the Elm Land area drained by North and South Rivers. The in-

fluence that promoted the overland immigration did not proceed from navigation of the Upper Mississippi, but as strange as it may appear the impulse arose from exploration emanating from the settlements on the Missouri River.

On May 2, 1823, the first steamer to ascend the Upper Mississippi left St. Louis, to-wit, the "Virginia," a side-wheeler one hundred and eigheen feet long by twenty-two feet beam. The trip was a governmental exploring expedition. On board was the Clark of the Lewis & Clark expedition, William Clark, Governor of the Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs and brother of George Rogers Clark. Other passengers were Lawrence Taliaferro, United States Agent among the Sioux, J. C. Bertram, formerly a royal judge in Italy, and Great Eagle, a savage chieftain. It is a safe conjecture that Moses D. Bates was along. An old slave of M. D. Bates furnished in 1874 the following statement:

"In 1817 Moses D. Bates moved to St. Louis and went into business there for Governor Clark, who gave him a large job. M. D. Bates kept a very large lumber yard and worked fifteen hands. About the middle of October, 1818, this territory was to be surveyed off. Bates went with the surveyors all the time. He was a chain carrier with them. In March, 1819, he returned to St. Louis." M. D. Bates was otherwise familiar with the Upper Mississippi. He engaged in running a line of keel boats from St. Louis to Galena.

Some Pike County hunter had come up here and killed a bear, whence the name Bear Creek. The Bear Creek bottom was matted with wild pea vines capable of affording good pasturage. Up to a few years ago a few straggling specimen survivors showed their papilionaceous blossoms in a vacant lot on Clay Street in South Hannibal. Heavy timber covered the site of future Hannibal. In the valley south of Bear Creek stood a mass of tall slender trees forming the densest copsewood.

Abraham Bird lived in what is now West Virginia, where he married Mary Jones. He patented a tract of land in New Madrid County, Missouri. On Dec. 16, 1811, came the first shock of the earthquakes of that year. On Feb. 17, 1815, Congress passed an act allowing land owners in New Madrid County to exchange their materially injured tracts for like amounts elsewhere not exceed-

ing six hundred and forty acres. Under said law a relocation certificate was issued to Abraham Bird. It is not certain that Abraham Bird ever was in Missouri. But at an early day he came west and settled at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He had five chidlren, to-wit: Abraham Bird, Thompson Bird, John Bird, William Bird and a daughter, Mary Bird, who married Samuel Vail, known as Col. Vail. On Feb. 6, 1816, Abraham Bird, Sr., executed to his son Thompson Bird the following stringent document:

"Baton Rouge, February 16, 1816."

"Know all men whom it may concern that I, Abraham Bird, do nominate and appoint Thompson Bird as my true and lawful attorney to act in all my business, in all concerns, as if I was present myself, and to stand good in law in all my land and other business in the Missouri Territory: this I acknowledge to be my full power invested in him, as witness my hand and seal this day and date, etc. Abraham Bird, (Seal)"

In 1819 Thompson Bird executed an instrument as follows:

"Be it known to whom it may concern that I, Thompson Bird, by virtue of power of attorney from Abraham Bird, of Baton Rouge, have sold to Elias Rector of St. Louis the one-half of ground located by virtue of a New Madrid certificate No. 379 for six hundred and forty acres dated June 19th, 1810, (?) and located to embrace the whole of fractional section 28 and 21 and as much of the east half of section 29. T. No. 57 North of base line Range No. 4 west of the fifth principal meridian as will include the said quantity of 640 acres, for the sum of nine hundred and sixty dollars. In consideration of which I, the said Thompson Bird, do hereby bind the said Abraham Bird to make a good and sufficient deed of general warranty to the said Elias Rector for said one-half of said six hundred and forty acres as soon as the patent for the same can be obtained from the United States and at all events within fifteen months from this date.

In witness I, the said Thompson Bird, have hereto hereunto set the hand and seal of the said Abraham Bird.

Abraham Bird. (Seal)

Col. Elias Rector was a distinguished citizen of Missouri. He was a leading participant in the public demonstrations at New

Franklin, Missouri, when the first steamboat reached that point. He was one of the nine brothers composing the males of the historical Rector family, among whom were Gen. William V. Rector, United States Surveyor General, Thomas C. Rector and Stephen Rector. They were high-toned Virginians, proficient in the statutes of gun law, the only code that ever was of any emergent value.

It would have been better if Col. Elias Recor had familiarized himself with the law of conveyancing. It seems strange that an ignorant man like Thompson Bird could so readily work an eminent man like Col. Rector out of a thousand dollars, but such is the outcome of "nigger" luck.

In the days of Spartan simplicity and Roman severity nepotism was infamous. But Gen. Rector believed in standing by his own. Rectors galore rallied around his commissary. Modern tolerance is entirely reconciled to the principle.

Prior to 1818 Moses D. Bates was in business in St. Louis, Mo., where doubtless he became acquainted with Thompson Bird, who held from Abraham Bird an alleged power of attorney to locate under a New Madrid certificate six hundred and forty acres of land. In the fall of 1818 Moses D. Bates becomes chain carrier in the United States sectionalizing survey of Northeast Missouri. Moses D. Bates assists in the government survey of the site of the future Hannibal. Under the ex cathedra advice of Moses D. Bates, Thompson Bird locates his father's certificate on the projected town site, at the mouth of Bear Creek. Desiring to realize, Thompson Bird finds in Bates' surveying friends a purchaser of a half interest, Col. Elias Rector.

About the same time Thompson Bird made an alleged conveyance of an eighth of said location to Moses D. Bates. Elias Rector conveyed his supposed interest to R. Gentry, Thomas C. Rector, William V. Rector and Stephen Rector.

On April 17, 1819, the said R. Gentry, Thomas C. Rector, William V. Rector, Stephen Rector and M. D. Bates for Thomas Bird signed a paper reciting that said town tract was first located by Thompson Bird, Elias Rector, Thomas C. Rector and Laban Glascock. No doubt some such coterie was taking a friendly hand in the matter. It will be observed that the Surveyor General

William V. Rector in propria persona bought into the concern. The same paper, of date April 17, 1819, showed that the town had already been surveyed and platted into blocks and lots. At that time the site was in Pike County, Missouri Territory, but no record of such a plat is known.

The Marion County History mentions a tradition that under the French Dominion the surveyor General Antoine Pierre Soulard came up this way and named as Hannibal Creek the stream which figures in the site of the present city. Soulard was of high lineage and he had a literary disposition, evidenced by an alleged extensive library. The writer once inquired of the St. Louis historian, Frederick Billon,. whether Soulard left any descendants and Mr. Billon wrote that there was one in Hannibal, to-wit: Mrs. George D. Clayton. Recently the St. Louis papers announced the death of Miss Mary Soulard, mentoned as the youngest child of Antoine Pierre Soulard. His biographical sketch in Billon's History of Colonial St. Louis, Page 471, lists the children of Soulard, but no Mary appears. She was probably a grandchild.

There should be no doubt that instead of being named by the French Surveyor General the Hannibal site was so designated by the American Surveyor General, William V. Rector. The period involved an era of general craze for classic names. Prof. John Fiske first suggested to the writer the said consideration. Besides, also, a passage to same effect occurs in Miss Cooper's Rural Hours, Page 488.

"After the Revolution * * * came the direful invasion of the ghosts of old Greeks and Romans headed by the Yankee Schoolmaster with an Abridgement of Ancient History in his pocket. It was then your Troys and Uticas, your Tullys and Scipios, your Romes and Palmyras, your Homers and Virgils were dropped about the country in scores."

Miss Cooper, recently deceased, was the daughter of the novelist Cooper. Her book Rural Hours consists of a diary of rural excursions in 1848 and 1849 in Otsego County, N. Y., a profoundly fascinating work. Miss Cooper had lived abroad. A linguist and a botanist, she was comparable to Thoreau.

Miss Cooper hit two of our municipal names. Palmyra, the county seat, was laid out in 1819. The plat of Port Scipio, on

the Mississippi just below the mouth of Bay de Charles, was filed October 4, 1847. "Hannibal" is a deservedly unpopular designation. Not many will care to name a town for a one-eyed nigger. In New York there is an obscure hamlet called Hannibal. Considering the heroism and fortitude with which our town has withstood its adversities, we cannot say that the place was not well christened. It is obvious that said survey and plat were the work of Gen. Wm. V. Rector. One curious feature indicates a master mind. Off from Broadway the each half block with the half of each surrounding street and the half of the alley abuttal compose exactly one acre. The numbering of the blocks runs backward and forward and forward in the manner of the numbering of the United States sections.. Thus on the east side of Second or Main Street the blocks ran northward Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven and Eight. Then crossing Main Street, the blocks ran southward, on the west line of Main Street, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve, Thirteen and Fourteen. Then crossing Third Street, the blocks again ran northward, Fifteen, Sixteen, Seventeen, Eighteen, Nineteen and Twenty. Then crossing Fourth Street, the blocks ran southward, Twenty-one to Twenty-five. Then crossing Fifth Street the blocks ran Twenty-seven to Thirty-two abutting west on Sixth Street.

Another conclusive proof that the original town plat of Hannibal was devised by an experienced surveyor is that the location is not tied or identified by any monument except the shifting course of Bear Creek. There is no indication of any section line. However, the original plat of Hannibal is in one respect like the ancient Greek statuary. It does not exist. All we know is that the plat which was filed seventeen years later was always accepted as a true copy of the original plat. There is yet extant an engraved map which could not have been printed till the South Hannibal plat was filed, December 6, 1836. Richard Gentry, Thomas C. Rector, William V. Rector and Stephen Rector and Thompson Bird, for his father, composed what was called the Old Town Company. M. D. Bates was also probably a member of said company. He is named as the party who laid off the town site. In 1819 there was a public sale of the town lots. There is authority for saying that Elias Rector first sold all his interest to Stephen Rector, who probably associated with him the others of the company. But the

whole affair was a wolf shearing maze. In 1821 Abraham Bird intestate died at Baton Rouge, La. It was found that his power of attorney to Thompson Bird was no good and down went the cardboard house. Elias Rector, having died, his executors sued Thompson Bird to recover the money which he had paid for the half interest. It is hard to see how the executors could bring this suit when their testator in his lifetime had parted with his interest. But no such defense was interposed and the executors recovered judgment. The case was decided as Ashley and Rector, Executors, vs. Bird, 1 Mo. 640, Houck 346, May Term, 1826. On said power of attorney the court remarked as follows:

"There is such a thing as a power of attorney being void for uncertainty and this one is nearly so. At all events, we are clearly of opinion that this instrument gives no power to sell lands." Page 642.

The affirmance awarded five per cent damage as a penalty for a vexatious defense. Thompson Bird then began an action to enjoin the collection of said judgment and to enforce the contract. Said suit pleaded the transfer to Stephen Rector and the sale and the collection by Stephen Rector of one-half of the purchase money notes. But the assignees of Elias Rector and the heirs at law of Abraham Bird were not made parties and the judgment which in the court below Thompson Bird had obtained was reversed and the case was not remanded. As Thompson Bird claimed that he had paid over the Rector money to the Bird heirs, the court told him to sue them. Ashley v. Bird, 2 Mo. 107, Houck 72, April Term, 1879. This was the judicial method of telling Thompson Bird to go chase himself.

The military career of Richard Gentry will be hereafter remarked. For five days after the Battle of Wilson Creek the writer lay in the hallway that united the wings of Sharp's barn. Opposite to him reclined the grandson of Richard Gentry, young Nicholas H. Gentry, using a leafy twig to brush away the flies attracted by his wounded knee, through which had passed a Federal bullet. In some families death by casualty is a hereditary trait. Nicholas Gentry did not long survive his injury.

A brother of United States Senator David Barton, one of the editors of the St. Louis Republican, Joshua Barton, editorially

charged Gen. William V. Rector with corruption in office. The amount of the corruption was that General Rector officially discriminated in favor of his relatives. He was that much ahead of the times. In those days the best element held itself accountable under the code. (See Flint on the Mississippi, Pp. 176 to 182.)

The youngest of the nine Rector brothers, our Thomas C. Rector, challenged Joshua Barton and he accepted. Barton had served as the second of Charles Lucas when the latter was slain by Thomas H. Benton. The writer heard Gen. John B. Clark, Sr., say that on said occasion after the parties had taken their positions and were called on to answer "ready," Col. Benton in his lordly way responded as follows: "Ready? Don't you see I am not ready?" and then he went to the edge of the sandbar on Bloody Island and pulled up his sleeves and stooped down and washed his wrists, leaving Lucas to get nervous watching Benton's performance. Under the code parties after taking their positions are forbidden to move. It is hard to believe that any such gross breach of regulation occurred. Gen. James H. Craig used to nickname Gen. Clark, Sr., as Bustamente, an imputation of alleged tendency to rhapsody. If Barton permitted his principal to be sacrificed as stated, he was wholly unfit to appear on any field.

On June 20, 1823, on the same Bloody Island, Joshua Barton fell at the hands of Thomas C. Rector. Dueling is more a matter of personal equation and nerve than of either courage or skill. The code is felo de se. Its scheme is to insure fairness and equality, an impossibility. In instinctive shooting it requires a month for the best shot to get used to his pistol. People ought to be made to practice in the dark until they learn that he barrel ranges down when they think it is on a level.

The first American to establish himself in the Hannibal vicinage was an Indian trader named Campbell, the son of an Indian agent and trader located at the site of the present City of Louisiana. The said son had a trading post on Bay de Charles.

Switzler's History of Missouri credits Reynolds' History of Illinois with an account of an early duel fought by a trader named Campbell. Campbell came here in 1816 or 1817. He had with him an interpreter named Vernam. Both were here when Moses D. Bates arrived in the spring of 1819. In 1874 the writer noticed

an Uncle Remus basking in the local sunshine. He proved to be one of M. D. Bates' ex-slaves. The old colored man cheerfully responded to an interview. His rehearsals were carefully recorded. About the same time was obtained the statement of the late William McFarland, who came here in 1820. When Mr. A. E. Holcombe was preparing his Marion County History the said materials were placed at his service and the result is embodied in said history. The recollections of the old ex-slave, Jacob Lowe, are singularly corroborated as far as records attest.

A sister of M. D. Bates was the late Mrs. Winifred Howell, the mother of the late Hon. William J. Howell, formerly of Paris, Mo., a distinguished lawyer and one of the strongest minds that ever arose in Northeast Missouri. He was a member of the State Convention of 1861. The Hon. W. O. L. Jewett of Shelbina is a grandson of Mrs. Winifred Howell.

When M. D. Bates came here he brought with him a party of woodchoppers to clear the site. Also he had three colored boys and a female slave, who was the cook. Also came two nephews of M. D. Bates, who were to clerk in his store. There was a spring on the middle third of Lot Seven, in Block Six, and but recently the same was connected with the city sewerage. Immediately south of said spring Bates built his two room log store house. He also erected a warehouse on Block 10. Others moved in and built their rude dwellings and shops and the hamlet took its start.

THE VILLAGE OF HANNIBAL.

On August 10, 1821, Missouri became a state. On December 5, 1824, the United States patented to Abraham Bird or his legal representatives the land called for in said re-location, the original town site of Hannibal. Book 5, Pages 16 to 18, Record of Donation Patents. On July 23, 1829, said patent or a copy was recorded in the deed records of Marion County, but at that time and until 1855 (L. 1855, Page 163) there was no law for such record. The original patent was formerly reported as in the vaults of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Hannibal, Mo., and it may yet be there.

On December 22, 1902, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was taken the deposition of Abraham T. Bird a grandson of Abraham Bird,

Sr., the witness then being in his seventy-eighth year. This deposition proves the time of the death of said Abraham Bird, patantee, and his intestacy, and the name of his widow, Mary Bird, and the names of his sole heirs at law, Abraham Bird, Thompson Bird, John Bird, William Bird, sons, and Mary Bird, daughter of said patentee, and her marriage to Samuel Vail, and her death intestate, and the names of her sole heirs at law, Abram Vail and Mary Vail, and her marriage to Alonzo D. Alexander and also the compromise ultimately made by said heirs of Mary Vail. On January 7, 1903, said deposition was filed and recorded in the Marion County deed records. Book 168, Page 177. Hereafter upon the death of said deposing witness and the proof of his signature and relationship the said deposition can in any case be used to prove said heir title.

On December 1, 1829, Mary Bird, widow, Abraham Bird, John Bird, William Bird and Mary Vail and her husband deeded to Thompson Bird. Book B, Page 36.

The deed records show a multitude of conveyances principally arising from proceedings under the abortive power of attorney. After the supreme court had definitely repudiated said instrument Thompson Bird began to organize a new town company. According to ultimate records the said new town company was composed of Stephen Glascock, James Hewitt, William B. Clifton, Paul Anderson, Churchill Samuel, Jameson Samuel, Henry Von Phul, Theodore L. McGill, James P. Shropshire and Zachariah G. Draper.

A large contingent was non-resident. Paul Anderson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the son-in-law of Nicholas Longworth; Z. G. Draper had married the sister of Henry Von Phul, of St. Louis.

On August 12, 1831, Thompson Bird quitclaimed to Stephen Glascock, who being an old bachelor, was considered the most available repository of the title.

At the time Thompson Bird thought he had only two-thirds, but as his quitclaim was general it carried all he had, and thus greatly simplified the chain of title.

On April 17, 1836, Stephen Glascock filed in Marion County plat records, his plat involving a reproduction of the original plat

of 1819. Like its predecessors, this plat was tied solely by Bear Creek. It also had at its northwest corner a detached diagram of a block marked "Church Yard." On the plat was a note signed by Stephen Glascock stating as follows: "The red square on the northwest corner of the plat the citizens of Hannibal have seen fit to select as the place wherein to bury their deceased friends. The proprietors of said town were not consulted in that matter and do not object to the use of said burial ground."

The interments were not confined to said tract. They were scattered promiscuously over the hill top forming the adjacent area. This at that day was the only Hannibal cemetery.

In 1904 A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, put out a screed stating that the youngest member of the Lewis & Clark expedition, Judge George Shannon, was said to have died in Hannibal in 1836 and named Sioux City, Iowa, and Waynetown, Indiana, as places which had erected monuments at the graves of other deceased members of said expedition, and further stated that a daughter of Judge Shannon was then living in St. Louis, Mo., and that the whole story was revealed in Mrs. Dye's romance, "The Conquest, the True Story of Lewis & Clark." The writer bought said book, a reliable and valuable work, but it does not mention Hannibal or the place of the interment of George Shannon.

The plat of April 17, 1836, appears in Plat Book A on page 17. It showed thirty-three blocks, of which only one, to-wit, Block Thirty-three was north of North Street.

On December 2, 1836, Stephen Glascock filed his extended plat of Hannibal, adding a tier of blocks on the north and west and south of the original plat, showing Blocks One to Forty-four, an addition of eleven blocks, with also the plat of South Hannibal, south of Bear Creek, showing Blocks One Hundred and One to One Hundred and Sixteen. Book A, page 19.

In 1839 Stephen Glascock filed his plat of the remaining blocks to Fifty-three and of the environing outlots as shown by his yet extant Lithograph Plat.

On April 22, 1837, the above named members of the New Town Company deeded to Stephen Glascock. Book 3, page 165. On the same day the same ten members of said New Town Com-

pany executed an agreement which appears on record in Book E, page 209.

In 1839 Stephen Glascock filed his plat of the remaining blocks to fifty-three and of the environing outlots. Though the records fail to show said plat the said filing was made.

The old city cemetery grounds overlapped on what became Outlots Eighty-four and Eighty-five, but the plat of 1839 omitted all recognition of the church ground plat of 1836. The said two outlots were subdivided and sold to purchasers who dug their cellars without regard to the early grave yard, and if in their anatomical pursuits they exhumed a skeleton with one leg docked at the hip joint that might have been the remains of the explorer who on said expedition so lost his limb in defending the party against an Indian attack. As a boy the writer was wont to harbor in the purlieus of that unfenced, deserted burying ground. Most notable among the graves was a tomb composed of a single heavy slab of the Burlington limestone described by Prof. Swallow as almost entirely made of crinoidal fossils. Said slab never bore any inscription.

THE TOWN OF HANNIBAL.

On March 1, 1839, was incorporated the Town of Hannibal. The municipal limits included the area inclosed by Rock Street, Seventh Street, Bear Creek and the river. L. 1838-9, page 305. One section adopted the charter of the Town of St. Charles. L. 1836-7, page 306. Section 10 authorized the town collector to sue in civil action to recover taxes on realty and personalty. L. 1836-7, page 309. Similar authority was conferred by the general law regulating towns. L. 1838-9, page 171, Sec. 4.

In the ensuing season Stephen Glascock made a public sale of Hannibal lots and outlots. The record made by the clerk of that sale may probably be found on file in our Common Pleas Court, in one of the Rhoda Briggs ejectment suits to recover Outlot Ninety-five. The first marked prosperity arose with the pork and beef packing industry. As soon as the temperature sank enough, endless processions of hogs and cattle were headed for the tender mercies of the packing house. In those days the hogs ran free on

the range and a hog had more rights than a man, since the porker could lawfully go wherever there was no lawful fence. In the vast forests the swine fattened on the white oak acorns, which even in a raw state are disposed to be edible. The chinquapin acorn is well appreciated. Even the bitter acorns of the red oak may be by boiling rendered palatable. The chestnut is merely a patrician acorn. When the packing season approached, the hogs were put up and fed on corn to impart firmness to the flesh. It was said that a farmer's promissory notes were emitted under mental reservation that they were payable when he sold his hogs. On arriving in town a farmer's first question was comprised in a single word, "Wutsawgswuth." No wonder that their primary greeting was an inquiry about the mast up your way. The secret of this prosperity was that each hog had a short poniard sticking out on each side of his lower jaw. The farmers' dogs objected to having their flanks ripped open.

The packing enterprises generated prosperity in a collateral interest. Thousands of lard tierces and mess pork barrels were in demand. Cooper shops were multiplied. The tattoo of the cooper's hammer was a continuous serenade. In the prevalent picture of one of the former homes of Huckleberry Finn the one-story brick on the picture's right was originally a cooper shop. That was the abode of the family. The adjoining buildings were afterwards added. When a cooper welded an adze he entirely disregarded the injunction to cut from you. One could always tell a cooper by the expression of serene complacency which irradiated his countenance. All the pork products found ready market down the river. Steamboats landed anywhere up and down the harbor and took on their cargoes. The river front was the scene of the greatest activity.

In the early part of this area was built on about Lot Two in Block Seven, facing the river, a two-story frame dwelling in southern style, a room on each side of a hall, with a porch along the entire front. When the writer came to Hannibal in 1847 the building had become old and unoccupied except perhaps for storage. On the front was the name S. A. Bowen. This was a former residence of Capt. Samuel A. Bowen, the son-in-law of Barton Warren Stone, the eminent divine who was born at Port Tobacco,

Maryland, in 1772, and while on a visit to the Bowen family, in 1843, died in said house. He was buried at Cane Ridge, Kentucky, where he first organized and preached a congregation of the Christian Church. Barton W. Stone was the contemporary and peer of the great Alexander Campbell. Barton W. Stone flourished in Kentucky, where his followers were for awhile called Stoneites.

Capt. Bowen laid off Bowen's Addition, Hannibal, Mo. The Hon. M. P. Green, deceased, a leading lawyer here, afterwards member of the state convention of 1861, was the husband of a daughter of Capt. Bowen, the grand-daughter of B. W. Stone, Mrs. Mary R. Green, now of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

In the fifties the writer saw Alexander Campbell here, accompanied by his host, Archibald S. RoBards. When the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad project was started, Capt. RoBards and Z. G. Draper led with the largest individual subscriptions.

On Feb. 25, 1843, the municipal limits of Hannibal were extended so as to include the outlots and South Hannibal. The language was "the towns of Hannibal and South Hannibal." L. 1843, page 383.

The forwarding business became a prominent factor in the municipal growth. In a large radius teaming was the only medium of inland transportation. Hannibal was the shipping point for Mexico, Audrain County, Blommington, Macon County, and all the intermediate territory. Three-story brick houses clustered on the Hannibal frontage. There are now but two frame houses which were here in Hannibal in 1836. One is the two-story frame dwelling on the alley end of lot eight in block nine, and the other is the two-story frame dwelling on the east end of lot two in block eighteen.

THE CITY OF HANNIBAL.

On February 24, 1845, a charter was granted to the City of Hannibal. L. 1845, P. 115. To the packing industry was added the tobacco industry and the hemp factory. Prosperity reigned in every department. But soon the horizon showed a portentous cloud.

The most galling tyranny is that which a free people imposes on itself. The people of Missouri had promptly enacted them-

selves the victims of the common law. This meant that a woman was a mere brute and a married woman a mere cipher. "Covert" was the word.

1 Terr. Laws, Page 436, Jan. 19, 1816.

The Statutes of Missouri of 1825 stipulated that a married woman to convey land must go before some court of record in this state or some judge thereof and have contents of her deed explained to her and undergo a long rigmarole of examination and confess up a lot of acknowledgments, all of which, with some other features for good measure, the clerk was required to enter in an ironclad certificate. If the least item was omitted by the clerk's certificate the whole proceeding was void.

R. S. 1825, Vol. 1, Page 220, Sec. 12.

Such provision was an inheritance from the feudal law which never had any footing in this country. The originators of the common law undoubtedly had about three joints of tail.

When Mary Vail and her husband joined in the deed to Thompson Bird they were at their home in Baton Rouge, La. Their deed was dated Dec. 1, 1829. On Jan. 4, 1830, they went before Charles Tessier, Judge of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, La., and he simply certified that they subscribed and acknowledged the deed. This transfer was recorded in Marion County, Aug. 25, 1831, Book B, page 36. On April 17, 1848, Benjamin Bryan appearded before Joseph W. Fowler, clerk of the District Court of East Baton Rouge, La., and made oath that as subscribing witness he saw Mary Vail sign and heard her acknowledge said deed, but he did not sign any affidavit, and if he had it would have been wholly insufficient. The deed with certificates was re-recorded in Marion County, Nov. 23, 1849, Book P, page 353.

None of said certifying touched side, edge or bottom. The deed of Mary Vail was incurably void. The same common law ruled that the purchaser from a married woman can have no redress if her deed failed in proper report by proper officer of the last minutiae of her catechism and his proceedings. Such purchaser could neither recover his money nor enforce any equity in the land. And yet the lawmakers professed to discourage banco. If Mrs. Vail had lived the defect could and doubtless would have

been cured. But by her death the title descended to her heirs, the said Abram B. Vail and Mary E. Alexander, and they naturally set up their claim. All improvement was paralyzed and among the citizens little else was talked about. In 1850 the city compromised the Vail claim for ten thousand dollars, which was raised by taxation and paid, and Alonzo D., Alexander and Mary E. Alexander, his wife, and Abram B. Vail, sole heirs of Mary Vail, quit claimed to the proprietors of Hannibal; Date of Deed March 24, 1851. Recorded in Book April 12, 1851, Book R, page 71

In about 1848, the widow and child of Stephen Rector brought an ejectment suit against James C. Waugh to recover one of the Hannibal lots that had been released to Stephen Rector in the original partition. Thompson Bird subsequently becoming the owner of this lot, the Rectors brought suit on the ground of inurement of warranty, under which the title which Bird did not have when he made the deed, but which he subsequently acquired, would vest in Thompson Bird's former grantee, Stephen Rector. This created a great interest as it unsettled the titles of the majority of the Hannibal lots. Glover, Campbell & Buckner, first class lawyers, were attorneys for the plaintiff. Richmond & Lakenan, also leading practitioners, were attorneys for the defendant. There was also employed Abiel Leonard. The latter was probably more deeply versed in common law than any lawyer in the state, but his score as executive duelist and general dead shot probably had no little to do with his employment in antagonism to the Rector outfit. In this case M. D. Bates was a witness for the Rectors. Leonard never would tolerate any reference to his tragic meeting with Maj. Berry, but he saw proper to press Bates very hard about the time of the happening of something testified to by Bates, a familiar ruse with cross-examiners. They will worry you into saying the exact time a thing happened, and the witness always thinks himself convicted of perjury if he cannot tell the exact time, and similarly the witness pins himself down to the names of others present and where it was, and then the adverse lawyer will prove that the time was impossible and will produce witnesses said to have been present and have them contradict the testifying witness, and will also prove that to see

what the witness said he saw he would require vision through a solid 18-inch brick wall. Mr. Leonard kept insisting on Bates giving the exact time, and Bates kept squirming and evading until he retaliated by saying, "Oh, it was about the time you killed Major Berry." That ended the cross examination. If a witness must name others present he should be careful to mention only persons since deceased. The defendant was successful and the Rectors took a writ of error to the Supreme Court. Richmond & Lakenan fought enthusiastically on all apparent issues. They were in frequent consultation and discussion with Mr. Leonard and he apparently participated with them in all their points, but when the case came to hearing in the Supreme Court, Mr. Leonard flashed a point that his associate counsel had never heard of. The deed from Thompson Bird did not contain the word "heirs." In the grant under the common law at that time a deed omitting the word "heirs" conveyed only a life estate. It was held that one tenant in common could not release to another and his conveyance must contain the requisite words of conveyance in fee, the word "heir" being essential. Richmond & Lakenan felt grieved at this surprise, but they could not help themselves. Mr. Leonard was a man who kept his own counsel. It is said that as a subsequent supreme judge he never acquired the reputation that he enjoyed as a lawyer. This suit was decided in 1852, and it wiped out the last vestige of the Rector complications. Rector vs. Waugh, 17 Mo., page 13.

With the end of the Vail menace and the Rector litigation ensued a renewal of prosperity, as shown by the elsewhere mentioned census footnote. Census of 1850, page 358, where Hannibal is called Hannibal City. Population, 1850, 2,020; 1853, 3,500. In Webster's Dictionary of names, "Bluff City" was given as "a descriptive name popularly given to the City of Hannibal, Missouri." This was the fruit of the passing fancy of a sprightly local editor.

The uplands of North Missouri were adapted to the production of a leading quality of white wheat. When the crystal palace exposition was held at New York, in 1851, Capt. A. S. RoBards' mill was in the old stone building on Bird Street. He competed

for a prize, and it was said that he ran his flour through three times. Then he put it in a barrel equal to cabinet work, handsomely painted white with gilded hoops, and forwarded it to New York, where his flour took a first premium.

With the advance of the fifties the beef packing interest and then the pork packing industry declined and disappeard. Every one of the old packing houses has been razed.

Then came the further development of the flouring, the tobacco and the hemp interest. Piles of wheat in sack lay on the levee, along with bales of hemp and of hay and boxes of manufactured tobacco. D. J. Garth & Co. were the leading manufacturers of the latter line. Almost the first that the writer can remember of Hannibal was their silvery infallible bell long before day in the chill March mornings. Those were flush times in Hannibal. In the tobacco factories the boys could make remarkable wages. Mr. David J. Garth is now a New York capitalist, now or late President of the Mechanics National Bank there. From Mr. John H. Garth, the deceased junior partner in D. J. Garth & Co., is derived the name of the John H. Garth Memorial Library (building and appointments).

In about 1859 the first adequate connection was made with South Hannibal. Main Street was filled up to grade and a bridge was constructed over Bear Creek. The earth was obtained by cutting down the Public Square. Prior to that time the creek made a loop from Collier Street and Main Street back into Third Street, then to and into Market, Now Broadway Street, and then to First Street, and then back almost to the beginning point. When Judge John B. Helm came to Hannibal, about 1852, there was a public sale of some lots, probably the Angus W. McDonald title. Judge Helm bought Lot One in Block Thirteen for fifteen hundred dollars, so said, and the people were amazed at his apparent folly. Said lot was on the bend of Bear Creek, and the surface of the creek seemed twenty feet below the grade of Broadway. Judge Helm set in to fill his lot and whenever his fill was near completion a freshet would reopen the channel.

One day the judge came down just after a tremendous washout. "It has all gone to the Balize," he said. The writer wondered how the mud could find its way to the coast of Honduras,

but it turned out that at the mouth of the Mississippi there are some flats called the Balize. Louisiana is addicted to popular geographical names that are never seen on any map.

When the Main Street dump went across the creek at Main and Broadway the bed of the stream seemed a bottomless pit. But finally the fill quit sinking and Judge Helm reclaimed his lot.

To evade Bear Creek was built the original causeway on Third Street, on which the original Bear Creek bridge was located. To this day the Third Street dump has never been filled enough to escape high water. Our region is marked by a disposition of adjacent streams to maintain a parallel course to the great river, instead of uniting in a common channel before becoming affluent. South Hannibal has its independent water course, Spooner Creek, with a fall of one hundred and eighty feet to the mile and a consequent disposition to quickly change from a dry branch to a raging torrent.

But while for the first five miles the valley of Bear Creek is sterile, the valley of Spooner Creek is miraculously fertile. This will account for the dense thicket of slender trees that originally stood on the flats of Spooner Creek.

When Stephen Glascock platted his outlots he omitted to provide any outlet for South Hannibal. Mrs. Guernsey owned outlots Fourteen and Fifteen, and about on the division line there was a narrow alley, probably the remains of a public road. This was called Guernsey's Lane. She was a weaver or webster, and to her were carried the cannon balls which were to be returned in the shape of rag carpet. Around her house were trellises of luxuriant grape vines rivaling the arbors of Canaan.

The eastern end of said alley was the occasion of much wrangling. In one instance arose even an affray involving a stabbing episode. The thoroughfare thus acquired the sobriquet of Troublesome Alley. Union Street and Clay Street were both condemned. The name of Union Street signified not a tribute to loyalty, but a memorial of harmony. Clay Street was not named for the statesman, but on account of the material of the roadbed. It is notable that Mudd's Sub-division is just beyond. In 1859 Judge H. H. Wardlaw sub-divided his eighty acre tract into Wardlaw's Addition. His main thoroughfare he called Fulton

Avenue, now traversed by the street railway. H. H. Wardlaw married the daughter of Maj. Hugh Fulton, alleged descendant of Robert Fulton, the great inventor. Hence, Fulton Avenue. Mr. H. H. Wardlaw's daughter married John C. Boone, the great-grandson of Daniel Boone.

The above items of family history are gleaned from an article in the magazine section of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," Sunday, May 14, 1905, page three, where is shown a good picture of Judge Wardlaw and his wife. He derived his title from service here as probate judge. He was afterwards long the president of the local debating club, in the membership of which were enrolled John Rogers, A. R. Levering, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Hannibal, Mo., and founder and patron of our Levering Hospital; Thomas W. Hawkins, now State Librarian; R. D. Brewington, afterwards foreman of the United States Grand Jury which found the Whiskey Ring indictments at St. Louis, Mo.; E. C. McDonald, afterwards Col. McDonald in the State Guard of 1861, and also Rev. W. C. Busby and Rev. B. F. Hixson and others.

As far back as can be remembered log and lumber rafts descended the river, generally on their way to St. Louis, Mo. These rafts were oblong parallelograms, provided at each end with large oars which were used to keep the raft in the channel. By day and night as they glided by the creaking of their oars could be heard. There always was a little lumber yard here for local supply. When the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad began to run its trains, Hannibal became a lumber mart for the entire west. When the creek was full of backwater the lumber merchants detached their cribs of lumber and towed them up the creek, where the lumber was taken apart, washed and piled up in the adjacent yards. The charter of Hannibal was amended so as to authorize the City of Hannibal to condemn Bear Creek for a navigable stream. The land over which Bear Creek ran between the lumber yards and the river was Outlot Forty-one, owned by Angus W. McDonald, the same party who figured as member of the advisory board in the organization of the new town company of 1836. As it did not suit Mr. McDonald to have his property appropriated for lumber crib towage, he, in 1860, drove piles into the bed of Bear Creek and on said piles he erected a large three-story hotel called the

Massasoit House. When the war came on Lieut.-Col. Morse threw up some fortifications on the east end of the hill abutting on Bear Creek and on Fifth Street in South Hannibal, within which works the soldiers camped. One night a terrible rain storm drove out the soldiers and they took refuge in the Massasoit House, whereat the resistless creek undermined and tore out the piling so as to cause a collapse of the building, which was never rebuilt.

Angus W. McDonald became brigadier general in the Confederate army and he died at Richmond, Va., in 1864. He was a brother of Edward C. McDonald and of Mrs. Richard T. Holliday, for whom he built the house which figures in Huckleberry Finn as Mrs. Watson's house, whence the name Holliday's Hill. Said house was burned in 1894. R. T. Holliday was in 1846 and 1847 elected city recorder in Hannibal, Mo. In 1849 he died in California. Judge J. M. Holliday now lives in Montana. He has an autograph letter from George Washington dated Mount Vernon, Jan. 28, 1774, addressed to Maj. Angus McDonald, and another letter from Gen. Washington dated "Headquarters, Morristown, March 16, 1777," addressed to Col. Angus McDonald, Winchester, Va., and appointing him lieutenant-colonel in the line.

As has been mentioned, the war in North Missouri was not caused by any outbreak of turbulence of the people. Apprehensions by the government that Gov. C. F. Jackson meditated the despoilment of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad induced the authorities to garrison that highway. Even then if New York York troops had been detailed there might have been no hostilities. On June 12, 1861, Col. R. F. Smith, with one-half his Illinois regiment, landed at Hannibal. They came under the call of Major Josiah Hunt, Post Commandant. It was injudicious to invade Missouri with neighbors from Illinois and then from Iowa. On June 13, 1861, a detachment of Col. Samuel R. Curtis' Iowa regiment went west on the cars. At Hunnewell, Mo., the unarmed citizens assembled at the station to see the troops go by. It was mere curiosity. The soldiers hurrahed for the Union. There was no response. The soldiers considered the silence as a declaration of hostility. They arrested W. F. Blackburn, the station agent, and incensed by the protest of Russell W. Moss, they arrested the latter. Thereupon

the crowd took fright and scattered and the soldiers began to fire. Some of the citizens were pronounced Union men, among them the afterwards murdered Lasley. But all had to scamper away as best they could. Some of the soldiers ran out from the train and rested their guns on the fencing to insure deadly aim. No one was hit. That staunch loyalist, Col. Richard Drane, afterwards postmaster at Hannibal, Mo., was one of the fugitives. A few days later the writer saw on the haunch of a horse the mark of a spent ball, the only bullet that was stopped. The rider, the heroic Ray Moss, said, "Hell, they can't hit nothin'. They ain't got no hind sights to their guns." But ultimately they did hit something, for in the fatal charge at the battle of Corinth, Ray Moss fell with a bullet through his brain.

Shortly before the opening of the war of 1861, Dr. T. J. Foster, an ardent secessionist, went around and raised a subscription to cast a cannon. Cleaver & Mitchell had a foundry on Collier Street, where the Duffy-Trowbridge Stove Manufacturing plant now is. Mitchell was the machinist. He procured a lot of the softest grey iron ever seen in these parts. One could cut it with a knife. The Marion County History says that the first cannon was made for Drescher's Artillery Company of Palmyra. The first cannon was a nine-pounder, a smooth bore caliber unknown except in Prussia.

This cannon was mounted here in the wagonmaking establishment of the late Peter Snyder, 105-107 S. Fourth street. Soon afterwards a six-pounder field piece was cast for local ownership. Afterwards two more six-pounders were made on an order from Gen. Slack's command. These were loaded into a wagon and started overland with a team driven by William A. Wilson, a Hannibal saddler. He got as far south as Keytesville, in Chariton County, but innocently turned north on his way to Chillicothe. On a telegram from Hannibal he was intercepted and arrested and ignominiously brought back in a box car. His cannon likewise came back by rail. Mr. George W. McClure, of the G. A. R., says that one of the Wilson guns is buried somewhere on Lot Four in Block Eight, Hannibal, Mo.

When Gen. Lyon heard that the southerners were running a cannon factory in Hannibal he wrote to the post commandant

here, Maj. Josiah Hunt, a vigorous letter ordering the arrest of Cleaver & Mitchell, or else that they be put under bonds to stop making ordnance. The said letter, signed "N. Lyon," with a very large N and a very small L, is still extant, in the possession of Capt. John E. Catlett.

The Marion County History must be mistaken in saying that the first cannon was made for Drescher's Palmyra Artillery Company. That company was about equally divided in political sentiment. While the nine-pounder was stored in the wagon shop here the loyalists were threatening to seize it and for safety it and its caisson carriage were with great eclat transported overland under guard to Palmyra, where Drescher's Artillery Company used it for drill until hostilities began, after which the nine-pounder ran through many vicissitudes. It was used in the attack on Monroe City, and it compelled the "Sunshine" to land and transport the army of Gen. Martin E. Green across the Missouri River below Lexington. In the siege of Lexington, Green's men did the principal fighting.

The people who owned the tobacco factories were naturally southern and they soon felt oppression in the shape of arbitrary levies en masse in true Turkish or South American style. To escape such rigors they moved to Quincy, Illinois, so that Quincy could extend the condolence, "Your loss is our gain." It was estimated that in this way Hannibal lost a thousand souls.

The close of the war left Hannibal racked and desolate.

The lumber trade soon revived and before long it became the leading industry. Raft after raft tied up, until the landing was entirely occupied. Then more rafts were lodged above the city in chutes wherever they could get an anchorage. The lumber trade became immense. More tonnage went out of Hannibal than out of Quincy. Bear Creek Valley was covered with piles of lumber. The lumber traffic was so well guarded by the popular material man's lien that the only risk incurred by a lumber merchant was fire casualty in circumstance or gross depravity in a customer. Fortunes rolled in on the leading dealers. After the establishment of the Hannibal Water Works, Mr. Sumner T. McKnight patented a scheme whereby an inclined railway track ran down into the river, so that a locomotive could back flat cars down under

a lumber crib and draw the crib up and transport it on the railway as far west as needed, where by means of hydrants the boards could be washed. This improvement greatly extended the area of the lumber fields. But towards the end of the century the railroad lines became extended into the lumber producing regions and direct shipments by rail displaced the rafts, and what is more, the timber itself became exhausted, and like the reign of pork packing and tobacco manufacturing, the lumber scepter vanished forever.

Whenever there was a railroad or corporation project to be floated the lumbermen had been invariably afforded an opportunity to append their signatures to the subscription list, with no fictitious quality about their obligations. In one instance they disbursed five thousand dollars to organize a railroad enterprise which never materialized within a hundred miles of Hannibal.

Mr. John J. Cruikshank, one of the retired magnates, has crowned a central eminence with a private residence, said to have cost a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the finest extra urban mansion in the state.

The estate of Daniel Dulany, deceased, still retains a foremost position in contribution to public enterprise. A sketch of the life of said decedent appears in the Encyclopedia of Missouri, where also is found a full page engraved portrait. His son-in-law, Mr. George A. Mahan, is also prominent among the public-spirited citizens of Hannibal. In the same encyclopedia is found also a strikingly life-like portrait of William H. Dulany, with a biographical sketch. Among the foremost in devotion and service in public interest is his son, Mr. George W. Dulany. The said six volume work is the gift of Capt. Charles J. Lewis, of the Water Company, to the Public Library.

Succeeding the war came an era of general and great prosperity, but there was yet one more cloud to be lifted from the Hannibal title.

At an early date, on Aug. 7, 1835, Moses D. Bates and Stephen Glascock presented to the Circuit Court of Marion County an ex parte petition for partition of the six hundred and forty acre tract, which was made so that M. D. Bates was allotted one hundred and twenty acres, the southwest corner of the tract.

The Bates tract had its northwest corner at the center of the intersection of Bird and Section Streets. Thence north line ran east to about the center of the intersection of Church and Sixth Streets; thence the east line ran south to the east end of Lot Two in Block Forty-three, then south to the cornering of Outlots Six and Seven on Tenth Street. On May 14, 1836, Bates conveyed to Glascock, but the wife of M. D. Bates did not join in said conveyance.

In about 1871 suits were brought for the assignment of dower to Mrs. Bates. She had never encouraged the litigation, but able and reputable counsel were handling the claim. An association was formed and a contest was made, resulting in the final abandonment of legal proceedings. In a few years Mrs. Bates died and the title to the original New Madrid location at last became free.

The word "Hannibal" is Punic for the grace of Baal, the Baal for whom was erected the Phenician temple of Baalbec. In Assyro-Babylonian,Baal was Belu or Bel. The Jews called him Beelzebub. Hannibal is therefore a name of probably Zoroastrian origin. The Persians were a very cautious and careful people and therefore, with all other sun or fire worshippers, they hedged their creed so as to adore two co-equal gods, one the Good and the other the Evil One. This is a grade above Voudooism, which considers the Devil supreme.

The high tide of Hannibal's first century was reached on the completion of the Hannibal bridge in 1871. The enterprise was a Wabash scheme, but the President was Col. John T. K. Hayward, who had actively co-operated with R. F. Lakenan and J. F. Hawkins in canvassing for the railroad subscriptions in Pike County, Illinois,and Monroe County, Missouri, which developed the occasion for the bridge. It was the era when land values ran wild. Anyone who owned a suburban tract could realize fabulous prices by platting the land and holding a public sale, attended by a coterie of by-bidders.

The Hannibal Directory of 1871 is a book of remarkable merit. It contains a detailed historical account of the Hannibal bridge and a labored sketch of general Hannibal history. Also it presents a valued mention of the Mercantile Library Association of Hannibal, probably the only record on the subject. There is

also a chapter on the Public Schools and an excellent photograph of Major Josiah Hunt, Mayor for four consecutive terms. The authors of said directory were Maj. Charles Banzhaf and John L. Ransom.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE SNI ISLAND.

In 1871 Mr. Charles N. Clark chanced in the writer's office. He had a paper which he said was a petition to the County Court of Pike County, Illinois, for measures to establish a levee on the Sny Island. Mr. Clark had passed the previous winter in Springfield, Illinois, lobbying to secure the enactment of a statute authorizing the proceedings. On inspection of the document Mr. Clark was told that his paper was a good prayer, but it lacked every element of a petition. There was needed a positive averment of every jurisdictional fact. This was written and prefixed to the petition.

Unfortunately in the interest of legibility the writer had a way of using indiscriminate capitals. When the proceedings were published in pamphlet form the printer, with a highly intensified Germanesque effect, had carefully reproduced all said capital letters.

But when said petition was drawn Mr. Clark was told that the Illinois constitution contained no warrant for any proceeding of the sort. The organic clause related to a levee as accessory to a ditch, while the enactment provided for a levee per se. Mr. Clark was asked: "Where is your ditch?" "We have it," he said; "It

is the Sny. We will cut our ditch through to Hamburg Bay and the levee will be sixty miles long."

Mr. Clark was told that this would make the ditch a mere incident to the levee, a scheme not contemplated by the constitution. However, there was a great array of legal talent in favor of the validity of the law. Among others the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Ex-United States Senator, wrote an elaborate opinion affirming the regularity of the proceedings.

The levee bonds were marketed at about seventy-five cents on the dollar, and as they bore ten per cent interest per annum, the investment was peculiarly captivating. Large blocks were marketed in Hannibal. Mr. Francis Palms, a Detroit millionaire, bought a half million of the securities. The levee was built, but although it had the benefit of the first engineering talent, it was far from conforming to the Lower Mississippi rule of twelve feet in width to one of height. The levee looked more like a railway dump. Besides it was said that wherever the survey ran over a log so did the embankment. The bonds were issued by a Levee District composed of lands in the reclaimed bottom extending through several counties. The land owners defaulted in their assessments and suits were brought.

At the same time the same conditions obtained in reference to the levee on the Wabash River bottom. About the time the Wabash cases reached a final appellate hearing the flood broke the Sny levee and the people had to flee for their lives. The court on two grounds adjudged the Wabash levee bonds void.

First it was held that the Illinois constitution did not authorize the creation of a non-auxiliary levee. Second, it was held that the constitution did not allow the exercise of governmental powers by a legislative district in lieu of county government.

After a while the bondholders went into the Federal court to obtain a decree charging the Sny Levee district lands with the repayment of the money which had built the Sny levee. This suit languished for many years, but it was finally decided against the plaintiffs. Francis Palms being dead, his executors appealed to

the Supreme court of the United States, which affirmed the decision and ended the litigation. Meanwhile an organic amendment had been obtained authorizing taxation to restore and fortify the levee and clear out the obstructions from the Sny. The clearing was nearly as great a task as the building of the levee. Several large tributaries flowed into the Sny and they deposited such a mass of drift and silt and gravel as to materially impede the drainage. But finally the levee became available, though not without more crevasses, involving more repair under which the levee became probably sufficient to withstand any future torrential strain. As soon as the cloud on the title was removed the lands more than doubled in value. An immense area of extremely fertile land was thus laid at the doors of Hannibal.

A singular incident attended the construction of the Sny levee. At Rockport, on the Sny, was a water mill and the owners claimed that the Sny was a navigable stream or a public watercourse. When the levee filled up the Sny at its upper junction with the Mississippi the mill went dry. A piratical craft loaded with laborers, unaware of their destination, left St. Louis so as to arrive one night at the head of the Sny, where they began to cut a ditch through the levee. As the water was high the projected idea was to turn the current and then enjoin the Levee Commissioners from filling the cut. About two o'clock in the morning the news reached Hannibal and the bells were rung and many interested citizens arose, armed themselves and hastened to the scene, where they surrounded the laborers and compelled them to desist. The Rockport millers afterwards were paid thirty thousand dollars damages, in settlement.

The Sny and its subsidiary bayous continue to form a famous and attractive fishing resort.

When the government bought out the Sacs and Foxes east of the Mississippi the south line of the purchase was the Illinois river, to which, nevertheless, the Indians reserved a right of free warren, after the style of English nobility.

As late as 1836 our hunters often met Indians on Sny Island, a favorite harbor for deer and wild turkey. The pur-

chases west of the Mississippi contained no such reservation, but the Indians claimed the same.

It is amazing to note the superstitious respect which the government awarded to the alleged title of roving savages who, under our decisions, never could have matured a possessory ownership. The mistake that Simon Kenton and Daniel Boone made was in not being big injun me! pow wow! chief! This prescription would have validated all their land titles. All they needed was to massacre a few settlers and be taken on a grand free excursion to see the Great Father.

The government should have retained the Mississippi bottom. The entire extent should have been converted into a public park. On the Sny Island grew in abundance the tree that bears the most delicious nut known in any country, the Illinois pecan (Carya olivaeformis), aristocrat of the hickory tribe. Opposite to Saverton, Ralls County, Missouri, is a farm on which in one night a pack of marauders, merely to forage on a season's product, felled eleven full grown pecan trees.

The vegetation of the swamp or river plain so varies from the growth of the uplands that they who live at the dividing line are favored with Nature's Blessing, the proper paraphrase of the name of Hannibal.

The flowering of our paludal plant life is deferred to summer and fall. Then the White Gerardia (Gerardia Auriculata) in utmost profusion flings its masses on the railroad beds. Then the Trumpet Creeper (Tecoma Radicans) writhing like a constrictor, flares its orange scarlet corolla, gaudy with rarest floral hue and dangles in display its no less uncommon unsplit pods. Then the thong barked Swamp Rose Mallow (Hibiscus Moscheutos) illumines the tangled maze of willow copse with pink profusion of blossom rivaling the delicacy of the japonica.

There too is found the Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia Sipho) low nestling in its secluded retreat. And there abounds the strangely floating, sweet scented water lily (Nymphaea Odorata)

radiant in the wilderness, redeeming the waste with its soul satisfyng petals of pink dream of beauty.

Then in the leafless woodland, suspended on pedicels of wiry filament, blazes the orange and scarlet or crimson berry of the Waahoo or Spindle Tree (Euonymus Atropurpureus), the Burning Bush which gave to Tennyson's Dedication the simile,

"Like the fruit
"Which in our winter woodland looks a flower."

By the notes of the birds the observer will know that he is away from the uplands. The solemnity of the alluvial forests will not be broken by the shrilling of the orchard oriole or the sadly sweet diminuendo cadences of the Baltimore Oriole or the Varsovienne of the sprightly Cat-bird or the some time chatter of the distingue American Cuckoo among the songsters that love the shade trees of our city.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

HANNIBAL OF TO-DAY.

Hannibal, the metropolis of Northeast Missouri, is a substantial and beautiful city with 18,000 inhabitants. The city is about one mile and a half wide and the river front runs west two and a half miles along the north slopes of one of the most beautiful little valleys to be found among the great variety of splendid views in that section. The site and immediate surroundings all incline to be a little "hilly," but only just enough to afford a variety of scenery, and for sanitary and drainage purposes. The farm lands only just beyond the heights surrounding the city are as fertile as are to be found in any part of the United States and are the foundation and the pride of many "independent, prosperous and intelligent agricultural communities." These surrounding farming communities are reached from Hannibal by one of the most substantial systems of free rock-and-gravel roads to be found in the west, and the system is being extended and improved each year by public revenues judiciously expended.

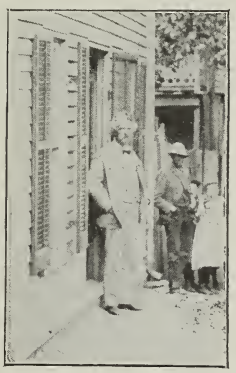
CHAPTER II.

THE FUTURE OF HANNIBAL.

The future of this already substantial Missouri City is too well assured to be a subject of speculation or uncertainty, situated as she is in the very center of the Great Mississippi River Valley, where are now centered such vast wealth and half of the population of the United States. The rapid development of this great valley has no parallel in history. The industrial and commercial possibilities of this region have no limitation. The great corn fields of the world are here, and the great wheat fields of the United States are here, and that is not all, it is here that the great agricultural interests in all branches, including the vast live

stock industry, have reached their highest development. All over this marvelous fertile valley and within seventy-five miles and directly tributary by railroad and water transportation to this city, are inexhaustible deposits of coal for steam and other purposes. Vast deposits of mineral wealth are on every hand.

Until within the last decade the great productive energy of the people in the Upper Mississippi Valley has been devoted largely to agriculture and as distributers of the manufactured products of other sections, but the cities of this valley have become, as was long since inevitable, great centers of wealth, population and industrial activity; and as the natural output for their products and of commerce of the vast territory about them, must be the way of the great river to the gulf, it is evident that a city located as Han-



MARK TWAIN IN FRONT OF HIS BOYHOOD HOME,
HANNIBAL, MO.

nibal is, on the west bank of the Mississippi, with her vast railway systems radiating in every direction, thereby combining the two great systems of transportation, is destined to grow in wealth, population and industrial importance hardly dreamed of in the past. This city is now an important center of manufacturing and industrial activity, having been made so by those who appreciated her superior advantages.

In the immediate future, as the great manufacturing institutions of the East move to the center of population and wealth,

which is along the Mississippi river, a movement which is now on, and which will grow in importance in future, Hannibal will expand in leaps and bounds as she has never done before.

With her natural advantages as a commercial and industrial center, with the spirit of enterprise which permeates and dominates all classes of her citizens, her expansion in the immediate future will be on a scale calculated to surprise those who are not familiar with the trend of industrial development in the Mississippi Valley and especially the peculiarly favorable conditions which surround the railway and commercial center called Hannibal.

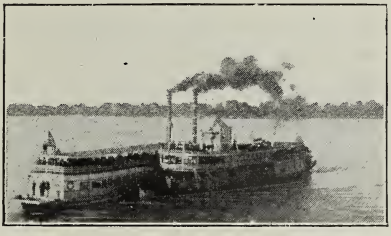
CHAPTER III.

LOCATION.

The geographical situation of Hannibal at latitude 39 41', longitude 91 21', is neither north nor south, east nor west, but in the very center and heart of the United States, at a point on the west bank of the Mississippi River, only 120 miles north of St. Louis, Missouri, with an altitude of 488 feet above the sea level. It is only 199 miles to Kansas City, Missouri, on the west; 210 miles to St. Joseph, Missouri; 300 miles to Chicago and the Great Lakes; 1,170 miles to New York City and the Atlantic seaboard; 828 miles to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico by all rail or water routes; 2,000 miles to San Francisco and the Pacific seaboard; 1,222 miles to the "Hub," or Boston; 714 miles to Buffalo, N. Y.; 1,054 miles to Baltimore, and 1,014 to Washington, D. C.

Nature having done so much towards beautifying the surroundings at Hannibal, the early pioneers evidently did not select the site for a city by accident, but rather after deliberation, as the wisdom of their actions would indicate; and after locating here they proceeded to lay out a city with broad avenues and streets, which are now lined with stately elms and maples, with splendid residences and well kept lawns. The drives in the vicin-

ity are famous. The one passing along half way up the side of the bluff, south of the city, overlooking the Mississippi River and the great fertile valley beyond, leads to the famous "Mark Twain" cave in which "Tom Sawyer" lost his way. If you wish to go north of the city, especially in the evening, another drive leads you half way between the water and a mountainous top, where a view of the noble river, here and there studded with green isles, flowing noiselessly along, with Illinois heights rising from its opposite



STEAMBOAT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

shores; in the distance the water sparkles in shiny splendor, the golden rays of the sitting sun beautifying the whole, and forming a picture never excelled and seldom equalled in this country of wonderful scenery and a picture worth a journey of many miles to see.

CHAPTER IV.

AS A MUNICIPALITY.

The city government is organized under a special charter, granted by the legislature in 1875. The mayor, city marshal, who is chief of police, city attorney, and police judge are elected for a term of one year each, and the councilmen, twelve in number are elected for a term of two years. Other city officials are elected by the city council.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Hannibal was the first city of the third class in Missouri to create a non-partisan board of public works, which was done in the spring of 1903. The board is composed of four members, appointed by the mayor for a term of four years, and has power, and it is its duty, to take charge and control of all public utilities which may be owned by the city, or which may be acquired in the future. At present the board has charge and the absolute control and management of a municipal electric light and power plant.

The city was a pioneer in municipal ownership of public utilities, having established in 1887 the first municipal electric light and power plant ever established in Missouri, and from time to time has spent about $80,000 in its equipment, but owing to the rapid growth in the population of the city in the last two or three years, the tax payers gladly voted to expend $100,000 in enlarging the capacity, and in making the plant modern in every particular, so that in the future Hannibal will be, as she has been in the past, the best lighted city of her size in the west.

FURNISH ELECTRIC POWER TO FACTORIES.

Hannibal has been supplying cheap electric power to many of her factories, but with the new plant established, she can supply all comers with cheap power for factories, in fact, she offers that as one of her many inducements why factories should come her way.

TAX RATE.

The state of Missouri has the lowest tax rate of any state in the Union, and Hannibal, as a city, has the remarkably low rate of sixty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation. The county and school tax amounts to $1.85, making a total of $2.45, or less than two and one-half per cent on the hundred dollars valuation, and the valuation is only about thirty-three and one-third per cent of the cash value, which results in making a remarkably low tax rate for property in Hannibal.

CHAPTER V.

COURTS.

The city of Hannibal and Marion County, the splendid county in which this city is located, enjoys exceptionally good court facilities, and notwithstanding there is a large volume of business to be disposed of, litigants are enabled to obtain early and speedy trial of their causes.

The County Court of Marion holds four terms a year at Palmyra, the county seat. The Circuit Court, with jurisdiction over all civil and criminal causes, holds five terms a year in the county, three at Hannibal and two at Palmyra. The Probate Court, with jurisdiction in all matters of administration of estates, holds four terms a year at Hannibal.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, with jurisdiction over what is known as the northern division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, hold each two terms a year in Hannibal, in May and November. These are

THE ROAD TO MARK TWAIN CAVE.

terms of the best counties in Missouri in this district, and the sitting of these courts in this city with the important litigation that is brought here for determination, besides bringing the many jurors and witnesses incident to the business of such a tribunal, it brings here twice a year the cream of the legal profession of

Northeast Missouri and other portions of the state, thereby keeping the city and her institutions in close touch with all classes in the splendid district. The location of these Federal Courts in the city enables her citizens to have their rights determined at home, whether it be in State or Federal Courts, which is certainly a rare advantage for a city to possess.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A paid fire department, which is most efficient, with a complete alarm system, and a well managed police force, are part of the equipment of this modern city.

CHAPTER VI.

HANNIBAL POSTOFFICE.

There is no better indicator of commercial expansion or contraction than the records of the postoffice.

Receipts of Hannibal postoffice:

1902	22,217.48
1903	23,967.38
1904	26,059.87

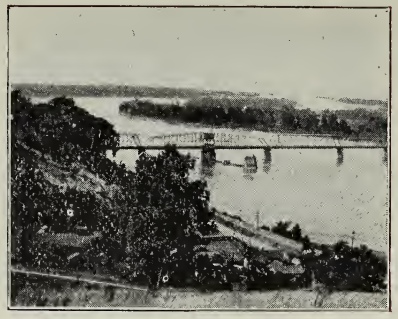
The above figures show a net increase in four years of $6,738.45, or a little over 30 per cent, half of which was gained, as will be seen, in 1903.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The following figures very forcefully indicate the advance in volume of business of the Hannibal postoffice

Domestic Orders Issued.

Year.	No. of Orders.	Amount.
1902	8,170	44,148.27
1903	10,484	68,657.62
1904	14,838	129,657.62



WABASH BRIDGE ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

VIEW OF HANNIBAL, GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN FOREGROUND.

Foreign Orders.

Year.	No. of Orders.	Amount.
1902	54	379.06
1903	224	4,828.90
1904	710	29,285.02

Added in the office in four years: Four important mail trains, two rural free delivery routes, two sub-stations.

STRONG IN FINANCE.

Hannibal is a strong financial center, not having had a bank failure in twenty years. Her four banks, one national and two state banks, and one trust company, are known throughout the city's trade territory for their solidity, integrity, energy and enterprise, accompanied by a well directed conservatism.

CHAPTER VII.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Hannibal occupies a very strong position in all matters that pertain to finances. In the days that are past the business concerns of the city have been unusually successful and prosperous. Many large private fortunes have been amassed and the great body of the people are independent. Hannibal owns herself, which amounts in assessed valuation to nearly $4,000,000, with an active valuation of at least $10,000,000.

POPULATION.

The census of 1900 gave to Hannibal a population of 12,790. By actual count, taken in June, 1903, the population was shown to be 16,529, a gain of over 30 per cent in two years. Since the last count was taken, the increase has been the heaviest in the history of the city, and Hannibal is now a city of over 18,000 inhabitants, with prospects for a still greater increase during 1905.

HEALTH.

Climate:
The mean temperature is 53.2.
Average precipitation, 33.89.
Average precipitation, 47.61 (1898).
Least annual precipitation, 19.72 (1901).
Average number of clear days, 151.
Average number of partly cloudy days, 121.
Average number of cloudy days, 111.
Average cloudiness, 4.6.
Average hourly wind movement, 9.4.
Prevailing direction of wind, southwest.

The above details are available because the Federal Government has for many years maintained in Hannibal one of the most

THE PRICE APARTMENT HOUSE.

important stations of the Weather Bureau. By keeping in touch with this important branch of the Government Service, many injuries to health and property may be avoided.

CHAPTER VIII.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERS.

The topography of the site of the city is such as to afford the best possible natural surface drainage, which has been aided by a

complete system of sewerage, which drains into the Mississippi river, where the discharge is rapidly carried away by the current, insuring freedom from accumulated refuse.

There are many miles of splendidly paved streets and avenues, in the construction of which the natural drainage has been systematically aided, insuring at all times a remarkably clean city.

DEATH RATE.

To the exceedingly favorable climate conditions prevailing at Hannibal, the abundant supply of pure water, the perfect drainage and sewerage system, is attributable the very low death rate which the city enjoys, which was in 1904 only about 14 per 1,000.

HANNIBAL WATER WORKS PLANT.

The water supply of the city of Hannibal is inexhaustible, it being taken from the Mississippi river. The water works plant is owned and operated by a corporaton, the Hannibal Water Company. The pumping station is located on the river one mile above the city. It is excellently equipped with modern machinery of ample capacity, consisting mainly of one 250 H. P. steam boiler of the internal firing type, and two horizontal tubular boilers of 100 H. P. capacity each; also one duplex Blake pump, having a daily pumping capacity of 1,500,000 gallons; one Allis compound condensing pumping engine, having a daily pumping capacity of 2,500,000 gallons; and one Worthington vertical, triple expansion pumping engine, having a daily pumping capacity of 4,000,000 gallons. Its filtering appliances are located at the pumping station. The works comprise one storage reservoir of 1,500,000 gallons impounding capacity, and one storage reservoir with two alternating compartments of 16,000,000 gallons impounding capacity.

The equipment of the plant aggregates a pumping capacity of 8,000,000 gallons daily service, and a storage capacity of 17,500,000 gallons. The gravity pressure on the delivery mains from the high localities of the reservoirs ranges from 100 to 60 pounds to the square inch, according to altitude, making an excellent domestic and fire pressure in all parts of the city. There are practically

three delivery mains into the city. There are twenty-one miles of delivery pipes, and one hundred and six double fire hydrants. The water as delivered to the customer is clear and wholesome. The water rates are reasonable, and the policy of the company in extending mains and service pipes is liberal.

CHAPTER IX.

GAS PLANT.

The Hannibal Gas Plant is owned by the Hannibal Gas Light and Coke Co., and is of the coal gas type. Its buildings are large and commodious. Its patronage is general throughout the city and is rapidly increasing with the growth of the city. To meet

MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.

its rapidly increasing requirements, the company is now engaged in enlarging and renewing its machinery and appliances, and in extending and enlarging its street mains and services.

The company now has a greater number of patrons than at

any former time in the upwards of forty-five years of its business history. The quality of gas it sends out is graded at 18 candle power unassisted by mechanical devices. The rates charged for gas, fuel and light, are within the ordinary and average prices prevailing in cities.

STREET RAILWAY.

The Hannibal Railway and Electric Co. operate four and one-half miles of electric road, affording rapid transit to all principal parts of the city. Fourteen modern electric cars are now in active service. Lately the service has been so satisfactory as to make street car riding in Hannibal during the spring, summer and autumn seasons very attractive for recreation and fresh air.

The line runs from beautiful Mt. Olivet Cemetery on the bluffs south of the city, past the Union Station, through the business section of the city and out Broadway to Smith's Park, two miles and a half from the river, where nature has done much for man's pleasure; near by is a base ball park, where the great national game is played in season with great skill and enthusiasm.

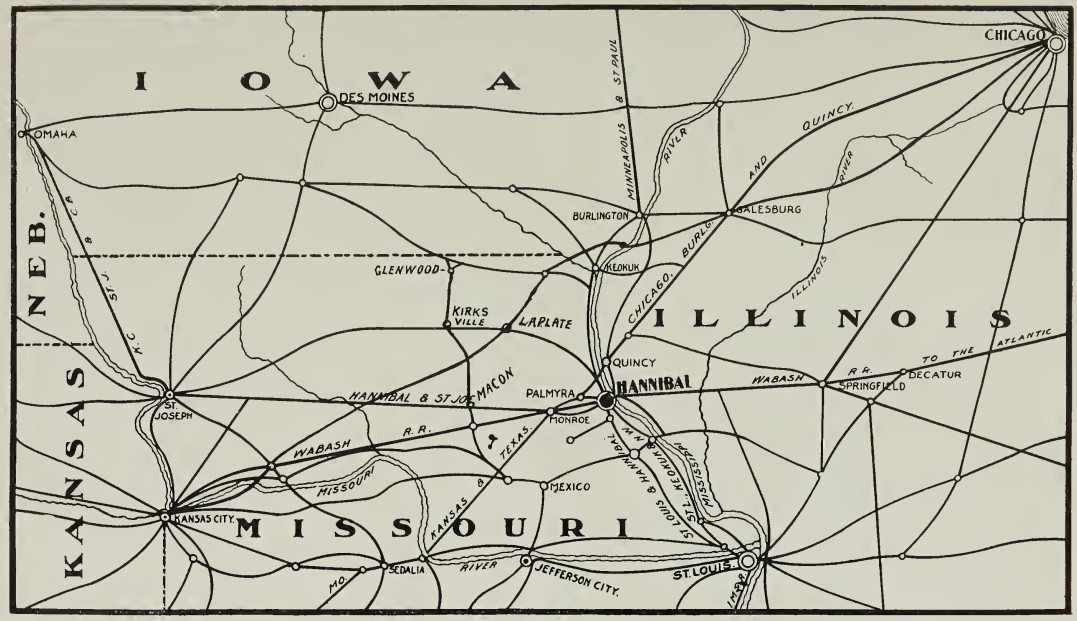
The excellent service on the company's line enables men of moderate means to purchase homes in the suburbs of the city and yet be at their work several miles away without unnecessary inconvenience or delay, and many of the thrifty are taking advantage of the opportunity to secure cheap homes.

CHAPTER X.

HANNIBAL'S TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS.

Hannibal has the advantage of being located on the Mississippi river, that great regulator of freight rates, and enjoys the distinction and the benefits of having more railroads and better passenger and freight traffic facilities than any other city located on the Mississippi river between New Orleans, La., and St. Paul, except St. Louis.



MAP SHOWING HANNIBAL'S TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

HANNIBAL AS A RAILWAY CENTER.

Hannibal, as a railway center, possesses numerous advantages not enjoyed by any other city of equal size and importance in the West. With the exception of St. Louis, there is not a city of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards that is anything like so favorably located. This city is practically on the same rate basis to all points as St. Louis. Hannibal has the same rates as St. Louis to all points in the East and Northeast, to the North and Northwest, West and Southwest, and practically the same to the lower Mississippi Valley and the Southeast. There are four different systems entering the city, with five trunk lines leading in every direction. The Burlington System, with the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railway as a north and south line, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway as an east and west line, owns and operates 8,107 miles of standard gauge road in the following states: Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway has 2,873 miles in the following states and territories: Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory, Texas and Louisiana.

The Wabash has 2,484 miles, reaching into Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Ontario.

St. Louis & Hannibal Railway has 104 miles in Missouri.

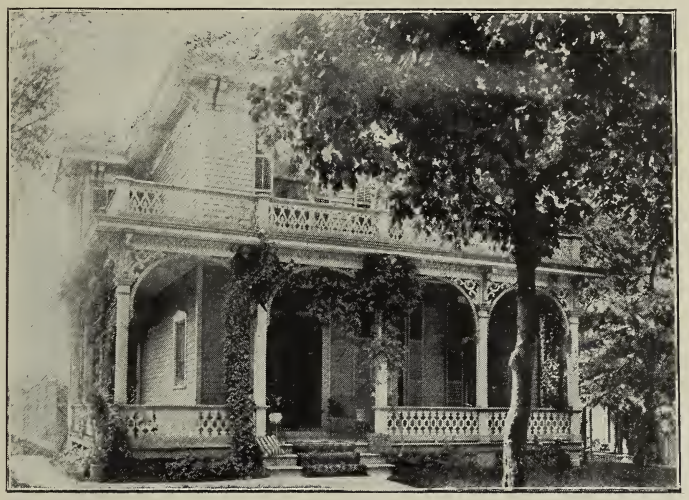
The total mileage is 13,868 miles, and these five lines have in and out of Hannibal, every twenty-four hours, fifty-four regular scheduled passenger trains, with through sleeping cars to St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Spokane, Portland, Seattle, Detroit and Buffalo, together with thirty-seven regular scheduled freight trains. With this freight service, St. Louis and Chicago merchants forward freight one day, which is delivered to the Hannibal merchants the next day. All of the railroads entering Hannibal use the Union Station, with the exception of the St. Louis & Hannibal Railway, which has its own passenger station.

There is an average of from 250 to 300 tickets sold from these two depots every twenty-four hours.

The Union Station has all modern conveniences for the commercial traveling public, where passengers coming in on

Wabash, desiring to go out on the Burlington may walk from one train to the other under the sheds of the spacious depot, protected from the elements in all seasons.

This being the division or terminal point for all of the roads entering the city, and as the St. Louis & Hannibal and Hannibal & St. Joseph have their shops located here, these two facts make



RESIDENCE LOUIS ARONSON, BIRD STREET.

it a very important railway center, thousands of dollars being paid out monthly to the railway employes.

The river transportation is an important factor, boats plying regularly between Hannibal and St. Louis, and Hannibal and all river towns and cities north to and including St. Paul. On account of the river grade of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, it is possible to haul longer trains and with less expense, than is possible on any other railroad in the state. For this reason, the freight rates between St. Louis and Hannibal are the lowest in the state and considerably less than that allowed by the Missouri tutes.

CHAPTER XI.

THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Since 1870, the Federal Government has maintained a service having for its object the forecasting of the weather conditions throughout the United States. Although originally designed for the benefit of navigation alone, an ever broadening recognition of the practical utility of such a service soon necessitated its material extension in the interest of both agriculture and commerce. During the first twenty years of its development, the work was conducted by the Signal Corps of the Army, under the direction and control of the War Department, but the final demand for a strictly scientific bureau, unhampered by regulations of a military character, resulted in a reorganization of the service, in 1891, and the establishment of the present Weather Bureau as a branch of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Through the valued efforts of the Hon. W. H. Hatch, then a member of Congress from this district, a station of the weather bureau was established at Hannibal, with quarters in the Federal building, on April 16, 1892, and since that time daily observations of the weather and river stages have been recorded.

Additional and improved equipment was installed from time to time until the station was fully equipped with the following instruments: Anemometers, barometers, barograph, sunshine recorders, maximum, minimum, dry and wet thermometers, thermograph, wind vane and self-registering rain guage; the wind velocity and direction, sunshine, rainfall, pressure and temperature of the air are recorded automatically and continuously.

Telegraphic reports of weather conditions are received each morning from a large number of stations in the United States, and from a few stations in Canada,. These stations are so selected as to show the conditions existing in all parts of the country; from these reports the weather map is made. On this map the salient features of current weather conditions throughout the country are graphically represented, accompanied by complete reports in tabulated form, river bulletin, weather and river forecasts and synopsis of weather conditions. Nearly 200 of the maps are issued

at the local office daily and they are distributed in Hannibal and throughout the surrounding country as far as they can be delivered while they are of value.

Postal cards containing the weather forecast are distributed to a large number of addresses; the forecast is also distributed for considerable distances into Missouri and Illinois by means of the rural telephone lines; frost warnings during the spring and autumn and cold wave warnings are distributed by every available means; flood warnings are issued whenever high water is an-

RESIDENCE, 1028 CENTER STREET,
S. M. CARTER, PRESIDENT HANNIBAL NATIONAL BANK.

ticipated; warnings of heavy snow and severe local storms are issued whenever the conditions warrant.

The extent to which the work of the weather bureau, in the collection and publication of data and the issue of weather forecasts and warnings, affects the daily life of the people and becomes a factor in their various avocations and business enterprises, already very great, is increasing constantly. The uses made of the daily forecasts are so numerous and well known as to call for

no remark; the beneficial results of the warnings are manifold; precautions are taken for the safeguarding of personal comfort and health, and the protection from freezing of produce of all kinds, steam and water pipes, hot house plants, and flowers.

CHAPTER XII.

WHAT HANNIBAL HAS.

The best shipping facilities of any city on the Mississippi river except St. Louis. All water transportation to all parts of the world. Abundant water supply—20,000,000 gallons daily.

First-class fire department; has free sites for factories in center of city. Very low freight rates.

Two thousand miles of river transportation.

Low tax valuation—25 per cent of value.

Low tax rate—less than 2½ per cent on $100 valuation.

Low railroad freight rates.

Fifty-four passenger trains daily; a first-class Union Station; 34 regular scheduled freight trains daily.

Three shoe factories—annual output, 10,000 pairs of shoes daily.

Has three strong banks, capital stock $210,000.

Has one trust company, $100,000 capital stock.

The largest railroad shops in the West.

Poulation, 18,000.

One hundred and twelve factories of all kinds.

Four thousand factory and railroad employees.

Three million five hundred thousand dollars annually paid to labor.

A river front of three miles.

A water works plant with a capacity of 20,000 gallons daily.

A first-class municipal electric light and power plant, costing $100,000.

Only $34,000 bonded indebtedness.

Has cheap electric power for factories.

The largest Portland cement plant in the world.
The largest shoe factory in the West outside of St. Louis.
Twelve cigar factories; output, 4,500,000 cigars in 1904.
Three large flouring mills.
Four grain elevators.
Two large breweries.
A first-class street car system.
The largest brick works in Northeast Missouri.
A cold storage plant, capacity 50,000 barrels apples.
A large ice plant.
Inexhaustible deposits of lime stone—99 per cent pure lime.

RESIDENCE F. L. DUBACH, 300 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

The finest building stone to be found in the Mississippi Valley.
Unlimited supply of materials for making Portland cement.
Ten hotels.
A first-class public library.
A modern hospital.
Ten public school buildings.
Two Baptist churches.

Two Christian churches.
One orphans' home.
One Presbyterian church.
Four Methodist churches.
One Episcopal church.
One Lutheran church.
One Roman Catholic church.
One Congregational church.
The largest car wheel foundry in the West.
Has a stove foundy that made nearly 60,000 stoves and ranges in 1904.
A first-class theater.
It is surrounded on all sides by fine farming lands.
Has one of the largest printing and blank book manufacturing concerns in the west.
Is the center of winter wheat production in the United States.
Is within twenty miles of center of corn production in the United States.
Has a first-class public school system.
Two of the best daily newspapers in the West.
Has fast mail connections with St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago.
Is a center for lumber and high-grade mill work.
Has a federal building; regular sessions of the Circuit and District Federal Courts.

CHAPTER XIII.

A HISTORY OF COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION IN HANNIBAL.

Away back in the eighties, enterprising citizens of Hannibal organized what was known as the Business Men's Association, which continued to be a representative commercial body for many years. The legislature of Missouri in 1897 created what is known as "The Missouri Colony for the Feeble Minded and Epileptics." A

board of control was appointed by Gov. Lon V. Stephens to locate, build and manage the institution, which it was understood would in time become one of the largest eleemosynary institutions in the state. Several cities became applicants for the institution on the theory that it would materially aid the city that should be so fortunate as to secure the prize. All classes of business men in Hannibal and many ladies joined in an effort to raise money to offer the state as a special inducement to locate the institution at Hannibal, and as a result of the efforts then put forth, a fund amounting to $25,000 was subscribed by the business and professional

THE MISSOURI GUARANTEE BUILDING—OFFICE HANNIBAL WATER CO.

men and property owners of Hannibal. Fate decreed otherwise and after a hard fight, lasting several days, the board, sitting at Kansas City, located the much coveted institution at Marshall, Missouri.

After the committee, which had been sent to secure the asylum for Hannibal, had returned, disappointed, it was felt by a number of citizens that something should be done to benefit Hannibal in a substantial and lasting way, while the people were in the notion.

It was thought that the subscribers to the fund to secure the asylum would be equally as liberal in donating funds for any other enterprise that promised substantial returns, and accordingly a meeting of the subscribers to the asylum fund was called, to meet at the City Hall, where a committee was appointed to devise some feasible plan whereby the public sentiment, favorable to pushing the interests of the city, might be taken advantage of. The committee after several days' deliberation reported to a meeting of citizens, recommending that the tract of land fronting on Collier Street, from Seventh Street west to the Treat Foundry, consisting of thirty-three acres, be purchased from the Empire Lumber Company, a company that had just closed up a very successful lumber business, and not having any further use for the ground, offered it through Mr. George Dulany (one of its stockholders) for the very reasonable sum of $10,000, of which sum the stockholders in the old lumber company subscribed $2,500, leaving the actual price paid by the people of Hannibal the sum of $7,500, which was readily subscribed within a short time. The title to the tract of land was placed in charge of Hon. W. A. Munger, trustee, to be transferred by him according to the order of the board of twelve trustees.

It was understood that the tract of land was to be given away by the board of trustees only for factory sites, the purchase having been made by the people in order to control it as sites for factories desiring to locate in Hannibal. The purchase has proven to have been a wise move in the interest of manufacturing in Hannibal, the ground having largely increased in value since its purchase.

Soon after the purchase of this tract of land, and its transfer to the board of trustees, the Business Men's Association was organized and it was provided that the membership should consist of all subscribers to the factory site fund, and that the board of trustees of the factory site land should be the board of directors of the Business Men's Association, making them identical. Then began what was known from March, 1898, to March 1905, as the Business Men's Association, which did so much in a permanent way for Hannibal, under the able direction of Hon. W. A. Munger, as president, and Mr. John T. Holmes, as secretary.

THE HOLMES–DAKIN CIGAR COMPANY'S BUILDING.

Early in 1898 and soon after the organization of the Business Men's Association, it raised a fund of $6,500 which it gave to the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, as an inducement to enlarge its small shoe factory, then located on North Fourth Street. The money was accepted by the company, and a large factory building was erected near Seventh and Collier Streets, the company agreeing to pay out in Hannibal, during the next succeeding five years, the sum of $350,000 for labor.

About the same time the Bluff City Shoe Factory was aided in getting a proper building in which to handle its increasing business. The association donated to the Beggs-Goodson Wagon Factory a tract of land on Collier Street, as a bonus to that firm for moving its growing business from Carrollton, Mo., to this city. The investment made in this case by the board has proven highly beneficial to the city and the company has proven to be one of the most reliable manufacturers in Missouri.

In January, 1904, the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company's business having grown to such proportions as to require a much larger output, a proposition was made by the company to the Business Men's Association, that in consideration of the people of Hannibal building an addition to their plant in this city of equal floor space with the old building, the company would agree to pay for labor in Hannibal, within seven years, the sum of $1,250,000. The proposition was at once accepted, that is, the association recommended to the citizens that the proposition was one that should be accepted. The advice was heeded and about $21,000 was readily subscribed with which to pay for the building. The building was erected and the capacity of the Star Shoe Factory plant was accordingly increased from 4,000 pairs a day to 8,000 pairs a day, and at the rate the company is now paying out money for labor, it will comply with its contract long before the expiration of the seven years specified in the contract.

After the board of directors of the Business Men's Association had finished the construction of the addition to the Star Shoe Company's plant, there was a balance on hand from the fund, of $6,000, and about this time the Bluff City Shoe Company, which had been doing a profitable business for several years, came forward with a proposition to increase its business and increase

the number of its employes, if the association would donate the $6,000 on hand and a suitable site for a new factory somewhere on the factory site property near Maple Avenue.

The board of directors looked carefully into the proposition, and recommended that the surplus on hand be applied as above indicated, which was approved by all subscribers to the fund. As a result of this wise move on the part of the Business Men's Association, the Bluff City Shoe Company built a new modern factory building on the factory site and more than doubled the annual output.

The membership of the Business Men's Association being based upon the contributions to the factory site fund without monthly or annual dues, finally came to consist only of the board of directors, their legal and permanent status being maintained by virtue of their being the trustees of the factory site land. In the meantime and in 1901 the Retail Merchants' Association was organized by a few enterprising merchants, who were impelled by a desire to correct certain trade abuses which had been found detrimental to the best interests of the merchants themselves, as well as the citizens generally.

At the beginning of 1905 it was decided by the members of the Business Men's Association that while the object of both that association and the Retail Merchants' Association were identical, the development of the city could be better looked after by one organization. Accordingly in March, 1905, the Business Men's Association was dissolved and the work of promoting the commercial interests of the city was transferred to the Retail Merchants' Association, the members of the Business Men's Association joining the Retail Merchants' Association. In connection with this action a factory committee was appointed by the president of the Merchants' Association to look after factories and other enterprises desiring to locate in the city, consisting of the following gentlemen: Capt. C. J. Lewis, chairman; R. R. McIntyre, George W. Dulany, George Whitecotton, A. R. Levering, J. P. Hinton and W. J. Roth.

If the Merchants' Association accomplish nothing else during the year 1905 it may well rest content with having accomplished that which cannot help but prove of untold value to the city, it

having been the prime factor in the promotion of the new hotel project, a venture which at this writing is an assured fact, the building being now under course of erection.

Hannibal has, since the burning of the old Park Hotel, experienced the need of a modern hotel. At the request of the Merchants' Association, Messrs. Lesh and Norris, experienced hotel men from Mexico, visited Hannibal, and after looking over the ground, stated their willingness to pay a reasonable rental for a modern up-to-date hotel structure. The active work in connection with this project was placed by the Merchants' Association in the hands of its secretary, Mr. Sidney J. Roy. After considerable hard work Mr. Roy succeeded in appointing a meeting, which was attended by the aforesaid hotel men, and Messrs. George W. Dulany, W. B. Pettibone, Hon. George A. Mahan, and other men of means of Hannibal, and after considerable deliberation a company was formed, under the name of the Mark Twain Hotel Company, with a capital stock of $61,000.

The following officers were elected: President, W. B. Pettibone; vice president, J. J. Cruikshank; treasurer, George W. Dulany; secretary, Sydney J. Roy. The board of directors consists of W. B. Pettibone, George W. Dulany, George A. Mahan, J. J. Cruikshank, W. J. Roth, Cyrus Albertson, A. R. Levering. Among other prominent stockholders besides the above are, Thomas and Robert Robinson, Hon. J. F. Davidson, Mrs. Helen K. Garth, J. P. Richards, J. P. Hinton, V. H. Whaley, D. O. Lane and F. L. Dubach.

A suitable site was obtained at the corner of Main and Church Streets, the property extending 142 feet on Church Street and 87 feet and 4 inches on South Main Street. Messrs. Dulany, Pettibone and Mahan subscribed $30,000 to the capital stock, the remaining $31,000 jointly subscribed by upwards of 100 of the leading business men and citizens. At this writing the plans for the building of the Mark Twain Hotel have been submitted to a number of prominent builders and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by the middle of the summer. It will be constructed of pressed brick and granite, containing seventy rooms, of modern improvements, and when completed will be one of the finest, best managed and most completely

equiped hotel structures in Missouri. Secretary Roy, of the Retail Merchants' Association, who as stated before was named by the association to assist in the promotion of this enterprise, has accomplished that which will ever prove a credit to himself and the association, as well as a lasting benefit to the city. He has ever labored untiringly in the effort to advance the work of the Retail Merchants' Association and has incurred the gratitude of the entire community for his zeal and interest in its welfare.

While the Business Men's Association did not attempt to advance the interests of the city, except through the location of factories within the city, the Merchants' Association took upon itself a broader work of interesting its members in the different methods which might be taken advantage of to promote the best interests of the city. One of its many strong features is that it has a definite membership, which is based upon regular dues of $12 per annum, payable in advance, and the business men of the city are either in or out accordingly as they value their membership and pay their dues. The membership of the association is now larger than that of any similar association in the history of commercial organization in Hannibal. The officers of the association for 1905 are: President, Mr. Robert Robinson; first vice president, R. R. McIntyre; second vice president, Warren F. Drescher; treasurer, Walter A. Storrs, and secretary, Sidney J. Roy. Its board of directors is composed of Robert Robinson, R. R. McIntyre, David Hofbauer, E. C. Carter, W. A. Storrs, Fred Kansteiner, F. G. Richards, J. J. Bowles, R. H. Spencer, W. F. Drescher, E. H. Sonnenberg and Cyrus Albertson. The names of these leading business men of Hannibal who are associated with the Merchants' Association as members are:

Albertson Dry Goods Co.
Thomas B. Arnold.
George Bareis, Grocer.
Brashears Bros., Clothiers.
Bluff City Telephone Co.
J. J. Bowles, Clothier.
George W. Bowen, Candy.
J. J. Brown, Jeweler.
Bassen & Spencer, Real Estate.
D. A. Brown, Grocer.
Cruikshank Lumber & Coal Co.
Manning & Brown, Cigar Mfg.
Miller & Worley, Dry Goods.
Murphy & Lampton, Grocers.
Missouri & Kansas Tel. Co.
H. M. Modisette, Gen. Mgr. St. L. & Hannibal R. R.
Hon. George A. Mahan, Lawyer.
Charles L. Mueller, Machinist.
W. A. Munger. Capitalist.
A. E. McPherson, Electrician, Member Board of Public Works.

Carter, Shepherd & Co., Eagle Mills.
Cobb & Co., Clothiers.
Carlisle Bros., Butchers.
George R Castle, Grocer.
Warren Drescher, Clothier.
Ed. DeGaris, Druggist.
John Dreyer, Cigar Mfg.
Dulany & Dulany, Capitalists.
Peter Essig, Shoes.
Elgin & Richmond, Contractors.
R. & A. Eichenberger, Cigar Mfg.
J. O. Farmer, Hardware.
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank
E. Fowkes, Agent M. K. & T. and Wabash R. R.
J. M. Gibbs & Sons, Jewelers.
Hixson Hardware Co.
Hannibal Creamery Co.
Hofbauer Bros., Druggists.
J. C. Helm, Prop. Hannibal Box Co.
Hannibal Produce Co.
William Heil, Prop. Heil Brewery.
William A. Dickason, Cigars.
Hannibal Cigar Co.
Hannibal Oil Co.
Hutchison Bros.
Holmes Dakin Cigar Co.
John B. Herl, Agent Dick Bros.
Hannibal Trust Co.
Journal Printing Co.
William Kansteiner, Hardware.
Otis Kaup, Grocer.
F. L. Kelly, Hannibal Commercial College.
J. R. Key, Paint and Wall Paper
Fred M. Kahl, Baker.
Lane & McNally, Plumbers.
Logan Shoe Co.
N. J. Lear, Prop. Conger's Laundry.
John Loetterle, Grocer.
Liepold Bros., Clothiers.
George J. Lambrecht, Electrician.
Landau Bros
C. J. Lewis, Manager Hannibal Water Co.
B. A. Loomis, Loomis Harness Co.
W. T. League, Florist.
T. B. Morris, Prop. Courier Post.
Frank P. McIntyre, Wood and Coal.
H. C. Nerlich, Grocer.
C. H. Northam, Cashier German American Bank.
National Bank of Hannibal.
J. W. Nicely, Sec. North Missouri Lumber Co.
A. M. Nipper, Mgr. City Electric Light Plant.
Joseph O'Hern, Druggist.
O'Donnell Bros., Undertakers.
Frank Owens, Wood and Coal.
Parks Music House.
J. B. Price, Mgr. Park Theater.
Edward J. Peck, Hardware.
Rieman & Skinner, Grocers.
Rendlen Liquor Co.
J. P. & C. M. Richards, Clothiers.
Frank G. Richards, Druggist.
W. J. Roth, Wholesale Grocer.
Robinson Bros, Wholesale and Retail Paints and Wall Paper.
J. C. Raible, Grocer.
P. H. Rutherford, Wood and Coal.
A. C. RoBards
Henry Riedel, Pres. Hannibal Brewing Co.
Storrs-Hinton Ice & Coal Co.
Standard Printing Co.
Sonnenberg & Meyer Dry Goods Co.
Carl S. Shepard, Jeweler.
Spencer & McIntyre, Grocers.
Peter Shelvy, Butcher.
A. J. Stillwell Meat Co.
Siebel Bros., Gents' Furnishings.
Frank Sultzman, Baker.
Schultz Furniture Co.
Charles T. Scherz.
Chas. E. Stroode, Wood and Coal.
Fallie T. Smith, Dept. Store.
Thorne & Andrus, Grocers.
Turner Shoe Co.
H. Tomlinson, Photographer.
United Planing Mill Co.
Wilson & Mays, Real Estate.
Hogan & Gaugh, Livery.
Walter R. Chinn, Merchant.
George W. Whitecotton, Lawyer.

The character of the membership of the association is a guarantee that the interest of all citizens will be safe in the hands of the association, whose objects are as broad as the needs of the city. The promotion of the interests of the city in every avenue of trade and commerce is one of the first items in the list of purposes of the association. It will oppose any discrimination against these interests by any corporation or organization. It is in touch, through its proper committees, with the city government and local improvements are looked after with a watchful eye. Taxation inimical to the best interests of the city and state is discouraged. Active co-operation with railroad and river transportation is maintained. The maintenance of favorable railroad rates throughout the city's trade territory is carefully looked after. Special efforts are made to influence corporations and individuals contemplating a chance to locate here and manufacturing and commercial enterprises of every character are fostered by every means available.

The great advantages of the city are kept constantly before the people of this country and nothing is left to chance that will add to the upbuilding of the city. All legitimate means are used to bring about the greatest good for the greatest number of citizens.

CHAPTER XIV.

"THE SOUTH RIVER LEVEE."

This levee district is perhaps the most important and wealth producing of any body of land tributary to Hannibal, as all the produce raised in the district will find its market in Hannibal. Our merchants will command the trade of all the residents on these productive lands, as the Todd Spring gravel road (called by many the "Capt. Lewis Boulevard"), which runs along the west edge of the district, invites travel every day of the year, and free of any toll charges. Our flour mills will draw vast quantities of wheat, and the supply of corn will furnish all that our city can

consume, leaving a surplus to go to other markets, of many train loads each year.

This district, containing upwards of 10,000 acres, after considerable agitation by a few of the land owners, was legally organized on March 4th, 1903, by the County court, Judge George W. Pine, presiding judge, and L. C. Hendron, L. E. Frazier and John McTurner were appointed commissioners, and authority was given them, under the law, to make an estimate of cost for the building of a first class levee of ample strength to resist a stage of water equal to that of 1903 (which was the highest stage ever known in this section). The commissioners decided to make the height three feet above 1903 water, with a six-foot crown, and slopes of three to one on river side and two to one on inside, with extra bermes at all crossings of sloughs or low places, and a muck ditch nearly its entire length, at an estimate cost of $163,688.50.

The commissioners employed Mr. F. L. Schofield as attorney, H. C. Sheetz as the levee enginer, Col. Edward Prince as consulting engineer, and also received valuable suggestions and advice from Maj. Meigs, government engineer of Keokuk, and also the former Sny levee engineer, Mr. E. J. Chamberlain, who is regarded as at the head of his profession as a levee engineer. All these gentlemen helped to prepare the specifications that governed the construction of the levee. E. G. McMaster and J. A. Amick were employed as inspectors to watch and see that all the specifications were rigidly complied with.

The law provides that the commissioners examine each tract of land and make a report assessing each tract for its proportionate benefits; the aggregate assessment to equal the estimated cost of the levee. This report was filed and approved without objection from any land owner, Oct. 6, 1903.

An effort was promptly made by advertising throughout the country to secure a contractor to build the levee for the sum estimated, but no one responded, the lowest bid exceeding the estimate by twenty per cent. The commissioners then decided to let the work by divisions, that would, in their judgment, secure a larger number of small contractors. This policy proved a wise one, and during the winter of 1903 and 1904 division 1 was let to Frank Stolte, of Shepherd, Ill.; division 6 to R. M. Bushman, of

Canton, Mo.; divisions 12, 13 and 14 to the La Crosse Dredging Company, of Wisconsin; the remaining nine divisions to the W. W. Brown Construction Company, of East St. Louis. The work was finally let at a price within the estimate made by the commissioners, and the levee is now practically completed.

That the County court made a wise selection of agents to carry on this great and important work is made clear by the fact that they have so discharged their trust that not an objection has ever appeared before the court; not a law suit of any kind has resulted. Every contractor has done faithful and honest work and paid his bills for labor and supplies. It is an exceptional record, and one appreciated by each and every land owner. It may be of interest to state that by unanimous vote the land owners decided to pay their assessment in cash, and avoid any bond issue.

That the enterprise is a financial success is evidenced by the fact that these lands in 1902 were sold from four to ten dollars per acre and are now held at fifty dollars and upwards, and those best informed feel confident that within the next five years the values will advance to eighty and one hundred dollars per acre.

COMMERCIAL HANNIBAL.

CHAPTER XV.

COMMERCIAL HANNIBAL.

A work such as the "Mirror of Hannibal," intended in its entirety to thoroughly portray the advantages and resources of this most prosperous commercial and residential center, would be decidedly inadequate should it fail to mention in collective form

DRY GOODS STORE—SONNENBERG & MEYER.

those men who comprise the commercial fraternity of the city and who have endeavored during their business career to build up and enhance the prosperity of their native city.

In the past ten years Hannibal has made rapid strides to the front and has developed its commercial and industrial interests

most wonderfully. Situated as it is at the terminal of several important railroads and on the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroads, it has afforded valuable facilities for freight and passenger traffic, and in other ways possesses advantages which must at some time in the near future cause Hannibal to be regarded as one of the leading metropolitan centers of the middle west.

On account of its central location and superior shipping facilities the wholesale business in many lines has long been profitable and there are now twenty-one firms doing a wholesale interstate commercial business. The following lines are represented: Groceries, drugs, paints, oils, furniture, lumber, lime and cement, stationery and blank books, stoves and hardware, and liquor.

The retail interests of the city are in a more flourishing condition than ever before in its history. There are more than 250 firms doing business in the city, an increase of nearly sixty over two years ago. Cold storage is a comparatively new venture. A plant having been recently constructed and perfected by Mr. R. H. Stillwell, having a capacity of 50,000 barrels. There are twelve factories in Hannibal, besides the Burlington and other railroad shops. The employes of these concerns number over 4,000 and are paid in wages annually a sum in excess of three and one-half million dollars.

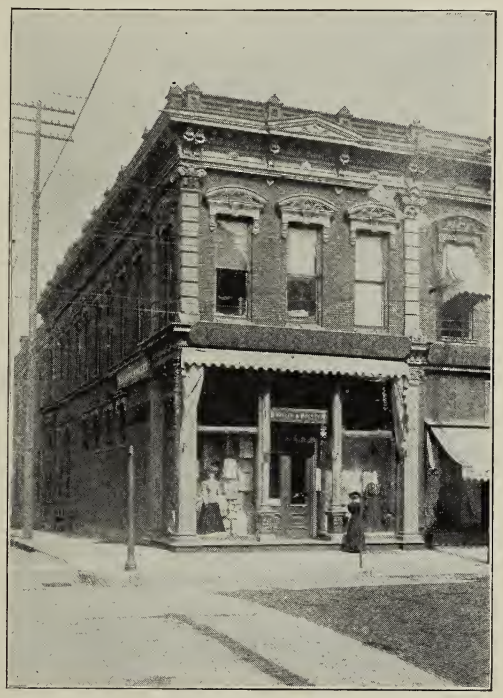
The business men of Hannibal, anticipating the growth of manufacture in the central west, and especially in the cities on the Mississippi River, have taken advantage of every opportunity to increase and enlarge their facilities and have given every evidence of having great faith in the future of the city. Among the prominent retail establishments of the city, the following may be mentioned as truly progressive in every sense of the word:

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods establishment of Sonnenberg & Meyer, located at No. 120 North Main Street, is an elite metropolitan dry goods and ladies' emporium. The premises comprise in all three floors and give every evidence of most modern and up-to-date management in every department.

Miller & Worley, at No. 122 North Main Street, corner of Center Street, operate a dry goods establishment which has become very popular among the best people of this section. The most complete and seasonable goods in every department are carried and the store is held as one of the most progressive in appearance in this section.

Cyrus Albertson, presiding judge of the County Court, has



MILLER & WORLEY—DRY GOODS.

conducted a dry goods business at No. 110 North Main Street for nearly thirty years. It is patronized by the leading families of this section and has a time-tried reputation for honest dealing and first class service.

Other enterprising establishments dealing exclusively in dry goods are operated by George Noel, who conducts two stores, one

on North Main and one on Broadway; J. W. Sibert, at 118 North Main Street; Joseph Brinkman, on Broadway; Jacob Fuch, on North Main Street; Nate Hainsfurther, on South Main Street, and various other smaller establishments located in various parts of the city.

CLOTHING.

W. F. Drescher, located at the corner of Broadway and North Main Street, has for over twenty-five years conducted this finely equipped clothing and gents' furnishing store. For many years Mr. Drescher has enjoyed the patronage of the male element of Hannibal and bears a splendid reputation for the general excellence and quality of the lines carried in every department.

J. J. Bowles, located at No. 119 and 121 South Main Street, bears the distinction of conducting one of this section's most popular men's stores. Mr. Bowles has always handled only the highest grade goods, and by reason of his pleasing personality and general popularity among his associates and throughout the city has built up a most extensive clientele.

Richards Brothers, at the corner of Broadway and South Main Street, also conduct a most enterprising clothing and furnishing store. They deal in goods of only the very highest class manufacture and have the reputation for carrying in stock only the most up-to-date and nobbiest styles in furnishing goods and as well the latest and most fashionable suitings calculated to please even the most fastidious among the male element.

Cobb & Company. This time-tried establishment has been doing business on the corner of North Main and Center for upwards of thirty-five years. The firm is composed of W. M. Cobb and Col. Voorhis, two of Hannibal's oldest residents and leading citizens.

Leipold Brothers established their up-to-date clothing and furnishing store on March 7, 1903. The members of the firm are both young men, and have in the comparatively short space of time in which they have been doing business in Hannibal demonstrated their ability and progressive spirit. Their store is patronized by many of the best dressed men of Hannibal.

Brashear Brothers, another progressive firm, are located in

the RoBards building, at No. 111 South Main Street. They have at this writing just completed and remodeled their establishment and are altogether gentlemen of most pleasing and enterprising nature. Brashear Brothers have the reputation for dealing in only the finest grade goods and carrying in stock the latest and most approved styles and patterns in suitings and furnishings.

J. J. BOWLES—CLOTHIER.

Joseph Lesem, located at No. 217 Broadway, has been for many years catering to the wants of the male element of Hannibal. He has proved himself one of the city's most progressive men of business and conducts a most finely equipped and extensive establishment.

Seibel Brothers, located at No. 219 Broadway, have the distinction of owning and conducting the only exclusive gents' fur-

nishing store in this section. An illustration of the interior of their establishment will be found in this work. Their store is on a par with many establishments of its nature of the larger cities. It is most handsomely trimmed, the fittings, cases and trimmings all being of quarter oak, carved and polished. Carrying as they do only the products of the leading manufacturers in their line, the goods in every department being of the most up-to-date styles and patterns, Seibel Brothers have indeed occasion to feel proud of their establishment. They have acquired as a consequence a most extensive patronage throughout this city, which is increasing rapidly.

Charles Brothers conducts an attractive clothing and furnishing establishment at No. 111 North Main Street. Mr. Brothers is an experienced business man and thoroughly alive to the needs of his patrons. He is an active member of the Retail Merchants' Association and is exceedingly popular among his business acquaintances and friends.

DRUGGISTS.

The pharmaceutical business is well represented in Hannibal by many finely appointed establishments. One of the leaders among these is that owned and conducted by Joe O'Hern. He succeeded the old established business of W. W. White & Co. a few years ago. Mr. O'Hern is a young man as yet, but has demonstrated his ability and determination to succeed in the business world. Progressive and energetic to a degree, he has built up a most lucrative patronage, and is exceedingly popular among those who know him as well as among his business associates.

F. G. Richards is also one of the leaders in this particular line of the commercial fraternity in this city. Mr. Richards conducts a most elite pharmaceutical establishment, it being one of the most finely equipped and handsomely appointed of its character in Northeastern Missouri. The interior trimmings are of carved quarter oak, while the floor and wall cases are of the same material and French beveled plate glass.

Charles Walker, one of our leading citizens, conducts a large and completely equipped drug establishment on the South Side. Mr. Walker has been in this business in Hannibal for years, and

from having taken an active part in city affairs in general, enjoys the implicit confidence of the public and has acquired a very extensive clientage in his line.

L. E. Fisher, proprietor of the enterprising drug establishment located at 226 Broadway, although having engaged in this business recently in this city, has become very popular among our residents, and from being an experienced pharmacist and thoroughly alive to the needs and caprices of the people of this section,

INTERIOR F. G. RICHARDS' DRUG STORE.

has attained a handsome patronage. His store is completely facilitated and most enterprising in its general appearance.

H. P. Long, located at No. 211 Broadway, also ranks among the city's leading druggists. Mr. Long has for many years been catering to the drug buying element of Hannibal and has become regarded as one of our leading business men. His store is very attractive in interior appearance, finely stocked and altogether on a par with any of its competitors.

John Heavenridge conducts an attractive store at Fifth and Union Streets. Mr. Heavenridge is an experienced pharmacist and a gentleman of most pleasing personality, which facts have tended

to aid him materially in building up his extensive business. Mr. Heavenridge establishment is very popularly regarded by residents of the South Side.

Hofbauer Brothers, the leading druggists of the West Side, have for many years ranked among Hannibal's most progressive men of business. From having practiced the most strict principles of integrity and business dealing in the mangement of their business during their entire career, they have won the implicit confidence of the people and enjoy a most lucrative business. Both gentlemen are skilled and experienced in their chosen profession and as well has their establishment enjoyed the high esteem of residents of the entire city.

Mr. C. Holtzclaw also conducts a pharmaceutical establishment in the southern part of the city, located at No. 301 Fourth Street, South Side. Mr. Holtzclaw has reason to feel proud of the success he has acquired and well merits the extensive patronage which he enjoys. He is of long experience in the business, is an expert pharmacist and conducts a most model establishment in every sense of the word.

Mr. J. B. Brown, Hannibal's oldest man of business and one of its most influential citizens, has for nearly a half century been engaged in the drug business in this city. His establishment is located at No. 219 North Main Street and is patronized by the leading families of this section.

Dr. A. R. Ayres also operates a very attractive drug store at No. 718 Broadway. Dr. Ayres is a skilled pharmacist and as well a practicing physician. He has a very large following in this city and is one of our most progressive men and has the implicit confidence of all who know him.

GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN.

J. J. McDonald, former Mayor of Hannibal and one of its most progressive men, operates two attractive groceries and delicatessen establishments, one at No. 411 Broadway and the other at Nos. 216-218 North Main Street. Mr. McDonald is assisted in his business by Mrs. McDonald. They have been engaged in business in Hannibal for many years and possess a clientele extending

throughout Marion County, comprising many of its leading families.

T. B. Arnold, also an ex-Mayor of Hannibal, ranks among the city's leading grocers. Mr. Arnold's establishment is located at No. 705 Broadway and is one of the most completely facilitated and attractive in appearance in the city.

H. C. Nerlich is also engaged in the grocery business at Nos. 254 and 256 Market Street. Mr. Nerlich has always shown himself to be one of the West End's most progressive men of business and has built up a handsome patronage in this line.

GROCERY AND BAKERY, J. C. RAIBLE, WEST SIDE.

George Castle, located at Nos. 719 and 721 Broadway, has been conducting his extensive grocery establishment for a number of years. Mr. Castle has always made it a rule to handle only goods of the finest grade and also to treat all customers with uniform courtesy and liberality, as a consequence of which he enjoys a handsome patronage.

Thorne & Andrus also enjoy a distinction among the leading grocery firms of Hannibal, they having established their business many years ago and have a high class patronage extending throughout this section.

H. G. Nerlich is one of the city's oldest grocers. Mr. Nerlich started in business in Hannibal many years ago, with very limited capital. Practicing the strictest economy and devoting his entire time to building up his business along first-class business lines, he has amassed considerable patronage and enjoys today the estimation and high regard of his entire acquaintance. He is in every sense of the word a self-made man and enjoys the implicit confidence of the people of his community.

H. P. Eales operates the South Side's leading grocery establishment. Mr. Eales has taken considerable pride in building up his business along lines of strict business principles. His store is attractively furnished and thoroughly equipped and facilitated for carrying on his extensive business.

Riemann & Skinner rank among the leading grocery firms of Hannibal. Mr. Riemann is senior member of the firm and has been engaged at this location (701 Broadway) for some years and has amassed a large clientele, comprising many of the best people of Hannibal. Mr. Riemann's establishment is elite in every respect and bears a splendid reputation.

The grocery plant of Spencer & McIntyre, located in the Roth building, corner of Broadway and Maple avenue, conduct what is considered to be, by its patrons, one of the best establishments of this nature in the city. Both gentlemen are interested and progressive citizens of Hannibal and have built up their extensive trade along the most strict business principles. They have a finely stocked establishment and have taken much pains to cater to the residents of this city.

The grocery establishment of D. A. Bash & Company, located at No. 501 Broadway, is on a par with any grocery in this section. Mr. Bash is an old resident of Hannibal and has an extensive and high class patronage.

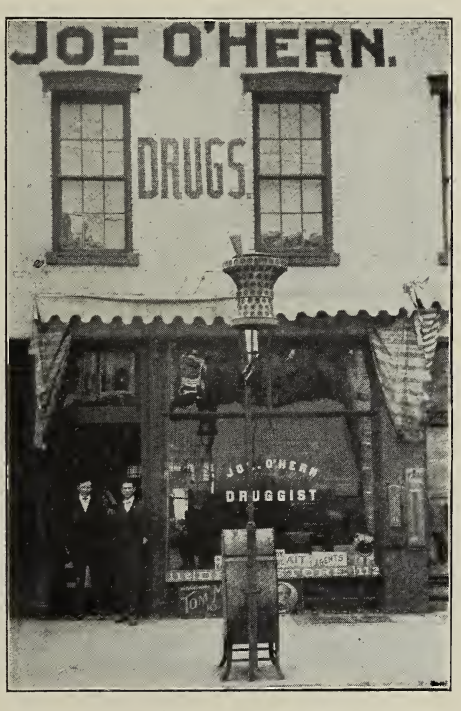
Givan & Son, at 215 North Main Street, may also be mentioned as among the city's leading grocers. They have a most excellently equipped and facilitated store and since the establishment of their business have made it a rule to deal in none but groceries, provisions and delicatessen of the very highest grade. They enjoy consequently a very large trade.

The Van Evercoren grocery is one of the oldest grocery

houses in the city and is located at No. 289-293 Market Street. It is not only the oldest, but one of the most extensive concerns of its character and is stocked to overflowing with groceries and provisions, the products of the best and leading manufacturers.

MEAT MARKETS.

Hannibal has many progressive and enterprising meat merchants, among them Peter Shelvy, located at No. 220 Third Street,



JOE O'HERN, DRUGGIST.

South Side, and enjoys a very extensive trade in that line in this section of the city.

Fred Stohr also operates a most completely equipped market at No. 101 Market Street. Mr. Stohr carries on hand at all times a line of the best meats and has attained a wide reputation for strictly honest dealing.

C. F. Bulkley conducts one of the largest and best appointed meat markets in the city at No. 653 Union Street. Mr. Bulkley may well be classed among the city's leading citizens, having always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the community.

The establishment owned and conducted by Mr. Fred Miller at No. 401 North Main Street is as model and up to date an establishment of its nature as one will find. Mr. Miller has always been known to deal in none but the very highest grade of meats and in consequence enjoys a patronage among the best families of the city.

SHOE DEALERS.

In this line there are none more important, probably, in Hannibal than the firm of Logan Brothers. Their store is located on North Main Street, near Center Street, and contains an immense and finely selected stock of footwear of the highest grade.

The Turner Shoe Company also conducts a finely appointed establishment on the corner of Broadway and South Main Street.

Peter Essig, the leading shoe dealer of the South Side, located at No. 202 Third Strret, has reason to feel proud of the success he has acquired. This is no doubt due to his progressive methods of business and honorable and courteous treatment of all his patrons.

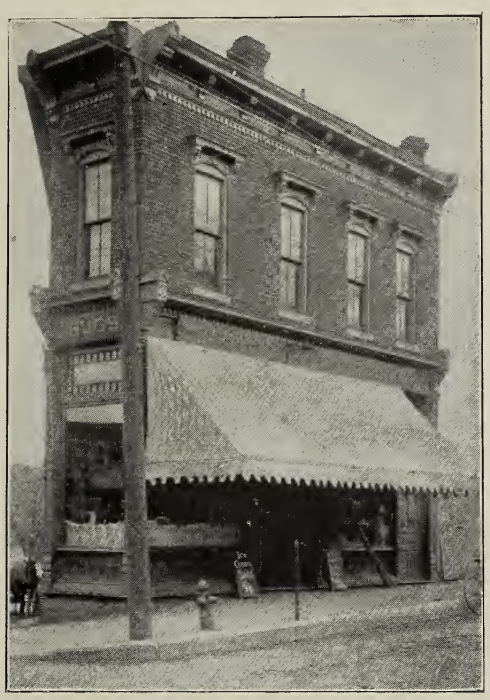
Drake & Mason, although a comparatively young firm, conduct one of the oldest establishments in this line in the city. They have lately purchased the business owned by Fred Gerken and have entirely remodeled and fitted the store throughout and purchased an immense stock, rivaling in quality, variety and general excellence that of any of its competitors in the city. The new management gives every evidence of becoming one of the city's most respected and influential business firms.

George Wessels also operates a well appointed shoe store on North Main Street, between Center and Bird Streets. Mr. Wessels enjoys a large patronage and conducts a most trustworthy establishment.

In the West End the leading shoe store is owned and conducted by Courtney Brothers, No. 146 Market Street. It is really a metropolitan appearing store in the interior and carries a handsome line of up-to-date shoes for both sexes.

John Indorf also conducts a shoe store at No. 161 Market Street and from his being an old and respected citizen of Hannibal, enjoys a large patronage, extending throughout the western portion of the city.

August F. Dreyer is also one of the leading West Side shoe men. Mr. Dreyer carries continually in stock a fine line of foot-



HOFBAUER BROS., DRUGGISTS, WEST SIDE.

wear, and from being an interested and highly esteemed citizen, enjoys a most extensive patronage.

FEED, FUEL AND ICE DEALERS.

Joel Thrasher, one of Hannibal's progressive business men, conducts a large feed and fuel plant in this city at No. 305

Third Street. He also has an office at No. 112 Center Street, and conducts a most extensive and thriving trade. An illustration of Mr. Thrasher's office and yard will be found in this chapter.

Frank Owens well deserves credit for the successful manner in which he has demonstrated his ability as a man of business. Although young in years, he conducts one of the city's most prosperous, coal, wood and ice businesses.

I. N. Lawson, whose extensive yards are located at the foot of Broadway, deals in coal, wood, feed and ice. Mr. Lawson is a representative citizen of Hannibal and one of its most progressive business men.

Charles Strode operates an extensive feed and fuel business, with offices at the foot of Broadway. Mr. Strode has worked very hard to win the estimation of the people and has a wide reputation for honest and liberal dealing.

P. H. Rutherford, located at No. 165 Market Street, deals extensively in hay, grain, coal and ice. Since establishing his business in Hannibal, Mr. Rutherford has in the past few years built up a very extensive trade and enjoys the patronage of many of the best people of Hannibal.

Besides those fuel merchants already mentioned who deal in feed, the following also are extensive dealers in both feed and flour: Bernard Denkeler, No. 331-333 Palmyra Avenue; J. W. Link & Son, Oakwood; J. H. McCoocy & Co., No. 400 North Main Street, and in fact all of the leading grocers of the city.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

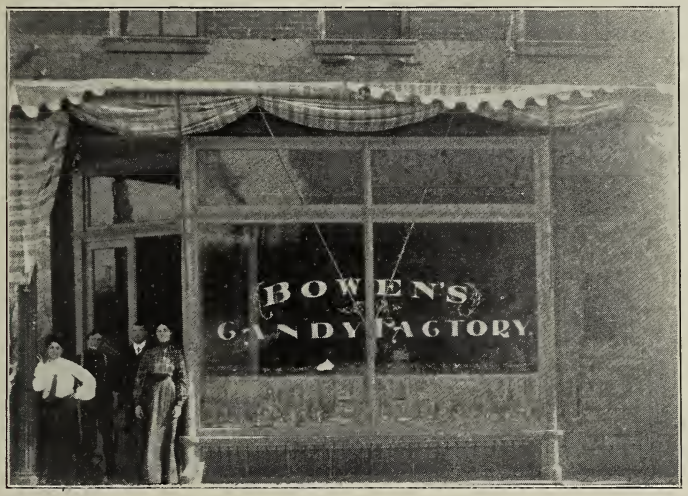
One of Hannibal's oldest bakeries is that now conducted and owned by Carl D. Sultzman at No. 224 Broadway. Mr. Sultzman lately succeeded to his father's (the late Frank Sultzman) business and gives every evidence of being able to conduct the same with even greater success in the future than in the past.

F. M. Kahl is also one of the leading dealers in this line and operates a most splendidly appointed bakery on Market Street in the West End. Mr. Kahl has demonstrated himself to be one of the West End's most enterprising men and public spirited citizens. He enjoys a splendid trade and the high esteem of all who

know him. He has lately erected west of his business establishment one of the most attractive residences in that section of the city.

George Jacoby also conducts a popular bakery at No. 177 Market street, which is well patronized by those who desire only bakery products of the highest class.

J. C. Raible, located at No. 112 and 128 Market Street, bears an excellent reputation for the quality of his bakery products.



THE BOWEN CANDY FACTORY.

Mr. Raible is one of the most prominent business men in this city and is mentioned elsewhere in this connection.

H. Zimmerman, located at No. 722 Broadway, conducts a most model bakery and confectionery establishment. Mr. Zimmerman's products have a splendid reputation in Hannibal and are patronized by our best people.

HARDWARE.

The Hixson Hardware Company is one of the leading firms in the Retail Merchants' Asosciation and does an extensive business

throughout Northeastern Missouri.

William C. Busby is beyond doubt one of the leading dealers in the city, under this head. For many years he has been engaged in this business here and recently admitted Mr. L. L. Baskett, under the firm name of Busby & Baskett. Mr. Busby is one of the city's oldest and most respected residents and most progressive men of business.

William Kansteiner conducts one of the city's oldest hardware establishments, located at No. 808 Broadway. Mr. Kansteiner is assisted in the management of his business by his son, who has always taken a great interest in promoting his father's business. He is at present a member of the firm and it is safe to say a great share of the extensive patronage accorded to the establishment is due to his enterprise and sagacity.

J. O. Farmer is engaged in the hardware business at No. 210 North Main Street. His is also a most progressive establishment in every sense of the word. It is especially facilitated for this particular line of business and carries one of the largest and most complete stocks of any like concern in this section.

George Bareis, the leading hardware merchant of the West Side, is located at No. 150 Market Street. The establishment is considered one of the most prosperous in that locality and also enjoys a large country trade. It is completely stocked and equipped throughout.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

John Huss is one of the leading granitoid contractors in Hannibal. Being one of the pioneers of this particular line, he has been enabled to build up a most lucrative business and is considered one of the most reliable and trustworthy contractors in this section. Among other large contracts, Mr. Huss had entire charge of the construction of the granitoid work for the new reservoir, located just outside the city limits.

J. W. Fielder is also an extensive granitoid contractor. Many of the finest walks and copings in the city are specimens of Mr. Fielder's skill and handiwork. He is widely known, not only throughout Hannibal, but the surrounding counties.

Velie Brothers, contractors and builders, have long catered to the building trade in this section. They are both practical men of long experience and thoroughly versed in every detail of their vocation.

Courtney Brothers, although comparatively young in years and in business as well, have surprised many of their older established contemporaries by the rapidity with which they have as-

GEO. BAREIS' HARDWARE STORE, WEST SIDE.

cended to the top of the ladder in their respective line of business, that of contracting and building. Although having been hardly more than three years in business, they have built successfully some of the largest and most important buildings in Hannibal. The handsome new High School building, one of the city's most imposing structures, is a monument to their progressiveness and ability. They have also erected the addition to the Star shoe factory and are also responsible for the construction of the Bluff City Shoe Company's factory, as well as many other buildings, flats and residences.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

For many years Mr. H. A. Riemann has ranked among Hannibal's leading contractors and builders. Mr. Riemann's office is located at No. 805 Broadway. Many of the city's finest residences and other buildings testify to his reputation and skill as an expert in his line.

The firm of Mefford & Thompson has lately been formed, although both members of the firm have been known in Hannibal for many years as reliable and well skilled in their trade.

W. M. Jones, contractor and builder, is one of Hannibal's leading citizens and is considered one of the best artisans in his line throughout this section.

Elgin & Richmond, extensive contractors in brick, are located at No. 316 Broadway. These gentlemen have executed many of the largest contracts in the line in Hannibal and vicinity and have a most excellent reputation for honest workmanship and as well for the manner in which they have performed their duties as citizens of Hannibal during their business career.

Evan Jones, another of Hannibal's oldest and most respected citizens, has for years been one of the leading contractors and plasterers in Marion County. Throughout his entire career he has been very successful and has for many years been regarded as one of the best and most skilled artisans in this line. He is located at No. 303 North Sixth Street and employs continually a large number of employees in executing the contracts being placed in his hands.

Lane & McNally. These gentlemen, whose modern and attractive establishment is located at No. 315 Broadway, are considered among the leading plumbing and heating contractors in Northeast Missouri. Both members of the firm are men of experience and have a reputation for executing all contracts entrusted to them in a most workmanlike manner.

Albert Andris has recently established himself as a contractor and builder at No. 123 Market Street. He has for many years worked at his trade in Hannibal and is said to be a skillful and experienced workman.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

A. McPherson, general electrical constructor, located at No. 110 North Third Street, ranks among Hannibal's most progressive and energetic young men of business. Mr. McPherson has executed most successfully many of the largest electrical contracts in Hannibal, among them being that of the wiring and electrical work

MICHAEL CLUNE, HANNIBAL'S OLDEST CITIZEN, 101 YEARS OF AGE.

of the new High School building. He has as well received contracts for all of the electrical construction for the new $60,000 Mark Twain Hotel.

George Lambrecht, located in the Labinnah Club building, is another of the leading electrical constructors of this city.

MILLINERS.

In this line the attractive emporium owned and conducted by Hart & McClure, at No. 117 South Main Street, is as up-to-date in every respect as will be found in any of the larger cities. It is most perfectly equipped and facilitated, and as the proprietresses are highly skilled in their art and as they make periodical trips to the large cities to study the latest styles and fads, they have succeeded in convincing the feminine element of Hannibal of their ability to please and satisfy them at all seasons.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The art as practiced by Hannibal's leading maker of pictures, Mr. Herbert Tomlinson, is, as every one in Hannibal knows, of the very highest class. Mr. Tomlinson beyond doubt ranks on a par with the leadings artists of his line throughout Missouri and the middle west. The publisher of this work is indebted to Mr. Tomlinson for the many fine portraits of our leading citizens which are reproduced within its covers

HANNIBAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

There is not an educational institution in the United States where a more thorough business course is obtained than the one designated above. This college was opened here in 1893, and incorporated in 1898, and since then the attendance has rapidly increased, and is now looked upon as being one of the most practical business colleges of our country; which fact has been proven by the large number of its graduates who are now holding the very best positions as bookkeepers and stenographers.

Hannibal Commercial College enjoys the distinction of being one of the leading commercial college institutions in Northern Missouri. Prof. Kelly is a gentleman of marked ability, whose skill and experience have been well demonstrated by the excellent reputation he has built up for this school.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

Parks Music Company, at No. 305 Broadway, conducts as finely furnished and thoroughly equipped music establishment as will be found in many a day's travel throughout Missouri. It is managed by Mr. Robert W. Young, who is thoroughly experienced in this line. On the second floor of their building is located the

THE PARKS MUSIC HOUSE.

piano parlors, which are handsomely decorated and sumptuously furnished, and in which is found at all times a magnificent display of the most famous and well known pianos manufactured. An illustration of and glimpse of one of their parlors is shown in connection with this chapter and gives but a faint idea of the really elegant surroundings.

JEWELERS.

Carl S. Shepard conducts an elite jewelry store on Broadway, near Main Street, which in appearance rivals that of any in this section. Mr. Shepard employs only the most skilled engravers and repairers, besides carrying an extensive stock of watches, diamonds and everything handled in that line, and enjoys a great portion of the repairing business of the city.

For many years J. M. Gibbs has been one of the city's leading jewelers. At present the firm consists of Mr. Gibbs and his sons. Their store is very finely located and has a patronage comprising many of the leading families of the city.

Louis Heiser also ranks among the city's leading jewelers. For upwards of thirty years has Mr. Heiser been located in this business in Hannibal, and bears a reputation throughout this section for honorable and strict principles of business management.

The jewelry establishment owned and conducted by Mr. J. J. Brown has long been considered one of the most enterprising in appearance and leading ones in this section. It is patronized by Hannibal's best people and in every respect is on a par almost with its metropolitan competitors.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

In this line the West Side Department Store is indeed most prominent. It is located at No. 132 Market Street. It is attractively furnished and equipped and contains an immense stock of goods of every conceivable variety, pattern and design in china, glassware and pottery, as well as notions.

The Savings Bank Department Store, No. 109 Main Street, is one of the most extensively stocked establishments of its nature in this section of the coutnry. In every department are found displays of china, glassware and pottery of the latest patterns and designs. In fact, the store is attractive throughout and most enterprising in appearance.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Silas G. Kent's book and stationery store is located at No. 323 Broadway. Mr. Kent conducts a most model establishment

and carries one of the most extensive stocks of goods in his line in Northeast Missouri. He is considered one of Hannibal's most enterprising business men.

FURNITURE.

In this line J. M. Schlanger also conducts a well appointed establishment at 405 Broadway. Mr. Schlanger carries a very ex-

THE BROADWAY LIVERY BARN—R. A. CURTS.

tensive stock of furniture and stoves and enjoys a patronage which is continually and rapidly increasing.

Schultz Bros., located at No. 317-321 Broadway, conduct the city's largest and leading furniture and carpet store. They occupy an immense building structure which is especially adapted for their particular line of business. Their premises comprise more floor space than any other similar establishment in Northeastern Missouri, while the stock and furniture carried is also one of the largest and most complete in this part of the state.

James Key, another of the city's leading men of business, has long been engaged in the wall paper business and conducts what is said to be one of the city's leading stores of this nature in Han-

nibal. It is located at No. 105 South Main Street and is in every sense a model of complete equipment and attractive display.

Martin Dunbar is also engaged in the wall paper, paint and decorating business in Hannibal, at No. 812 Broadway. Mr. Dunbar has been very successful in thoroughly satisfying the wants of his patrons and many of Hannibal's most attractive and handsome residences owe their pleasing interior decorations to his skill and up-to-date ideas.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORIES.

Mr. S. F. Roderick, one of the city's oldest business men, conducts the leading establishment in this line in the city, located at No. 408-420 North Main Street. Mr. Roderick carries an immense line of the famous Staver vehicles and is considered to be one of the most trustworthy, honest and respected men of business in the city.

ARCHITECTS.

Ernest Schmidt ranks among the leading artists in this section. He is located at No. 118 North Third Street and is well known throughout Hannibal for his skill and ability, and has executed the plans for many of the city's most imposing and attractive residences and business structures.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The American, Adams, National and Pacific Express Companies have offices in Hannibal and add greatly to the unsurpassed shipping facilities possessed by this city.

FLORISTS.

William T. League operates an extensive hot house and florist establishment at No. 321 Fifth Street. Mr. League has long enjoyed the patronage of the best people of Hannibal and has the reputation for supplying none but the very finest flowers and plants grown.

C. Culp also ranks among the city's leading florists and is located at No. 1400 Bird Street, corner of Grand Avenue. Mr.

Culp is an experienced florist and enjoys a most extensive patronage.

EXPRESS AND TRANSFER COMPANIES.

Charles Caler, one of the city's leading men in the transfer business, has since his start many years ago developed his trade most wonderfully. Mr. Caler started in business with only one horse, and now he finds the services of a half dozen teams hardly adequate to attend to his thriving business.

Charles Breeding's transfer establishment is also classed among the leaders in Hannibal. Mr. Breeding does a most extensive business and is a citizen of high standing.

The transfer business owned by George L. Turner is none the less important by reason of its being mentioned last. Mr. Turner has long been known in this city for his prompt business methods and excellent character and enjoys the patronage of our best business men.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

In not many cities of its size will be found a steam laundry and dyeing plant of such magnitude, so finely equipped and so completely managed as is the Conger laundry, owned by Mr. N. J. Lear, at No. 115 South Main Street. Mr. Lear is comparatively young in the business, but has had a most valuable business experience and in the two years during which he has owned the business has succeded unaided in bringing it up to its present high position among industries of its nature throughout Missouri. There is probably not in Northeastern Missouri an establishment of this character which conducts a business so extensive and important. Mr. Lear is one of the city's youngest and most progressive men of business.

TONSORIAL ARTISTS.

J. B. Fassnacht, one of Hannibal's leading tonsorial artists, conducts a popular and finely appointed establishment at No. 227 Broadway. Mr. Fassnacht employs only experienced and highly skilled barbers and his establishment, as a consequence, has a high reputation among the fastidious male element.

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.

R. A. Curts, at No. 327 Broadway, is one of the leading undertakers in this section. Mr. Curts enjoys a most extensive clientele and is beyond doubt one of the most skilled and experienced embalmers in Northeastern Missouri.

O'Donnell Brothers also conduct an undertaking establishment on Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. Both members of the firm are among the city's most progressive young men of business and popular among all who know them.

MONUMENT DEALERS.

J. F. Wright, the leading monument and marble contractor, is located at No. 512 Broadway. Mr. Wright has long been a citizen of this city and enjoys the esteem and regard of the entire community. He is thoroughly experienced and skilled in his business and has erected some of the most costly and imposing monuments in and throughout Mount Olivet, Riverside and St. Mary's Cemeteries. Mr. Wright enjoys the patronage of the best people of Hannibal and well merits the extensive patronage that has been accorded him in the past.

HANNIBAL WATER COMPANY.

The Hannibal Water Company, whose offices are located in the Missouri Guarantee Building, operates in Hannibal one of the best equipped and managed water stations in the country. Mr. C. J. Lewis, one of Hannibal's leading men, is at the head of this company and has done much to promote its growth and add to its satisfactory service. Mr. Charles G. Price is also associated with the company and is most thoroughly experienced, as is Mr. Lewis, in all details of the business, from beginning to end.

MACHINISTS.

Charles Mueller conducts a modern and completely facilitated machine shop and sporting goods establishment on the corner of Third Street and Broadway. It is needless to say that Mr. Mueller enjoys the esteem of the entire community. He is a hustler, as is evidenced by the extensive patronage accorded him and the up-to-date appearance of his shop.

E. C. Long conducts a thoroughly equipped machine shop and gasoline engine manufacturing establishment at the foot of Center Street. Mr. Long has recently established this business and is producing gasoline engines that are giving the best of satisfaction throughout the country.

COLLECTION AGENCIES.

Former Judge Alexander Smeathers conducts a most successful collection agency at No. 209 Center Street. Judge Smeathers has for many years been considered one of Hannibal's leading citizens and has long been identified with the best commercial interests of this locality. In the collection of accounts, Judge Smeathers has always been remarkably successful. This fact has become well known throughout this section and as a consequence he is entrusted with the collection of accounts of many industries and business concerns in Hannibal and surrounding counties.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

There are in Hannibal several solid and substantial Building and Loan Associations. One of the leading ones of these is the Marion County Mutual Loan and Building Association, located at No. 206 Broadway.

There is also the Hannibal Mutual Building and Loan Association, at No. 206 Center Street.

Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, No. 316 Broadway, and the Home Savings and Loan Association. Of the latter Mr. George D. Clayton is secretary, with offices at No. 121 South Main Street. From having been established a large number of years, this association, as well as its patrons, enjoys the most implicit confidence of the people and is in a most prosperous condition. It has been the means of furnishing homes to a great many of our citizens and has been of incalculable aid in building up Hannibal.

Thomas L. Anderson is also mentioned as one of the city's leading insurance men. Mr. Anderson has been for many years a prominent citizen of Hannibal and enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

James W. Plowman also conducts a Real Estate and Insurance office at No. 509 Broadway. Mr. Plowman has been for many years a resident of Hannibal, which has enabled him to acquire a very large acquaintance throughout the surrounding country. He is exceedingly popular among those who know him and is one of the city's most successful insurance men.

Of the many progressive real estate and insurance firms in Hannibal, there are none more widely known than Bassen & Spencer. This firm is located in the German American Bank building and have an extensive clientele, extending throughout this section.

Wilson & Mayes' real estate and insurance office is located at the foot of Broadway, next to the Journal building.

George D. Clayton, also one of the leading insurance men, is considered one of our most influential citizens. He occupies an office on South Main Street near Church Street. Mr. Clayton is identified with several important commercial interests in the city and is considered one of Hannibal's representative men.

Frank Theis, son of the late Judge Adam Theis, succeeded to his father's business and occupies the same office in the Settles Building, on the corner of Main and Broadway. Mr. Theis is one of the most popular and progressive young men in the city, and from the business-like manner in which he has taken hold of his father's affairs and promoted the business, gives promise of following in the judge's footsteps and being a credit to the family name.

J. A. Elzea, District Manager of the American Benevolent Association, located in the new Holmes Building, corner of Sixth and Broadway, is one of the best posted and experienced insurance men in this section. Mr. Elzea has been very successful in building up his business in this city and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

David S. Scott has for many years filled the office of Justice of the Peace in this city. He is one of Hannibal's oldest and most trustworthy citizens, and is respected and revered by the entire community. Judge Scott served with great credit to himself and his company during the War of the Rebellion. He well merits the large amount of Court business which has fallen to him since his career as Justice.

Allen E. Dent is also Justice of the Peace in Hannibal, he having been apointed not long ago to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. T. Lord. Judge Dent is an experienced and able lawyer and has consequently, owing to his clear perception and splendid knowledge of legal technicalities, acquired a large and prosperous business.

CHAPTER XVI.

WHOLESALE INTERESTS.

On account of the central location and superior shipping facilities which Hannibal enjoys, the wholesale business in many staple lines has long been profitable, and there are now twenty-one firms doing a wholesale and interstate commerce business, and the following lines are represented: Groceries, Drugs, Paints and Oils, Furniture, Lime and Cement, Lumber, Stationery and Blank Books, Stoves and Hardware, Produce, Cigars, Tobacco, Liquor.

WHOLESALE FIRMS.

From a very small start years ago Mr. W. J. Roth, although to-day comparatively young in years, owns and conducts one of the most extensive wholesale grocery establishments in Central Missouri, located at No. 113-119 Third Street. The building he occupies is one of the largest business structures in the city, an illustration of which is found in this work.

J. H. Boughton conducts a large wholesale stationery and blank book as well as a most extensively stocked stationery store at No. 109 South Main Street. Mr. Boughton has been engaged in this business in Hannibal for nearly thirty years. He employs the services of several traveling salesmen and his business extends throughout this and adjoining cities.

FUEL OFFICE, JOEL THRASHER.

The Hannibal Oil Company, at No. 100-108 Hill Street, of which Mr. Egbert C. Carter is general manager, is one of the leading independent oil jobbing houses in the middle west.

A. Aronson & Company, at No. 707 Broadway, conduct a large wholesale business in wool, hides and pelts. The business is nearly half a century old and is in charge of Louis Aronson, whose father established the business.

H. C. Herl, No. 207 Church Street, conducts the Hannibal depot for the famous firm of Dick Brothers, brewers of Quincy.

The Goddard Grocery Company, located on Third Street, between Center Street and Broadway, also enjoys an extensive wholesale trade throughout Northeastern Missouri. Its manager, Mr.

D. A. Hafner, is one of Hannibal's leading citizens and business men of ability.

FURNITURE, WALL PAPER, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

Messrs. Robinson Brothers conduct the city's largest wall paper establishment, located at No. 118, 120 and 122 South Main Street. The building occupied by them is one of the most attractive in the city. Besides doing an extensive wholesale and retail

WHOLESALE GROCERY, W. J. ROTH.

business in wall paper, paints and oils, Messrs. Robinson Brothers also conduct a finely appointed furniture store. They carry a line of the highest grade goods and keep a most extensive line to select from. These gentlemen rank among Hannibal's most influential and progressive citizens and have done much towards aiding to promote and better the city's commercial future.

LUMBER AND COAL.

The largest firm under this heading in Northeast Missouri is no doubt that of J. J. Cruikshank & Co. The name Cruikshank

has been known for over half a century in connection with the lumber trade in this section, and for that matter, throughout the middle west.

J. J. Conlon is also an extensive dealer in lumber and has one of the largest plants in this section. Mr. Conlon is a respected and influential citizens of Hannibal and one of its most progressive men of business.

Possibly one of the largest wholesale and retail ice and coal plants in Northeastern Missouri is that of Storrs & Hinton, located on the river front. They have a large wholesale trade in

FUEL YARD, JOEL THRASHER.

and throughout this section, in coal, and as well have a thriving retail trade.

MANUFACTURERS.

The J. S. Selby Poultry Company, at No. 118-120 Hill Street, is also an important industry in Hannibal. Immense quantities of poultry and eggs are dealt in annually by this company, which is one of the largest of its character in this part of the state.

CHAPTER XVII.

MANUFACTURING.

There are one hundred and twelve factories in Hannibal, besides the great Burlington and other railroad shops, which are factories of a most profitable and desirable character. Several million dollars are profitably invested in these enterprises and their annual output, worth many millions more, is shipped to every part of the country. The employees of these concerns number over four thousand and all paid in wages annually, a sum a little in excess of three and a half million dollars ($3,500,000).

The wonderfully rapid growth in the number of factories in Hannibal, the capital invested in them, the value of the annual

PLANING MILL, J. F. MEYER & CO.

output, the number of employees and the annual pay roll was over one hundred per cent. increase during 1902, 1903 and 1904, yet the growth has been of a substantial and permanent character and the year 1905 promises even greater gains, as is indicated by the new buildings and extensions already under way.

It is also evident that each succeeding year will show a rapid and substantial increase in the manufacturing interests of Hannibal. The cheap electric power, which the municipal electric power plant will furnish, is one of the inducements to factories to locate here. The fact that the products of the factories located in Hannibal can be shipped by the Mississippi river, an all water route to all parts of the world, and the fact that all of the great seaports on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coasts, as well as all other points within the United States, can be reached over through

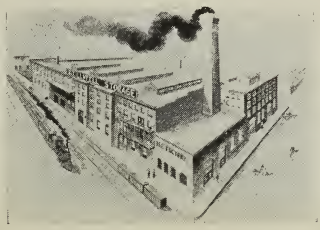
HANNIBAL PAPER AND CIGAR BOX FACTORY.

and connecting lines of railway on as low a freight basis as the larger commercial centers, will bring to this Mississippi river city each year many new industries.

FREE SITES FOR FACTORIES.

The business men of Hannibal, anticipating the growth of manufacturing in the Central West, and especially in the cities on the Mississippi River, and further anticipating the raise in value of Hannibal real estate, took advantage of a liberal offer to

sell made by the owners, and purchased a tract of land of thirty-three acres, situated within six blocks of the Union Station, for the purpose of giving it away as site for factories desiring to locate in Hannibal. The tract of land has a frontage of 2,000 feet on the main line of the great Burlington Railway System and 4,000 feet on the main line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway,



COLD STORAGE PLANT OF R. H. STILLWELL & CO.

and is accessable to the Wabash and other roads. Splendid switching facilities in connection with these great railway systems can be had. Several large manufacturing plants have recently located on the tract of land and are now prospering.

The board of directors of the Business Men's Association, who

EMPIRE FLOUR MILL.

hold the title to the land, will be glad to entertain a proposition from any firms or individuals desiring to locate a new factory, or who contemplate moving factories now in operation to this city.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Hannibal is the natural center for manufacturing winter wheat flour, situated within forty miles of the center of wheat production in the United States, and in the center of a district running from the Des Moines river on the north to the Missouri river on the south, a distance of 150 miles, in which experts have determined is raised the best winter wheat raised in the world.

ROCK CRUSHER, HANNIBAL LIME COMPANY.

Hannibal has long enjoyed special advantages as a milling center, and is justly famous for the rare quality of her flour. The Hannibal mills, three in number, have a capacity of seventeen

STAR LIME COMPANY'S PLANT.

hundred barrels daily. Their output is much in demand in the surrounding territory, but a large trade has been built up in other states, especially in the South and Southwest. An export business

with England, France and Cuba has also been found very profitable and satisfactory. Four elevators with a large capacity are not sufficient for storing the grain coming direct to this market.

SHOE FACTORIES.

STAR SHOE FACTORY.

Although shoes have been profitably manufactured in Hannibal for the last ten years, it was not until 1898 that Hannibal became a "shoe town." It was then that the Robert, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, of St. Louis, after having manufactured shoes here on a small scale and found conditions favorable, de-

THE BLUFF CITY SHOE FACTORY.

cided to build at Hannibal one of the great factories of the West. The result was a factory with a capacity of 8,000 pairs daily. In 1903 the factory was run to its utmost capacity and over 1,000,000 pairs of shoes were made. In 1904 the capacity of this already large factory was doubled and the factory is now the largest shoe factory in the West, outside of St. Louis, with a capacity of over 2,000,000 pairs annually.

An illustration of the immense building, occupied by this company is shown in this work. It is beyond doubt one of the largest factory buildings in the middle west, employing a great portion of the population of this city.

The Bluff City Shoe Company's daily capacity is 2,000 and the Hannibal Shoe Co.'s daily capacity is 500. They are composed of Hannibal men and backed by local capital. They have found the manufacturing of shoes in Hannibal so profitable as to insure a great increase in production.

CIGARS.

Cigar factories have been among the substantial industries of Hannibal for years, but recently there have been new ones started and the old ones have been enlarged and their output largely increased. There are at present twelve factories in the city, in

VIEW OF HANNIBAL.
Photo by Miss Anna Schnitzlein.

which there are employed 125 men. In 1904 their output was five million five and ten cent cigars, the superior flavor of which is appreciated by connoisseurs throughout the Mississippi Valley, where they are sold.

STOVE FACTORIES.

The Duffy-Trowbridge Stove Foundry of Hannibal is one of the largest and most prosperous enterprises of its kind in the West. There are manufactured by this firm annually over 53,000 stoves and ranges with a value of $350,000. The firm gives steady employment to an average of 225 men annually and pays them for their services in that time $125,000. About 70 per cent of the

output of this plant is sold west of the Mississippi and the remainder goes east of it.

FOUNDRIES.

The C. A. Treat Manufacturing Co. make a specialty of car wheels and castings. The larger part of the tonnage of the great Burlington Railway System is carried on car wheels made by

THE BEGGS-GOODSON WAGON FACTORY.

"Treat" at Hannibal. There are no better, and the demand is so great as to necessitate an immediate enlargement of the plant.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

LIME.

For forty years the manufacture of lime has been one of the substantial industries of Hannibal, and "Bear Creek White Lime" and other brands equally as good have been manufactured here from an inexhaustible deposit of white chrystalline limestone of marvelous purity, analyzing practically ninety-nine (99) per cent carbonate of lime. There are three firms in the business that have in active, continuous operation eighteen perpetual draw kilns,

which have a capacity of 500,000 barrels of lime annually. The brands made here are well known throughout the west, where much of the output is sold.

LUMBER.

Hannibal has long been famous throughout the West as a great lumber market and her prestige in that direction has been

ROBINSON BROS., WALL PAPER, PAINTS, FURNITURE.

due to the fact that the lumber could be rafted down the Mississippi river to this city and shipped from here over the many railroads that radiate from this city to all points in the West and Southwest. The fact that this is a great wholesale center for lumber has made the supply for local building remarkably cheap.

PLANING MILLS.

There are three planing mills in Hannibal. Their output, which is large, and is sent to many parts of the West, consists of sash, doors and all kinds of mill work, including the best and finest grades of inside finish.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In 1902, the Atlas Portland Cement Co., of Philadelphia, erected at Hannibal the largest and most complete Portland Cement Plant in the world, with a capacity of from eight to nine thousand barrels daily, which means that the outgoing freight from this immense industry alone is seventy cars daily, while the

HARVESTING ICE, STORRS-HINTON ICE & COAL CO.

freight received by it, which is mostly coal, will average thirty cars daily.

This great plant is owned by a wealthy corporation and its coming to Hannibal was a mtter of cold business calculation. A plant was to be built in the Middle West and the favoring conditions were sought and found to exist in the highest degree at Hannibal. First-class railway and other shipping facilities, the Mississippi river and our railroads were the real and controlling factors which influenced the selection of Hannibal. The accessible coal fields near Hannibal on competing railroads were another great factor. Coupled with the question of transportation and economical coal supply was of course the question of material out of which to manufacture cement, and in that respect, as in other

requirements, Hannibal was supreme, having underneath of her, northwest and south, and all about in every direction, inexhaustible deposits of white crystalline limstone, analyzing 99 per cent carbonate of lime, shale and other materials necessary for the manufacturing of cement.

MANUFACTURERS.

England & Kahl, located at No. 409-411 North Third Street, are extensive manufacturers of carriages and wagons. Both mem-

THE BRANHAM FLATS.
Erected by Courtney Bros.

bers of the firm rank among our most substantial business men, and from their many years of business here they have built up a thriving trade, which extends into the country from Hannibal on all sides.

The Hannibal Lime Company, located at No. 623 Collier Street, are extensive manufacturers of lime.

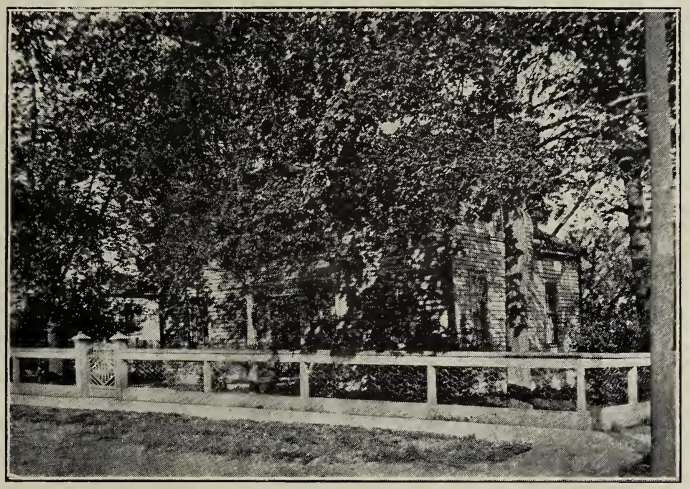
The Star Lime Company, of which S. N. Carter is president, is also one of the largest manufacturing establishments of its nature in Northeast Missouri. The plant is located at Oakwood.

Fred J. Tegler conducts a large box factory on the corner of Tenth and Colfax Avenue. Mr. Tegler has long been identified in commercial interests of Hannibal and has proven himself to be one of the city's best men. He employs at his factory a large force of hands and his products are extensively sold throughout Missouri.

The Hannibal Pressed Brick Company are extensive manufacturers of brick. The plant is located on the Saverton road and employs a large force of employees.

The Standard Printing Company is well known throughout Missouri as being one of the most extensive printing, lithographing and book binding concerns in the middle west. The company manufacture blank books and office supplies of every nature. They employ a large force of hands continually and occupy an imposing structure on the corner of Center and North Third Streets.

E. M. Holmes Cigar Company, located at No. 215 and 217 North Main Street, has for years been manufacturing cigars in



HOME OF JUDGE D. S. SCOTT.

this city of the very highest grade. They have done an extensive domestic trade and their products find a ready market throughout the surrounding country.

The Eagle Mills, of which Mr. S. M. Carter is President, are among the largest flouring mills in Missouri. They manufacture a most excellent patent brand of flour, which has a ready market throughout the middle west and is considered to be one of the finest flour products made in this country.

The Hannibal Milling Company is located at the foot of Broadway and is also an important industry.

The Stillwell Cold Storage and Ice Plant is one of the most important industries in Hannibal. The ice plant has a large capacity and furnishes that commodity to almost all of our citi-

RESIDENCE, J. C. HELM, 419 N. 6TH. ST.

zens. The cold storage plant has an immense capacity and is liberally patronized by Hannibal and vicinity business men.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

The Holmes-Dakin Cigar Company, an illustration of whose handsome business structure appears in this work, is beyond doubt the largest and most important of its character in Northeastern Missouri. The factory gives employment steadily to a large number of hands and is one of the most important industries of Hannibal.

The cigar manufacturing firm of Manning & Brown is located on Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. Upon the death of Mr. Manning, the junior partner, Andrew A. Brown, has

lately come into possession of the business. Much of its success in the past has been due to this gentleman's popularity and enterprise, and it is beyond doubt a fact that the business will enjoy an even greater prosperity in the future.

Frederick Bassen conducts a most model cigar establishment on Market Street. Mr. Bassen is a progressive citizen, always alive to the best interests of his community, and has well demon-

RESIDENCE, JNO. KNOTT, EDITOR JOURNAL, 1102 BROADWAY.

strated his enterprise in the management of his own business. He enjoys the esteem of all who know him and is popular among his acquaintances.

John Dreyer has also long been known among the city's old and established cigar manufacturers. Mr. Dreyer's products are at all times the best and find a ready market among lovers of the weed throughout Northeastern Missouri.

Eichenberger Brothers' enterprising cigar store and factory is located on North Main Street, between Broadway and Center Street. Their store is the headquarters for many of our leading citizens and is exceedingly popular among fastidious cigar smokers throughout the vicinity.

Hannibal Cigar Company's factory is located on South Main Street, near Broadway. This firm has always made it a practice to employ in the manufacture of their products tobacco of only the very highest grade, and without regard to circumstances it has always been their motto to furnish the very greatest value, for the money, obtainable. They have consequently built up a very large clientage.

C. R. Buchanan also conducts a cigar factory at No. 108 Third Street, South Side. The cigars manufactured by this gen-

RESIDENCE, S. F. RODERICK, 917 CENTER ST.
Photo by Miss Anna Schnitzlein.

tleman are widely popular among those who smoke only the best obtainable. Mr. Buchanan is one of the South Side's most enterprising men and enjoys a large clientage among the leading men of this section.

BREWERS.

Mr. Henry Riedel owns and conducts the Hannibal Brewery on Lindell Avenue, Mr. Reidel and his father before him having been engaged in this business in Hannibal for a life time and have

built up a reputation for their product and as well a clientele not surpassed by any plant of its size in this part of the state.

William Heil owns and conducts a brewery at No. 329-333 Grand Avenue, in the northwestern part of the city. Mr. Heil

RESIDENCE, R. A. CURTS, 1006 BROADWAY.

has been engaged in this business for many years in St. Louis and recently purchased this plant from Henry Riedel, its founder.

HARNESS MANUFACTURERS.

Byron Loomis, whose establishment is located at No. 107 North Main Street, enjoys the distinction of owning one of the oldest and best known businesses of its character in this section. Mr. Loomis is a man of experience in his line of work and from being a gentleman of pleasing personality and strictly straightforward business principles, has convinced the community of his ability to cater most satisfactorily to their needs in his line.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

W. H. Brewington conducts one of the oldest stores in this line in Hannibal, located at No. 221 North Main Street. Mr.

Brewington is one of Hannibal's oldest and most influential men and belongs to one of the leading pioneer families of this city.

The store of J. W. Remley, at No. 220 North Main Street, is also one of the best stocked and equipped establishments of its nature in this section. Mr. Remley is a progressive business man

RESIDENCE, 215 N. SIXTH ST., OF COL. JOHN L. ROBARDS, LAWYER.
Erected by him in 1871.

and citizen and has built up an extensive patronage, which he well merits by reason of his painstaking endeavor throughout the many years in which he has been conducting a business here.

C. A. Bode is also one of the leading merchants in harness and horse furnishing goods and is located at No. 419 Broadway. Mr. Bode is one of the leading citizens and is highly esteemed among his entire acquaintance.

MANUFACTURERS.

John Kaup, Jr., is also one of the city's leading vehicle manufacturers. Mr. Kaup manufactures buggies, spring wagons and gives especial attention to repairing and repainting. He is located at No. 116 North Fourth Street.

The Bowen Candy Factory, owned and conducted by Mr. George Bowen, corner Sixth and Broadway, is one of the leading industries of its nature in this part of the state. Mr. Bowen deals largely in home-made candy and also ice cream, in bulk or brick.

The Hannibal Creamery Company, located at No. 112 North Fourth Street, supplies a majority of Hannibal's residents with

RESIDENCE, BYRON LOOMIS, 919 CENTER ST.
Photo by Miss Anna Schnitzlein.

the finest grade of dairy products. Jacob L. Rohrer is proprietor of the establishment.

J. C. HELM BOX FACTORY.

This industry is located on the corner of Third and Hill Streets, and is one of the most important in the city. An illustration of the building and plant is shown in these pages and gives but a faint idea of its magnitude. Mr. J. C. Helm, owner and manager of the factory, is one of Hannibal's leading and progressive citizens. He employs constantly a large number of hands and turns out products in his line of the very highest grade, which find a ready market throughout the middle west.

MISCELLANEOUS.

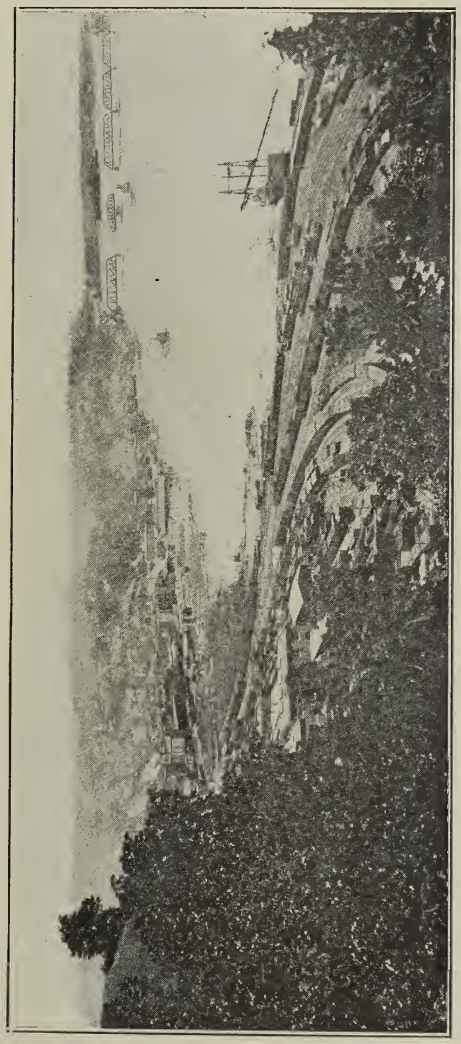
HOTELS.

The new Mark Twain Hotel, to be erected on the corner of South Main and Church Streets, will be when completed one of the finest hotels in the middle west.

The Windsor Hotel, on the corner of Church and South Main Streets, has for years enjoyed a large patronage among traveling men and residents of this vicinity. Its proprietor, Mr. A. D. Sutton, is a veteran hotel man and popular among all who know him.

RESIDENCE, JUDGE A. SMEATHERS, SIXTH AND HAYWARD.

The Morton House, on the corner of Lyon and South Main Streets, almost opposite the depot, is one of the most popular hotels in this section. The hotel is equipped with modern improvements, finely furnished throughout and is managed in an up-to-date and thoroughly progressive manner. Its proprietor, Mr. J. C. Morton, has been for many years a resident of this city and is thoroughly experienced and one of the most popular hotel men on the line of the C., B. & Q. and M., K. & T. Railroads. The cuisine at the Morton is unsurpassed and traveling men who once



GREAT BURLINGTON SHOPS IN FOREGROUND—CITY AT LEFT.

stop here, never fail to visit the house again on their next visit.

The Depot Hotel, in the Union Depot, is a popular and first-class house in every particular. It enjoys a large patronage among traveling men and its equipment, management and cuisine are all that could be desired.

The Kettering, opposite the depot, conducts an hotel on the American and European plan. It is as finely managed hotel as one will find in many a day's travel. W. C. Kettering, the proprietor, is thoroughly up-to-date in his ideas and is an experienced and practical hotel man.

The Conklin Hotel, at No. 314 Broadway, is also a first-class hostelry and enjoys a splendid reputation. Mr. A. Conklin is the proprietor and conducts his house on thoroughly modern and up-to-date lines. He is at present contemplating the erection of a handsome structure on the site of his present hotel, which when completed will rival any in this section.

PLUMBING AND HEATING.

In this line the establishment conducted by A. J. O'Hern, No. 814 Broadway, is one of the best in Marion County. Mr. O'Hern succeeded his father, James O'Hern, in the management of the business and from being himself an experienced and expert plumber, will no doubt acquire for the establishment an even greater success in the future than it has enjoyed in the past.

DRY GOODS.

The Famous, of which L. Rubenstein is proprietor, located at No. 211 North Main Street, is quite popular among dry goods and millinery purchasers. The establishment has been doing a large business since locating here and has the reputation for dealing in only the most reliable goods in this line.

GROCERS.

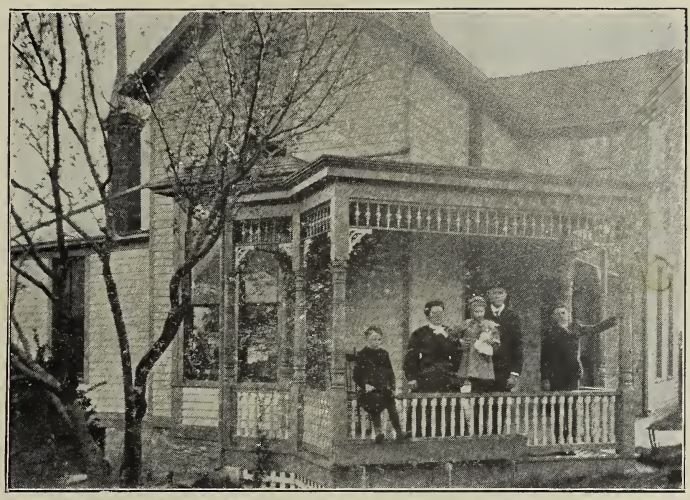
Among our up-to-date groceries, P. P. Barrett's grocery, located at No. 303 North Main Street, takes an active part in sup-

plying Hannibal residents with the finest grades of staple and fancy groceries and provisions.

M. Johnson, located at No. 323 Fourth Street, South Side, conducts an elite grocery establishment. Mr. Johnson deals in only the finest quality of provisions and delicatessen and enjoys an excellent patronage among those who desire only the best.

STOVES AND RANGES.

Morris Shea has for many years conducted an establishment at 304 North Main Street. Mr. Shea deals largely in stoves,



RESIDENCE, P. H. RUTHERFORD.

ranges, iron beds, springs, etc., and from having been for many years connected with the best commercial interests in this city, enjoys a lucrative patronage.

TONSORIAL ARTIST.

The tonsorial establishment conducted by Homer Dale, one of Hannibal's most progressive business men, is located at No. 110 South Main Street, near Broadway. Mr. Dale is very popular

THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUND HOUSE AND R. R. SHOPS.

among all the young men of the city and conducts one of the finest resorts of this nature in the vicinity. His assistants are all highly skilled and experienced artists and the great care taken to please his patrons has not been without avail, as he enjoys a patronage among the more fastidious of the male element, equal to any of his competitors in this section and superior to many.

NEWSPAPERS.

Hannibal has two first-class newspapers.

The Morning Journal (Democratic), which issues a weekly, is one of the old substantial journals of the state and enjoys a large circulation.

The Evening Courier-Post (Republican), which also issues a weekly, is a live, up-to-date newspaper with a large circulation.

PRINTING.

The Standard Printing Company is one of the largest and most reliable printing and blank book manufacturing establishments in the West. Its business, extending into several states where the high grade of their work is appreciated, increased over 25 per cent in 1904.

LIVERY AND SALES STABLES.

The largest livery and sales barn in Marion County is conducted by Mr. R. A. Curts, Hannibal's leading undertaker. An illustration of the establishment accompanies this review, which gives a fairly good idea of its magnitude. The barn has a capacity of about 100 horses, and in the neighborhood of about 50 handsome and up-to-date vehicles and equipages of all styles. Mr. Curts has always made it a practice to keep for the use of his patrons only the finest horses and rigs obtainable, and this, together with the extremely courteous treatment accorded to all who patronize the establishment, has succeeded in acquiring for it a most extensive patronage among the best citizens and the pleasure loving public generally.

RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CHURCHES.

All of the Churches of Hannibal began their existence as organizations in a very humble way. Most of them rented halls, but consecration and business judgment on the part of those managing the affairs have brought each one into a prominent position, in the moral and spiritual development of the city. Some have had serious reverses; but faith, perseverance and patience are showing

THE CITY PARK, LOOKING TOWARDS MISSOURI GUARANTEE BLDG.

their marks in their steady progress. There is a commendable spirit of harmony among the Curches, especially among those in the Ministerial Union, which includes most of them. The pulpits are well manned by educated and spiritually minded servants of the Truth. They are progressively conservative, not ignoring new thought, but proving all things and holding fast to the good.

The Churches have united frequently in union evangelistic services. The two most successful meetings of this nature were the one conducted by William Cole, a number of years ago, and

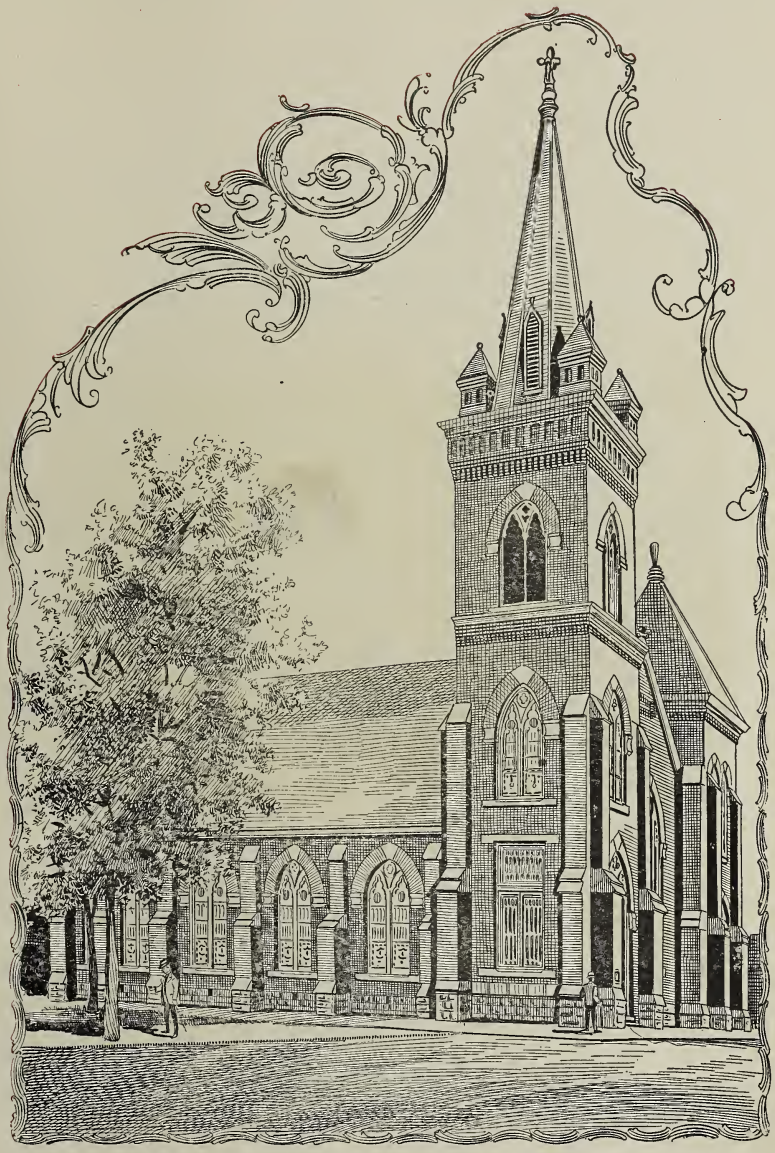
that conducted by Dr. H. M. Wharton, in 1902. The good effects of these meetings are noticed to this day.

During the civil war some of the churches were divided by political consideration, but these breaches have been closed long since and a tolerant Christian spirit prevails among them all. Some years ago the Christian Church erected a new building. This movement for better temples of worship was followed soon by the Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Lutherans.

LOVERS LEAP.
Photo by Tomlinson.

Others have improved their property by additions and a few are contemplating the erection of more commodious and beautiful structures soon.

The city is not over-churched, there being only about seventeen organizations, including the colored churches. There are not as many scholars in the Sunday School as there should be. The fault is probably to be attributed partially to the laxness of the parents and city government. A more devoted body of teachers in the Sunday School cannot be found anywhere. On account of the recent rapid growth of the city, the outlook for religious work is encouraging.



EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, REV. DREWES

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

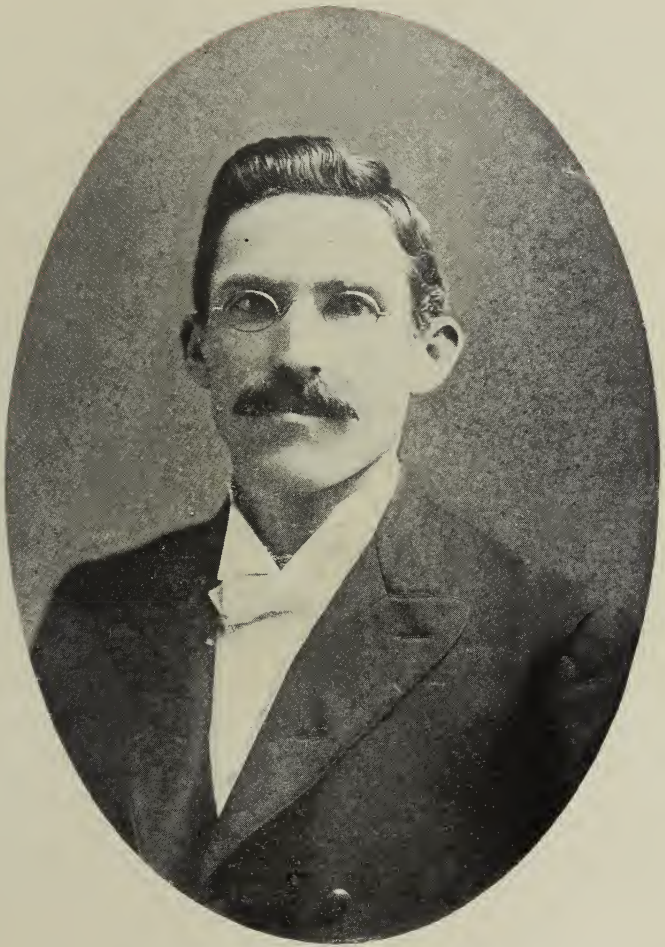
This church was founded June 8, 1860, by the following members, George H. Bambeck, president, John England, secretary, Joachim Klintworth, Dr. D. Schneider, Chris Schroeder, Christian Mangels, Henry Kahl, Fred Mangels, Louis Brinkmeier, Henry Henning, Fred Knabe, Hy Kneck, John Myer, Fred Boden and Fred Oetjen. Of the fifteen original members two are still living —Henry Kahl and John England. They have seen this multiply until it numbers at present 505 communicant members, making it,

MARK TWAIN'S CAVE.

with but one exception, the largest Protestant church in the city. Its real estate is valued at $20,000.

The old church building on the northeast corner of Eleventh and Lyon was begun in 1860 and dedicated July 10, 1864. Thirty-three years later, namely, on July 10th, 1897, the present church located on the southwest corner of Maple Avenue and Lyon Street was dedicated. It is one of the handsomest churches in Hannibal.

During the first thirty-two years of its existence St. John's was strictly a German congregation. For this reason it is still known to the general public as the "German Lutheran Church,"



REV. C. F. DREWES, PASTOR EV. LUTH. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

although all the services on the first Sunday of the month and all evening services are being conducted in the English language, this being the only language spoken by a majority of its members.

The following twelve ministers have served the church: Aug. Hofmeister, Carl Becker, Fr. Heinle, F. G. Weber, C. F. Meyer, William Linsenmann, P. S. Staiger, John Heiniger, C. E. Bode, S. Liese, E. W. Moeller and C. F. Drewes, who has been in charge of the church since November 11, 1894.

From its very beginning St. John's has maintained a parochial school. The present teachers are: Prof. F. J. Middeldorf and

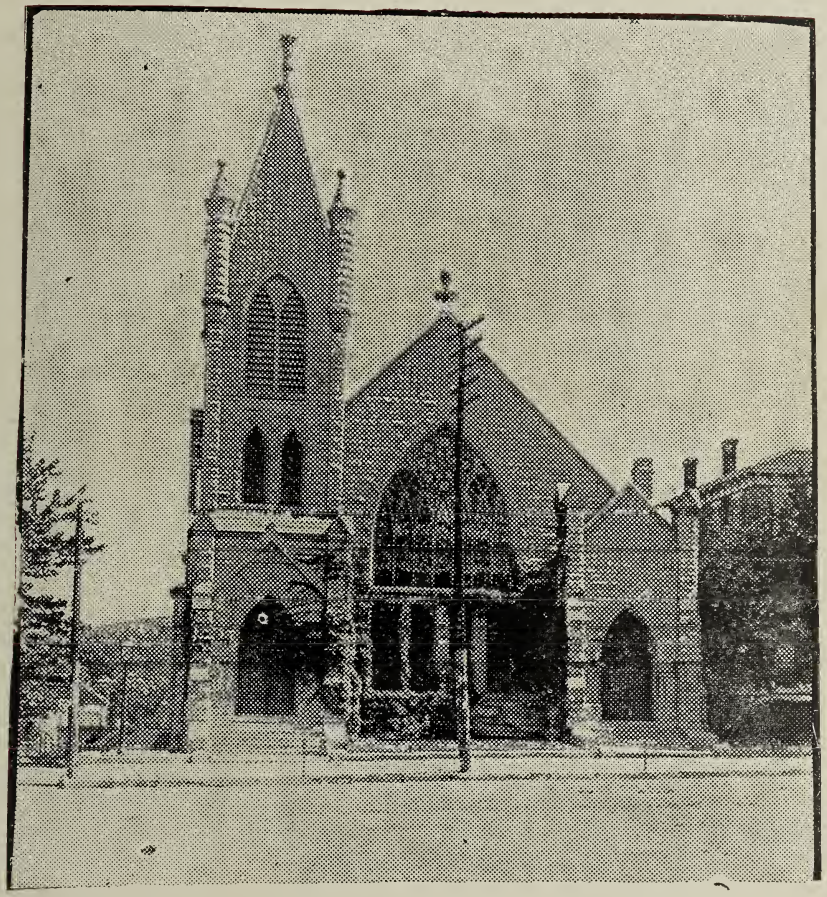
REV. LEVI MARSHALL, PASTOR FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Miss Catherine Mangels. The Sunday school is attended by 220 scholars.

This congregation has bright prospects for continued growth and prosperity.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church, of which Rev. Levi Marshall is now pastor, was organized in 1838 by Jacob Creath, of Palmyra, Mo. There were nine charter members who met in a little unhewn log cabin, with-



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, REV. MARSHALL.

out glass, standing near where the Eagle Mills building is now located, and facing towards the west.

At first they worshiped in the log cabin and later in a little frame school house situated on a knoll at about the place which is now the center of the City Park. The elders who served in the early history of the church were Dr. D. T. Norton, John Dawson, A. S. RoBards, Tandy Gouche, William Tattershall, and James Bridgford. After a time the little band was invited to worship in Mr. Dawson's little brick school house on Center Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

In 1848, they moved into a new building at the southwest corner of Sixth and Bird Streets. In 1878, property on South Fifth Street, where the Garth Memorial Library now stands, was purchased, where they worshiped until 1890, when the new beautiful stone structure on Broadway was built, which has since been the prosperous home of the organization. The late Col. D. M. Dulany was the prime factor in securing the present edifice.

The harmonious manner in which all of the affairs of the church, both spiritual and material, are managed, is remarkable. In its membership are included many of those who have given the city its high business standing; it is the happy and welcome spiritual home of people of all conditions who love the truth.

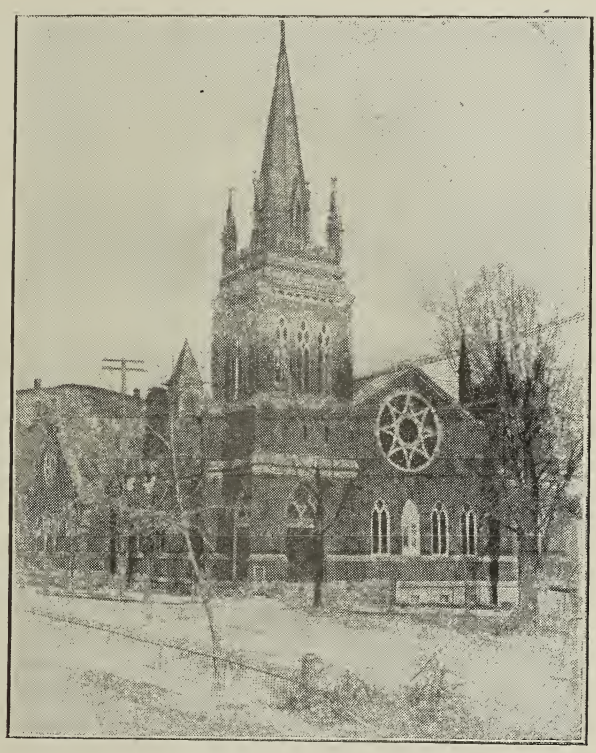
Judge J. H. McVeigh is president of the official board.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church of Hannibal, of which Rev. Charles B. Boving is now pastor, was organized on August 19th, 1832, by the Rev. David Nelson, D. D., and the church was shortly after taken under the care of the Presbytery of St. Charles. It remained in connection with this Presbytery until 1841, when the independent synod was formed.

In 1859, the church withdrew from the New School Presbytery of Northern Missouri and asked admission to the Presbytery of Palmyra. After the war there was a presbytery of the same name in the southern connection with a church of each in Hannibal until 1873, when the two united to form the present congregation.

Previous to this time they had worshipped in a building on Fourth Street. George C. Woods, Dr. William P. Cochran and James J. Marks had served the churches as stated supplies, and Rev. Joshua T. Tucker was the first pastor, continuing in the position from 1840 to 1846. Rev. L. Grosvenor was the stated supply for a time, followed by Rev. Joseph L. Bennett, pastor from 1848 to



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REV. BOVING.

1853. He was succeeded by Rev. John Leighton in 1859, who was pastor until until May 5th, 1873. During Mr. Leighton's pastorate, the first building at the corner of Sixth and Center Streets was

erected. The united church was in connection with the Presbytery of Palmyra, U. S. A. The name of this Presbytery was a few years ago changed to the Presbytery of Hannibal.

Rev. George L. Spining, D. D., now of South Orange, New Jersey, was pastor from October 8th, 1873, to December 26th, 1878.

Rev. T. D. Wallace, D. D., now of Chicago, was the next pastor, serving from February 23rd, 1879, until July 10th, 1887.

Rev. T. S. Simrall was pastor from November 10th, 1887, to August 1st, 1888. He died at Sweet Springs in 1898.

Rev. O. E. Hart, D. D., now of Santa Clara, Cal., served the church as its pastor from November 15th, 1888, until April 12th, 1893. He was followed by Rev. James H. Malcolm, D. D., 1893 to 1901, now of Franklin, Indiana. Rev. Thomas J. Stevenson, D. D., 1901 to 1904, now of Youngstown, Ohio, and he was succeeded by Rev. Charles B. Boving, its present pastor, who came to this field from a pastorate of six years at Webb City, Mo., on January 1st, 1905.

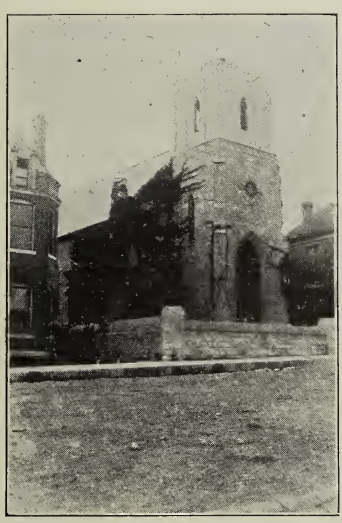
The splendid Gothic building in which the congregation now worships was erected during the pastorate of Dr. J. H. Malcolm, and cost $36,000. It has a superb auditorium, seating over 600, a fine chapel or Sunday school room, parlors, banquet hall, pastor's study, kitchen, primary room, choir room, music room, and several large Bible class rooms and is one of the most complete churches in Missouri outside of St. Louis and Kansas City.

At the time of the union in 1873 the First Church had 107 members and the Second had 70. The present membership is 445. All its official positions are well filled and it is one of the most active and aggressive of the forces that make for righteousness in the City of Hannibal.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, the first Bishop of Missouri, visited Hannibal in 1835 and held the first services of the church here. A congregation was in time gathered and on June 20th, 1845, was organized as Trinity Parish. Several priests officiated and services were held in various places, chiefly in Melpontian Hall,

until the present parish church was built in 1859 and '60, under the rectorship of the Rev. John Dunn. July 15th, 1860, this church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. C. S. Hawkes, Bishop of Missions, under the name of the Trinity Church. Mr. Dunn was succeeded by the Rev. W. H. Hopkins, now of Toledo, Ohio, and he by the late Dr. Armstrong. The Rev. Dr. Ringgold, now of Knoxville, Tennessee, came next, and after him, the Rev. Abial Leonard, later on Bishop of Salt Lake City. The Rev. William



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, REV. LITTLE.

Bolman was the next priest, now deceased, and from 1886 to 1893, the Rv. John Davis, D. D., now rector of Palmyra, was the incumbent of the rectorship. December 1, 1893, the Rev. E. P. Little became rector, and still continues priest of the parish.

At the present time (May 1, 1905) the parish reports 106 families, 345 baptized persons, 206 communicants. In 1894, the guild room was erected and in 1900 the beautiful tower with its chime of bells, was given in memory of the late John H. Garth.

On Easter day, 1899, the vested choir of men and boys began its work, with Mr. E. C. Carter, choirmaster, and Mr. Robert Isbis-

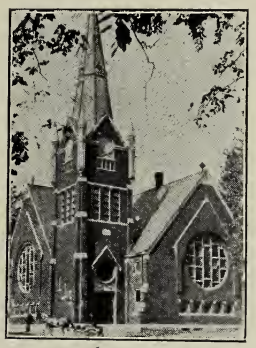
REV. E. PORTER LITTLE, RECTOR TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ter, organist. At present the choir is in charge of Mrs. John Davis. For the past year the church wardens were Mr. E. Douglas Brewington and Mr. Thomas Robinson. The treasurer is Mr. W. A. Munger, and the secretary is Mr. W. A. Storrs. Mr. T. A. Brown is superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Trinity Guild does most excellent work under the presidency of Mrs. R. H. Stillwell, and a guild of little girds, presided over by Mrs. H. F. Morris, calls forth work and interest from the young ones. The "Woman's Auxiliary" for the work of missions has Mrs. John H. Garth as it president, and Miss Alice P. Richards has the chief place in the work of the "Altar Guild."

PARK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

This branch of the Holy Catholic and Apostolical Church had a regular Christian life and organization prior to A. D. 1835. Her preachers were the pioneers of Christianity in Missouri. It is the Mother Church of Methodism in Hannibal. The site, northwest



THE PARK M. E. CHURCH, REV. DAVENPORT.

corner of Fifth and Center Streets, for the church edifice, was acquired by deed dated Sept. 3rd, "in the year of our Lord," 1841, conveying to Joshua Mitchell, Robert Buchanan and others, trustees, "the land, houses, woods, waters, ways and privileges, etc., for a place of worship for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States of America, according to the rules and discipline adopted by the preachers in general

conference and in further trust that they shall permit such ministers to preach and expound God's holy word therein," etc. That deed was duly recorded May 2, 1842.

In 1844 a small minority of members withdrew from the original Methodist Church and formed a church organization on the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixth Street.

In 1872 the Park Methodist Church, in a sound missionary spirit, founded the Arch Street Methodist Church, now a growing society of about 300 members.

In 1881, through the instrumentality of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Howard Henderson, the present church structure was erected. On the beautiful south rose window are the names of some of the immortals who have joined the choir invisible—John B. Helm, Joshua Mitchell, Juliet Mitchell and William Eddy.

A partial list of the pastors embraces the names, George W. Bewley, John H. Linn, George Light, Bishop Enoch M. Marvin, Bishop William G. Caples, C. I. Vandeventer, William M. Rush, John D. Vincil, D. D., S. W. Cope, B. H. Spencer, Enoch K. Miller, William M. Leftwich, D. D., H. A. Bourland, D. D., G. W. Horn, W. T Bolling, William Prottsman, John H. Jackson, Edgar C. McVoy. The pastor of to-day is Rev. C. M. Davenport.

A membership of 500 are on the Church register and the Sunday School Superintendent, William T. League, enumerates a roll of 280 workers under his devoted care.

The Ladies' Aid Society is a valuable adjunct in Church work, and by persistent and zealous efforts has greatly enlarged the Church property.

The Epworth Leagues, W. H. Hinde, President, are fine bodies of young Christians, and are consecrated workers in the Lord's vineyard.

"This Church has been conspicuous for the earnest devotion to the cause of religion and has within its fold many of the best citizens of Hannibal."

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Corner Broadway and Sixth Street, Hannibal, Missouri.

In the year 1835 the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Hannibal. A few families constituted the society. The

THE BROADWAY M. E. CHURCH, REV. CHASE.

first church building was erected in 1841, on the corner of Fifth and Center. This building was occupied by the society until a majority voted to go with the M. E. Church South in the division of 1844-45. About forty members refused to leave the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among the number were Thomas Brittingham and wife, son and daughter, Hawkins Wickersham and wife, Dr. Allen and wife, James Waugh, John Morris, Hudson Martin, James Kern, Judge Lacy, Isaac James, Eugene V. Laycraft, with their families, and others.

The members adhering to the M. E. Church South held possession of the property. This necessitated the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church holding their services in private houses and such rooms as they could secure until they purchased, in May, 1849, the present splendid site, corner of Sixth and Broadway, on which they erected a brick church, the Rev. Mr. Rutlege, of the Illinois Conference, preaching the sermon. The congregation continued to worship in this building until the year 1870, when the present church was built at a cost of $22,000. Rev. J. H. Hopkins was pastor.

INTERIOR VIEW CHURCH OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

This church has had an eventful history, but has steadily grown in numbers and favor until now it has one of the best congregations and one of the largest audience rooms in the city, and there are probably a thousand people who look to this church as their regular place of worship. Some of the strongest preachers of the church have been pastors here.

The following named ministers have served the church and congregation: Revs. Robbins, Houts, McCoy, Dennis, Cole, Shumate, Huffman, Bratten, Wentz, Hanley, Mays, Conklin, Davidson, Coughlan, Farrah, Hopkins, T. A. Parker, Green, Holmes, McBride, J. M. Parker, Martendale, Curl, Gillies, Middleton, Canaday, Reuter, Moore, Dr. V. C. Evers, Sappenfield, C. F. Spray, and C. J. Chase, the present pastor.

CHURCH OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

This church was originally founded in 1859 by Rev. O'Reilly. Prior to this time there had been Catholics in Hannibal, but no parish had been organized until on the above date. Rev. O'Reilly

CHURCH OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

REV. M. J. McLAUGHLIN, (deceased) LATE PASTOR CHURCH OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

officated as pastor of this parish until 1862, when he was succeeded by Father Ledwith, who remained in charge for three years.

In 1865 Rev. Ledwith was succeeded by Rev. P. Cronan, who is still living and to-day edits the well known Catholic organ known as the Buffalo Union and Times, published in Buffalo, New York. Rev. Cronan is one of the oldest pastors of the Roman Catholic Church in America. He officiated as pastor of the Church of Immaculate Conception until 1869. He was then succeeded by Rev. P. O'Neil, who served the parish until 1871. The latter year came Father Dionysious Kennedy. During the latter's pastorate the parish purchased what was known as the Congregational Church building and it was remodeled and furnished to suit the needs of the congregation. Prior to this time the members of the parish had worshipped in the Chapel at the corner of Sixth and Church Streets, but the membership increased so rapidly that it necessitated a larger structure. Father Kennedy died and was buried in Hannibal in 1884, and was succeded by Father M. J. McLaughlin. Father McLaughlin remained in charge until Dec. 26, 1903, the day of his demise. Father McLaughlin was mourned by the entire city, to whose residents he had become endeared by reason of his kindly nature and the Christian spirit which was at all times manifested by him in looking after not only the poor of his own congregation, but the entire city.

Father McLaughlin was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Father D. F. Sullivan, who has during his comparatively short pastorate become very popular not only among the members of his congregation, but residents of the city and his associate pastors. He has succeeded in adding largely to the already extensive parish. From the organization in 1859 of 100 families, the parish has since grown to its present large dimensions, comprising now 350 families and over 1,250 souls.

The church structure, an illustration of which accompanies this sketch, is one of the handsomest in Northeastern Missouri and by far the most costly construction of any in this immediate section.

REV. D. F. SULLIVAN,
PASTOR CHURCH OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

October 4th. 1887, at a meeting of a number of the members of the Fifth Street Baptist Church, with others belonging to other Baptist Churches out of the city who were living on the West Side, it was desired to organize a Baptist Church in what was known as Bethel Chapel, situated on Locust Street, between Hope and Chestnut Streets. In accordance with a resolution passed at Bethel Baptist Association, September 1st, 1887, Rev. W. C. Busby was called to act as a Moderator and Rev. Harvey

Front Elevation. CALVARY BAPTIST CH, REV. CHAPPELL. To be Erected.

Beauchamp, Secretary. Rev. J. S. Green, of Monroe City, was present and made an address appropriate to the occasion.

The Secretary then read the names of those desiring to unite with the organization. The following were the charter members:

Thomas M. Pollard, Mollie F. Pollard, J. C. Pollard, Mrs. J. C. Pollard, George W. Simmons, Jennie Simmons, Mrs. F. M. Wood, H. A. Utterback, Lizzie Utterback, Vallie Utterback, S. M. Walling, B. F. Latham, Hattie Latham, Hope Latham, Mollie Latham, George H. Hall, Mrs. George H. Hall, Jessie Dennis,

REV. F. J. O'CONNOR,
ASSISTANT PASTOR CHURCH OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Susan C. Hawkins, Andrew Patterson, Ruth Patterson, Mrs. W. M. Hall, J. R. Helms, Mrs. E. F. Helms, Mrs. Mary L. Smith, J. M. Cramer Mrs. I. M. Cramer, Anna E. Cramer, Mattie C. Cramer, Eunice E. Hall, William J. Boulware, Mariah J. Boulware, Mrs. Nance Breeding.

The articles of faith, covenant and rules of decorum were adopted. The first officers elected in this organization were: J. C. Pollard, Moderator; S. M. Walling and William J. Boulware, Deacons; B. F. Latham, Secretary; and J. R. Helms, Treasurer. The Church being thus regularly organized, Revs. Busby and Beauchamp made appropriate remarks. After prayer by Rev. Busby, the meeting adjourned.

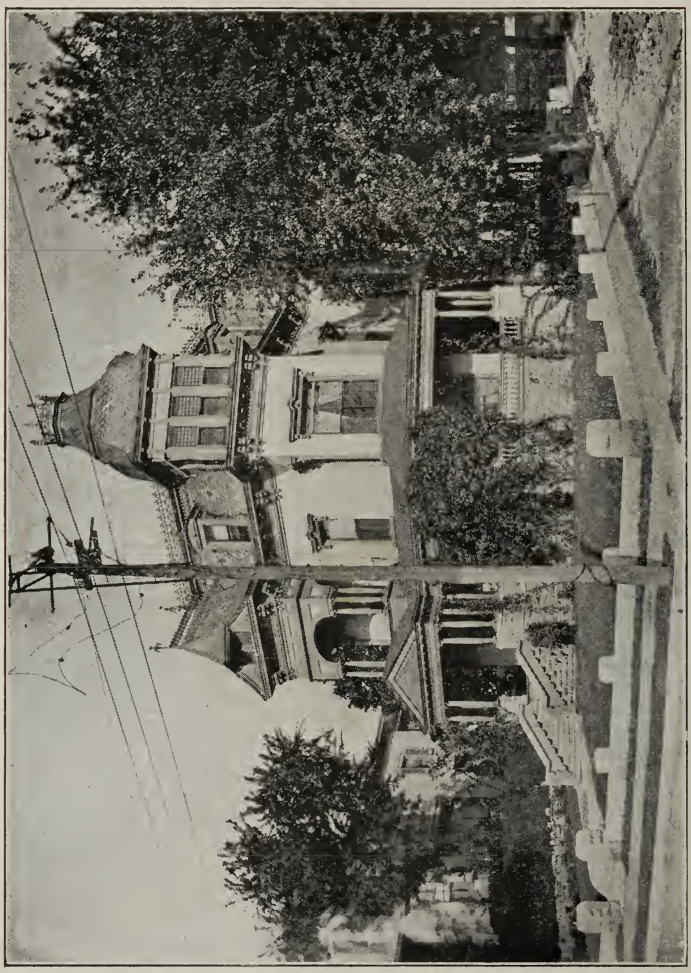
The Church worshipped for several years on the old site, but during the pastorate of Rev. B. R. Patrick a more desirable lot was purchased on the corner of Hope and Locust Streets and the Chapel moved to it. During the present pastorate the Chapel has been sold and given place to a larger and more permanent building, which is in course of erection.

The pastors of the Church have been: Joseph Christian, C. W. Alexander, Wilbur M. Jones, B. R. Patrick, J. R. Kenerly, James A. Larcombe, J. Benjamin Clayton and the present pastor, Jesse E. Chappell.

The present membership of the Church is 250. The present officers are: Deacons, T. M. Pollard, B. M. Carter, Andrew Patterson, L. K. Avery, J. E. Brown, William Herron, and D. D. Ellis: Trustees, B. M. Carter, L. K. Avery and H. M. Scott; Sunday School Superintendent, B. M. Carter; Church Clerk, H. B. Kriegbaum; Church Treasurer, Andrew Patterson; Organist, Miss Ida Bloom; President of Missionary Society, Mrs. M. M. Goldsworthy; President of Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. H. M. Scott; President of Young People's Society, Clarence A. Troutman; Junior Leader, Miss Ida Bloom.

THE ARCH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which Rev. Howard L. Davis is at present pastor, was organized by Rev. J. H.



RESIDENCE, GEO. A. MAHAN, 1000 BROADWAY.

Pritchett, and later a building was erected valued at $3,000, and was dedicated December, 1872, by Rev. J. D. Vincil.

It was organized with sixty-three members. From the first the growth of the church was steady and in 1896 the old church was found to be inadequate and a new brick structure was erected, valued at $6,000, and it was formally dedicated to the worship

ARCH ST. M. E. CHURCH, REV. DAVIS.

of God August 30, 1896, by Bishop Charles B. Galloway. The parsonage property is valued at $2,000.

The membership of the church numbers 307. There are 327 enrolled in the Sunday school, with a total number of 91 in the Epworth League.

The names of the pastors since 1873 are as follows:

E. M. Mann, J. R. A. Vaughn, A. M. Kiergan, J. W. Kiethley, H. M. Meyers, J. A. Snarr, John E. Squires, Z. M. Williams, C. W. Tucker, A. B. Culbertson, M. R. Jones, E. E. Bostwick, J. J. Watts, G. E. Tanquary, J. D. Hunt, H. C. Garrett, A. C. Johnson, Howard L. Davis.

THE HOPE STREET M. E. CHURCH.

The Hope Street M. E. Church was organized in 1872, at which time Rev. L. H. Shumate was appointed pastor, J. H. Hopkins being presiding elder. The succeeding pastors were as follows: J. Wood, J. M. Green and T. J. Bryant, under whose leadership the present edifice was erected, on the corner of Hope and Griffith Streets. The new church was dedicated October 4, 1874, and the pulpit has been filled each year but one since that time. Several of the charter members are still living in or near Hanni-

REV. HOWARD L. DAVIS, PASTOR ARCH ST. M. E. CHURCH.

bal. I. Mattison, R. H. Graham and A. McClenning are the acting trustees.

The following pastors have done service for the church and many of them are fondly remembered by the people: Revs. Cater, Hyde, Hoffman, Bishop, Ketrow, Wilson, Stevenson, Anderson, Butler, Brumbaugh, Taylor, Simes, Piggott, Porter, McDermond, Reno, La Vake, Dayhoff, Giddens, Howard and Goodman.

Under the pastorate of J. O. Taylor, now presiding elder of St. Joseph District, a parsonage was erected on the lot just south of the church and finally paid for, while Rev. Leo Howard was pastor.

The Rev. J. T. Carlyon is at present pastor of this congregation, W. F. Burris presiding elder.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The handsome structure occupied by this congregation, an illustration of which accompanies this sketch, was dedicated May 6, 1891, the building and site costing $13,775. The architect was Mr. W. B. Hartigan and the style of architecture differs from anything in this part of the country. The contractors were Messrs. Hogg & Sons.

The Pilgrim Congregational Church is the successor of the First Congregational Church, which occupied the building now known as the Catholic Church. It began with forty-four members, of whom all but two were members of the First Church. The church was organized by Rev. J. H. Harwood, September 15, 1880, and the charter members were: Wesley H. Loomis, Mrs. Melvia Loomis, Carl H. Schmidt, W. Adolphus Schmidt, Henry W. Shedd, James H. Wheeler, Mrs. Roxanna Wheeler, Samuel D. Barnes, Mrs. Georgia Barnes, Mrs. Sobrina Pierson, Mrs. Rebecca Buchannan, Mrs. Sarah A. Barde, Miss Georgia Barde, George A. Collins, Mrs. H. L. Collins, W. C. Ebert, Lavina Ebert, Harry L. Ebert, Mrs. E. L. Cartlidge, Mrs. Emma D. Theis, W. H. Ide, Mrs. Sarah A. Ide, Isabella Bishop, Mrs. Ida H. Cole, Miss Fannie E. Robinson, Mrs. Harriet A. Bishop, Mrs. Maria Clark, Mrs. C. D. Morehouse, Mrs. Virginia Richcreek, Miss Anna M. Richcreek, John H. Ray, John Davies, Mrs. Ruth Watson, Mrs. Francis Flinn,

Jerome S. Pierson, Gardner M. Ferry, Catherine Ferry, Miss Elizabeth Carleton, C. E. Watson, Mrs. Matilda Schmidt, Miss Lena Ebert.

The first officers of the church were as follows: Deacons, James H. Wheeler, C. H. Schmidt and H. W. Shedd; trustees, W.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, REV. KEAGY.

H. Loomis, S. D. Bowen, C. E. Watson; clerk, W. A. Schmidt; treasurer, G. A. Collins

The congregation at first held its services in the hall of the Metallic Library, now known as the Bimetallic Hall. Mrs. Rebecca Buchanan willed the property at the corner of Fifth and Broadway to the church and it was decided to erect a church building on the corner, with a chapel in the rear facing Fifth Street.

This plan was carried out, so far as the chapel was concerned, but later it was decided to abandon the site and locate on the corner of Eleventh and Broadway. The Fifth Street property was accordingly sold and the present building erected. In the meantime, the congregation worshipped in the W. C. T. U. Tabernacle, on the corner of Seventh and Church Streets.

The names of the ministers who have occupied the pulpit, during the life of the church are as follows: Rev. J. H. Hardwood, J. C. Plum, S. Palmer Dunlap, A. G. Hibbard, A. B. Allen, James Thompson, Rev. Dowding, A. R. Campbell, Willis (supply), C. S. Baird, Henry V. Webb and Franklin Keagy.

The present congregation numbers 202 souls, with a live Sabbath school and active Christian Endeavor Society and Ladies' Aid Society and Missionary Society.

While Elzea Chapel has been but recently completed, a Sunday school is maintained by Rev. Thurston R. Price, who was recently licensed to preach by the cabinet of the church.

Rev. Franklin Keagy, the present pastor, entered upon his duties September 1st, 1904. He is an able speaker and a most energetic worker in the cause of the Master. During his short pastorate eighty-two persons have been added to the membership.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Deacons, W. R. Norton, Dr. R. S. Schmidt, C. E. Watson, J. L. Dugger, G. W. Piper, A. F. Meyer; trustees, O. C. Schnitzer, A. Kenyon, C. M. Roberts, A. J. Fisher, James Cash and Edward Webster; Deaconesses, Mrs. J. F. Meyer, Mrs. W. A. Schmidt. Mrs. S. A. Birch; clerk, S. A. Birch; treasurer, Dr. R. Schmidt; chorister, J. S. Piper; prayer meeting organist, Miss Ethel Birch; cabinet, Rev. Keagy, chairman; Dr. R. Schmidt, O. C. Schnitzer, James Cash, A. Kenyon, A. F. Meyer, C. M. Roberts, Edward Webster, W. R. Norton, J. L. Dugger, J. W. Piper, C. E. Watson, H. R. Wenkle, Joseph Stoten, Thurston R. Price, J. S. Piper and S. A. Birch.

FIFTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church of which the Fifth Street Baptist Church is the successor was organized November 25, 1837, by Robert Hen-

FIFTH ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. COLE.

dren, Mary A. Hendren, Francis A. Dunn, Stuart Self, Nancy Self, James Brown and Providence, a colored woman. The first meeting was held at the home of Stuart Self, two miles west of Hannibal. It was known as the Zoar Church and worshipped in the school house, after which it moved to Hannibal and was organized under the name of the Hannibal United Baptist Church, afterwards becoming known as the First Baptist Church. The first congregation worshipped in the old fashioned church building at the corner of Third and Church Streets. The Fifth Street Church resulted from the consolidation of the First Church and the Hannibal Church, both of which had dissolved.

The new church was organized at a meeting held in Meyer's Hall, at the corner of Fourth and Broadway, on March 21, 1869. A new building was erected on the site of the present structure in 1870 and the present building was dedicated on December 19, 1893. The building cost $26,000. Rev. E. S. Graham conducted the dedicatory service. Rev. D. T. Denman was minister in charge, it being during his pastorate that the new building was erected. The dedicatorial sermon was preached by Rev. J. P. Green, president of William Jewell College. The choir was composed of Misses Anna Carl, Florence Poponoe and Mrs. Dean Dulany, sopranos; Mrs. H. L. Banks, and Misses Clara Shaffer and Minnie Stockton, altos; S. A. Kincaid and Bert Ames, tenors; William B. Jones and Walter Ames, bassos, and Miss Mamie Appler, organist. At a meeting held on the afternoon of the same day, Rev. M. B. Chapman, of St. Louis, and Rev. A. B. Allen, of Pilgrim Congregational Church, and Rev. Patrick were present.

The new structure is of buff brick and new style of architecture, the auditorium being one of the largest in the city. Besides a lecture and Sunday school rooms, and auditorium, there is also a ladies' parlor and pastor's study. J. C. Sunderland was the architect and Hogg & Son the contractors. The following pastors have occupied the pulpit: Robert Hendren, in 1838; Benjamin Stevens, 1846; J. S. Green, 1847; W. C. Busby, 1856; T. W. Barrett, 1869 to 1872; A. W. Shambles, 1875 to 1876; F. D. Rickerson, 1876 to 1879; D. T. Denman, 1887 to 1898; Everett Gill, 1898 to 1903, and Horace W. Cole, 1903 to date.

RESIDENCE, DR. J. N. BASKETT, MAYOR OF HANNIBAL.

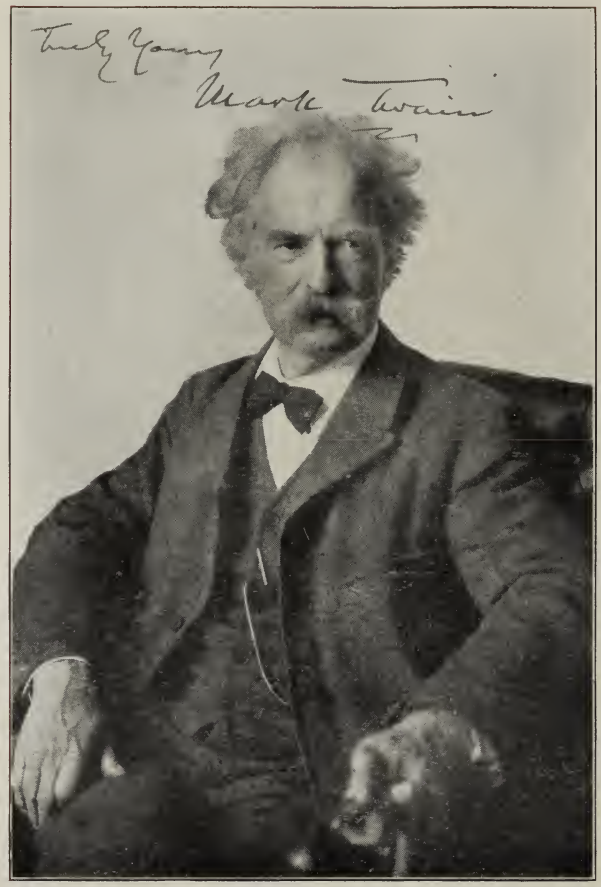
Photo by Miss Anna Schnitzlein.

vast majority of our citizens ever since. As an evidence of the truth of this assertion, one needs only to point to our commodious and well arranged structures for the accommodation of our grade pupils, to the elegant and imposing edifice crowning a commanding site on Broadway wherein our high school pupils are soon to find quarters and an equipment rivaling the best of the kind in our commonwealth, and above all, to the excellent character of the moral and intellectual training afforded in our schools through-

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.
Photo by Miss Anna Schnitzlein.

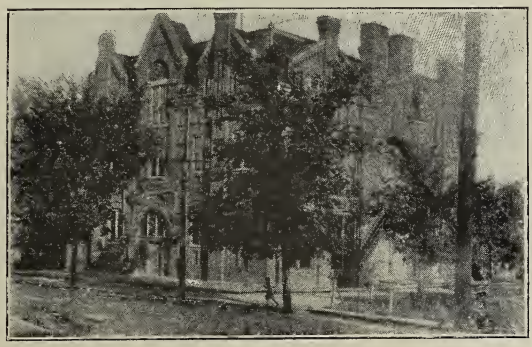
out. The liberality and generous moral support which have been characteristic of the citizens of Hannibal, coupled with the faithfulness and efficiency of the teaching body, past and present, have combined to place the public schools of our beloved city in the first rank among the schools of Missouri.

During the past twenty years the school population of Hannibal has increased about 1,000; the enrollment, nearly 600; the average daily attendance fully as much; the per capita expenditure for all purposes $5.92, and the number of teachers has been doubled. During 1883-1884 the sum of $14,695.25 was expended in teaching and supervision and $22,899.57 for all purposes; during



MARK TWAIN (SAMUEL L. CLEMENS).

1903-1904, the salaries of teachers and supervisors amounted to $30,857.19 and the total expenditures of our schools reached $43,376.55. In the former year the district owned six school buildings, which with their equipment were valued at $58,700.00; in the latter year, nine buildings with their equipment, valued at $119,870.00 The annexes and new buildings now completed or



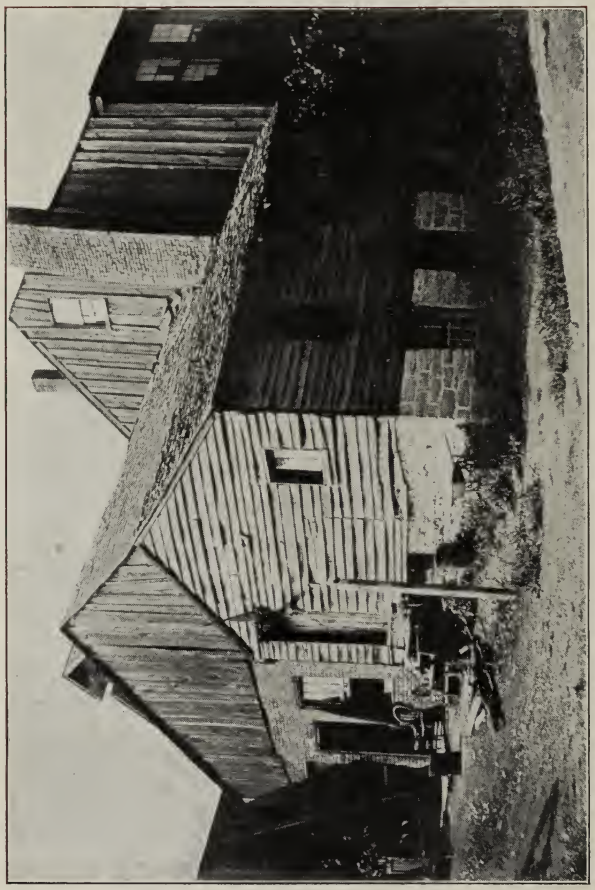
THE WEST SCHOOL.
Photo by Miss Anna Schnitzlein.

soon to be completed will, with their furnishings, add at least $125,000.00 to this sum.

Here twenty years ago, the assessed valuation of taxable city property was $2,710,938; to-day, it is $3,685,967.

But the increase of wealth and population and of facilities for enhancing comfort and convenience are not the only features of our advancement educationally. The courses of study have been enriched without being congested. Excellent instruction, both in music and drawing, is now afforded. Sewing, raffia work, and knife and tool work are receiving attention in most of our schools. The South School has a well arranged course in manual training and a very good equipment for the same. This school has also opened with flattering prospects of success a savings bank.

The Douglass High School has a well furnished shop for boys and a sewing and typewriting room for the girls, in both of which creditable work is done.



HUCKLEBERRY FINN'S BOYHOOD HOME.

The Hannibal High School will remove to its handsome, finely appointed building in September, 1905.

The instruction in this school is of such a character that the school has been awarded scholarships from Baker University, Kansas, and Washington and Lee University, Virginia, Missouri Valley

THE SOUTH SCHOOL.
Photo by Miss Anna Schnitzlein.

College, Oberlin College, Smith, Wellesley, Vanderbilt University, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Washington University, St. Louis, and the State Universities of Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota and Texas form a partial list of the institutions admitting graduates of this school on a certificate from the principal.

The introduction of Manual Training and Domestic Science and of a Department of Physical Culture into the new High School is contemplated. Rooms for the teaching of these important branches of education have been provided in the building.

It is the ambition of the Board of Education, of the Superintendent and of the teaching body of the Hannibal Public Schools to place and maintain them in the first rank in educational institutions of this class.

We are sure that nothing short of this ideal will satisfy the citizens of The Greater Hannibal. R. B. D. SIMONSON.

The New High School, Erected by Courtney Bros., Broadway and Eleventh Streets.

HANNIBAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The new Hannibal High School Building, an illustration of which appears in this volume, marks the progress of educational interests of Hannibal. The structure, a tall and imposing one, occupies a site at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Broadway, and is one of the most costly school buildings, outside of St. Louis, in Missouri.

When completed the new building will represent a cost of $85,000. Ten thousand dollars was paid for the site, while $15,000

our home.

RESIDENCE, PROF. R. B. D. SIMONSON, SUPT. HANNIBAL SCHOOLS

is being spent in fitting up the structure with the necessary furnishings and equipments.

The latest branches in High School work, including manual training and domestic science, will be introduced in the new structure, in addition to the general High School studies. The boys will be taught various kinds of wood work and the girls will be given lessons in cooking, sewing, house-keeping, etc.

The new structure front portion comprises four stories, besides the basement, and is constructed of buff brick and stone. The interior is finished in oak, the floors being maple. A telephone system for the building, with connections with the city telephone exchanges, electric lights, steam heat, lavatories, etc., with hot and cold water, will be among the various conveniences.

The apartments in the basement include exercise rooms, manual training apartments, domestic science rooms, separate

MARK TWAIN AND HIS BOYHOOD HOME.

Copyright by H. Tomlinson 1902.

rooms with individual steel lockers for the boys and girls, toilet rooms, boiler room, coal storage rooms, etc.

On the first floor is an office for the Superintendent of Schools, connected with a room for the Board of Education and

HANNIBAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

fire proof vault for the school records. Other apartments on the same floor include principal's office, recitation room, toilet rooms, library, study hall and class rooms.

The second floor embraces three large class rooms and large assembly hall, the latter being provided with over 500 opera chairs. It has an inclined floor, a special stage and a large balcony.

The third floor embraces separate rooms for the departments of chemistry, physics, biology and art.

The fourth floor is set aside for gymnasium purposes and is to be thoroughly equipped with bars, turning poles, rings, etc., and will compare, when completed, favorably with gymnasiums of larger high schools throughout the country.

Each floor is also provided with drinking fountains and every known convenience necessary or to be desired in any modern institution of learning.

Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, of St. Louis, furnished the plans and specifications for this elegant structure. Courtney Brothers, of Hannibal, are the contractors who erected the building, while the foundation was constructed by Charles Ragan. Samuel Richardson was the Superintendent in charge of construction, being employed by the Board of Education.

Residence of Judge Cyrus Albertson, 217 South Maple Avenue.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

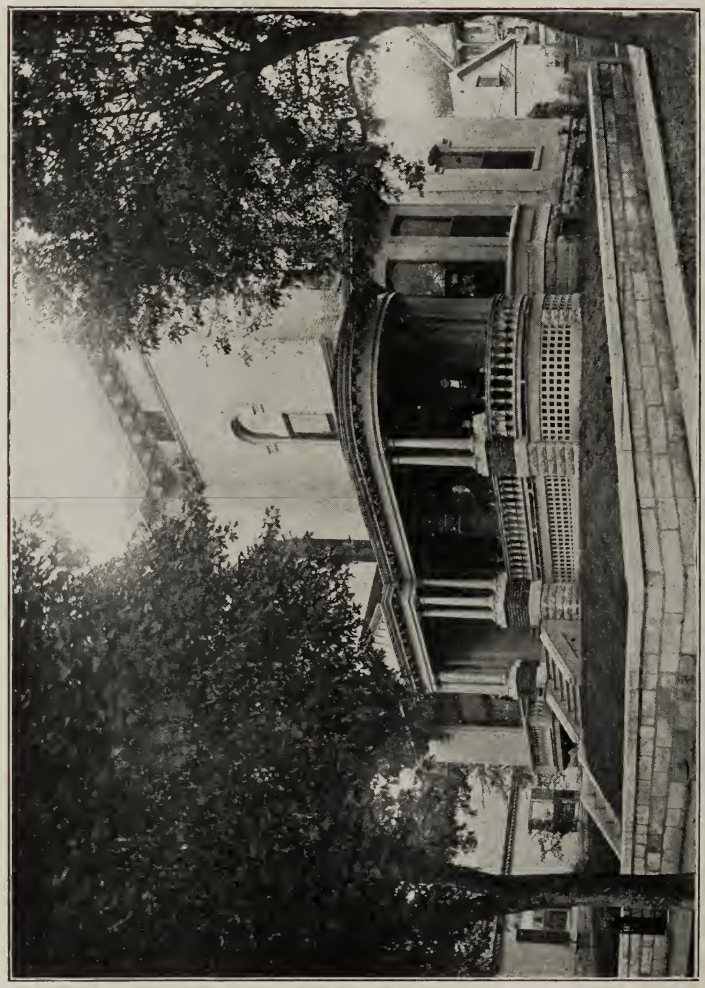
This school was established in 1860. Two separate buildings, both well equipped for their purpose, are the property of the St John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. In this graded institution, first above all, is taught the word of God in its truth and purity. Besides this, also, all secular branches which are necessary for this life, and these as near as possible in conformity with the course in the local public schools. Special attention is also devoted to instruction in the German language. The school is in a flourishing condition, and is an institution of which the citizens of Hannibal can justly feel proud.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

St. Joseph's Academy, Hannibal's only Catholic educational institution, is delightfully situated on the corner of Broadway and Maple Avenue, convenient to car lines on both thoroughfares. The ample grounds surrounding the quaint old building occupy

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

one of Hannibal's prettiest and most desirable sites, the Academy nestling back amid the trees facing Broadway. The institution is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose Mother House is in South St. Louis. There are six teachers and a nominal attendance of three hundred children. The course of study embraces the branches of a solid and accomplished education in all the grades from the first through the graduating.



RESIDENCE, GEO. W. DULANY, 1000 CENTER STREET.

CHAPTER XX.—CLUBS.

THE COUNTRY CLUB.

The Country Club has a membership of one hundred and fifty, including many men and women prominent in social, professional and business circles, who have become most generaus patrons of amateur outdoor athletics.

The club house, golf grounds and tennis court are situated in the beautiful highlands north of the city. The grounds, fifty acres in extent, are a natural park, with a green blue grass turf and a generous supply of resting places beneath the native black oak, honeysuckle, walnut and elm trees, that grow there in great profusion. From the elevations above the club house and grounds can be seen a most entrancing view of the Mississippi river and its beautiful and fertile valley, stretching twenty miles away.

DIRECTORS.

George A. Mahan, President.
Roy R. Furlong, Vice-President.
Fred Kansteiner, Treasurer.
John J. Brown, Jr., Secretary.
W. B. Pettibone.
Wm. P. Baker.
Frank T. Hodgdon.
James A. Herring.
George W. Dulany.

MEMBERS.

Chas. Alger.
Miss Ethel Bacon.
Miss Russie Anderson.
W. P. Baker.
Miss Ethelyn Baskett.
Miss Helen Boughton.
Mrs. J. R. Bozarth.
Elmer Bray.
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Breeding.
Miss Louise Brewington.
S. E. Briggs.
F. E. Browder.
J. J. Brown, Jr.
Geo. A. Brown.
Jno. Campbell.
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carter.
Miss Nellie Carter.
Harlan Castle.
Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Chilton.
Wm. Fitzgerald, Jr.
Reed Funston.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Furlong.
Johnston Funston.
Mrs. R. B. Goodson.
Miss Elsie Goodier.
Miss Elizabeth Harrison.
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. How.
Jake J. Hawes.
Miss Helen Hawes.
Miss Florence Helm.
Miss Katherine Helm.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Herring.
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hixson.
Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Hodgdon.
A. S. Johnson.
Mr. and Mrs. Jno. E. Jones.
Allender Jones.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Kansteiner.

Residence of A. R. Levering, 302 South Fifth Street.

Photo by Miss Anna Schnitzlein.

W. R. Chinn.
Miss Sadie Conlon.
Jno. B. Conlon.
Miss Mary Conlon.
Miss Anna Crawford.
J. J. Cruikshank and Family.
Mrs. Jno. L. Cruikshank.
Miss Lena Coons.
Chas. DeGaris.
Miss Aileen DeGaris.
Miss Aileen Davidson.
W. F. Drescher and Family.
Miss Edna Drescher.
G. W. Dulany and Family.
T. G. Dulany and Family.
Mrs. D. M. Dulany.
W. H. Dulany, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dunmire.
Miss Katie Eichenberger.
Miss Clifton Ellis.
Miss Doris Farmer.
Mrs. P. D. Fisher.
Elizabeth McKinley.
Mr. and Mrs. F. W Neeper.
Dr. H. R. Neeper and Family.
M. and Mrs. C. M. Fette.
Dr. C. E. Paxon.
Howard Penfield.
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Pettibone.
Miss Annie Porter.
J. B. Pollard.
J. B. Price.
Miss Agnes Price.
Dr. Janet Reid.
Mrs. S. M. Reily.
E. Schmitt.
Miss Effie Shryock.
Mrs. S. F. Schultz.
Miss Lois Seaton.
E. V. Settles.
H. D. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith.
M. C. Schofield,
Miss Edith Snyder.
H. A. Stillwell.
Miss Juanita Kabler.
Miss Mary King.
Milton Knighton.
Miss Elizabeth Knott.
Miss Nettie League.
Frank Lathrop.
A. R. Levering.
Will Logan.
Miss Alice Little.
Miss Isabel Little.
Harold Little.
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Loudon.
Miss Sarah Marshall.
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Mahan.
D. D. Mahan.
Harry Millard.
Geo. V. Moore.
Miss Martha Moenius.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Moreno.
Marcus Merriman.
W. A. Munger.
Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Munger.
Mr. and Mrs. V. T. Strong.
Miss Florence Thorne.
F. A. Theis.
L. E. Turner.
Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Vandiver.
Miss Jennie Whitecotton.
Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hatch.
Mrs. J. L. Gleason.
Miss Margaret Gleason.
Wm. Willson.
Miss Lavinia Craft.
Carl Sonnenberg.
Helm Davidson.
Miss Myra McIntyre.
Miss Sarah Shepherd.
Miss Bessie Briggs.
Mrs. Russel P. Hall.
Mrs. Thos. Chowning.
R. A. Curts.
Miss Belle Trimble.
Miss Bettie Funston.
Giles Gibbs.

THE LABINNAH CLUB.

A chapter devoted to the leading social organizations of Hannibal would be lacking considerable should it fail to mention the Labinnah Club. It was organized, originated and incorporated

May 3rd. 1901, under the name of the Labinnah Club Company. The amount of the capital stock was placed at $3,000, divided in 120 shares of the par value of $25 each, all of which was paid in and is in the custody of the board of directors, consisting of the following men: George W. Dulany, W. B. Pettibone, D. H.

Residence of Charles G. Price, 100 Grace Street.

Shields, Charles J. Lewis, William Willson, W. A. Munger, F. A. Bishop, L. E. Turner, W. J. Dakin and William Fitzgerald, Jr.

The club was formed for the promotion and enjoyment of social intercourse, good fellowship, innocent diversion, recreation and amusement, and the large brick building at No. 517-519 Broadway was purchased and handsomely fitted up as its headquarters.

On the 23rd day of January, 1902, there was filed in the office of the secretary of state a certified copy of the proceedings, which was held for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the Labbinnah Club from $3,000 to $3,750.

The first officers of the Labinnah Club were: Dr. F. A. Bishop, president: C. J. Lewis, vice president; L. E. Turner, secretary, and W. J. Dakin, treasurer.

The board of directors are: W. F. Drescher, J. T. Holmes, Jr., C. H. Trowbridge, Archy RoBards, D. H. Shields and George W. Dulany, and the officers are William Willson, president; W. B. Pettibone, vice president; W. C. Ritchie, secretary, and F. T. Hodgdon, treasurer.

The members of the club, each of whom holds one share in the corporation, are:

Cyrus Albertson.
Charles Alger.
John J. Allender.
E. J. Allshouse.
Charles H. Anderson.
William P. Baker.
Dr. F. A. Bishop.
J. H. Boughton.
Dr. E. H. Bounds.
J. R. Bozarth.
E. D. Brewington.
Joseph R. Brewington.
Joseph Brinkman.
F. E. Browder.
John J. Brown.
Thomas A. Brown.
John Campbell.
E. C. Carter.
George H. Carter.
S. R. Carter
Dr. J. C. Chilton.
A. M. Conger.
C. A. Cruikshank.
John J. Cruikshank.
Robert R. Curts.
H. E. Dakin.
W. J. Dakin.
J. Helm Davidson.
Ed. DeGaris.
W. H. DeWitt.
A. B. Drescher.
W. F. Drescher.
J. M. Duffy.
G. W. Dulany.
T. G. Dulany.
W. H. Dulany, Jr.
T. J. Lowrie.
G. A. Mahan.
D. D. Mahan.
H. E. Marvin.
J. F Meyer.
Henry Miller.
Phil. Miller.
T. Moreno.
C. M. Morris.
T. B. Morris.
L. P. Munger.
W. A. Munger.
J. J. McDonald.
R. R. McIntyre.
A. B. McKinley.
E. G. McMaster.
James E. McNally.
J. H. McVeigh.
F. W. Neeper.
Dr. F. W. O'Brien.
J. S. Overstreet.
D. B. Pearson.
W. T. Perkins.
C. S. Pettit.
W. B. Pettibone.
W. H. Pindell.
Oscar Pindell.
R. W. Pindell.
W. R. Pitts.
Edward Plowman.
C. G. Price.
John B. Price.
J. E. Priest.
W. C. Ritchie.
C. M. Richards.
Henry Riedel.

J. W. Dunmire.
P. S. Elting.
J. O. Farmer.
C. M. Fette.
P. D. Fisher.
Phin. M. Fisher.
William Fitzgerald.
J. Ed. Foreman.
E. Fowkes.
N. D. Frost.
R. R. Furlong.
F. L. Grisard.
R. Goodson.
Dr. W. H. Hays.
D. H. Hafner.
Russell P. Hall.
C. M. Hard.
H. Clay Heather.
G. D. Helmick.
J. P. Hinton.
Frank W. Hixson.
Louis P. Hill.
F. T. Hodgdon.
J. T. Holme, Jr.
C. A. How.
W. E. Hunt.
John Indorf.
John E. Jones, Jr.
H. M. Kerr.
John A. Knott.
C. T. Lamb.
H. C. Leamon.
C. N. Lee.
Joseph Lesem.
A. R. Levering.
C. J. Lewis.
H. K. Logan.
John R. Logan.
W. T. Loudon.
A. C. RoBards.
John L. RoBards.
J. A. Robinson.
Robert Robinson.
Dr. W. H. Roth.
Joseph E. Rowe.
W. H. Russell.
F. N. Sanborn.
Ernest Schmidt.
F. L. Schofield.
Ed P. Schultz.
E. H. Seibel.
A. J. Settles.
E. V. Settles.
Robert H. Shepherd.
Dr. D. H. Shields.
J. W. Sibert.
W. R. Sirrell.
A. R. Smith.
W. S. Snyder.
L. P. Sprout.
Dr. B. F. Stevens.
H. A. Stillwell.
V. T. Strong.
W. H. Sutton.
F. A. Theis.
J. W. Treat.
C. G. Trickey.
C. H. Trowbridge.
L. E. Turner.
C. Voorhis.
C. Morton Waelder, Jr.
Charles Walker.
W. J. Walmsley.
E. P. Weatherly.
George S. Whaley.
George W. Whitecotton.
William Willson.
D. W. Wisherd.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB OF HANNIBAL.

The Women's Club of Hannibal was organized February 15th, 1895, with the object of promoting philanthropic and intellectual advancement. Its membership was at first limited to forty, but after the acquirement of a permanent club room, was made unlimited. The yearly dues are two dollars, with an initiation fee of one dollar.

Representatives from this club were present at the organization of the State Federation in 1896. The first Recording Secretary of the State organization was elected from this club and its members have since held the offices of Treasurer, Auditor, Chairman of Committee on Literature and member of Board of Managers. In October, 1903, the annual meeting of the Missouri Federation was held in Hannibal upon the invitation of the Women's Club. In 1904 it joined the General Federation and was represented at

Interior Woman's Club Room, Garth Memorial Library, Fifth and Church Streets.

the last National Convention. The course of study for the past ten years has embraced history, literature, with occasional excursions into the field of art, in England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Egypt and Greece. For obvious reasons the regular meetings are open only to members, but out of town guests have always been welcomed, and the record shows that over one hundred have been present at different times. Open or social meetings to which friends are invited have been a prominent feature of each year's programme. The most interesting and important

episode in the club's history was the gift from Mrs. J. H. Garth and Mrs. R. M. Goodlett of a permanent home in the beautiful John H. Garth Memorial Library. The generous donors gave not only the spacious room, but all its furniture, pictures and ornaments. This was formally presented to the club by Mrs. Goodlett in February, 1902.

Officers first year—1894-95:

President, Mrs. L. P. Munger; Vice President, Mrs. R. H. Stillwell; Second Vice President, Mrs. H. F. Morris; Recording Secretary, Mrs. P. D. Fisher; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. T. G. Dulany; Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Dulany.

Second year—1895-96:

President, Mrs. L. P. Munger; Vice President, Mrs. W. H. Hatch; Second Vice President, Mrs. A. R. Levering; Recording

Residence of W. R. Pitts, 112 South Fifth Street.
Photo by Miss Anna Schnitzlein.

Secretary, Mrs. P. D. Fisher; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. T. G. Dulany; Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Dulany.

Third year—1897-98:

President, Mrs. A. R. Levering; Vice President, Mrs. C. T. Hayward; Second Vice President, Mrs. W. J. Dakin; Recording

Secretary, Mrs. Katherine R. Elliott; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Herbert Harris; Treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Jones, Jr.

Fourth year—1898-99:

President, Mrs. J. H. Malcolm; Vice President, Mrs. Helen M. Sproule; Second Vice President, Mrs. Thomas Chowning; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Helm; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. F. Chamberlain; Treasurer, Mrs. E. P. Little.

Fifth year—1899-1900:

President, Mrs. T. H. Bacon; Vice President, Mrs. J. E. Fisher; Second Vice President, Mrs. W. L. Pound; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Arthur Drescher; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Annie P. Turner; Treasurer, Mrs. Levi Marshall.

Sixth year—1900-01:

President, Mrs. J. E. Fisher; Vice President, Mrs. W. L. Pound; Second Vice President, Mrs. W. B. Pettibone; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sallie R. Hatch; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. P. D. Fisher; Treasurer, Mrs. J. N. Baskett.

Seventh year—1901-02:

President, Mrs. L. P. Munger; Vice President, Mrs. W. H. Hatch; Second Vice President, Mrs. C. M. Alger; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sallie R. Hatch; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Stanley Worrell; Treasurer, Mrs. Clarence Kettering.

Eighth year—1902-3:

President, Mrs. L. P. Munger; Vice President, Mrs. W. L. Pound; Second Vice President, Mrs. Edward Drescher; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Jones, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Stanley Worrell; Treasurer, Mrs. H. K. Logan.

Ninth year—1903-4:

President, Mrs. W. L. Pound; Vice President, Mrs. J. W. Primm; Second Vice President, Mrs. W. H. Hatch; Recording Secretary, Mrs H. D. Stowell; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. T. Hodgdon; Treasurer, Mrs. P. D. Fisher.

Tenth year—1904-05:

President, Mrs. W. L. Pound; Vice President, Mrs. J. W. Primm; Second Vice President, Mrs. W. H. Hatch; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. T. Hodgdon; Treasurer, Mrs. P. D. Fisher.

RESIDENCE OF J. J. CRUIKSHANK—ROCK CLIFF.
ALSO RESIDENCE AT LEFT, OF C. A. CRUIKSHANK.
Photo by Miss Anna Schnitzlein.

Eleventh year—1905-06:

President, Mrs. J. C. Helm; Vice President, Mrs. J. E. Jones, Jr.; Second Vice President, Mrs. D. O Lane; Recording Secretary, Miss Elizabeth McKinley; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Helen Sproule; Treasurer, Mrs. C. M. Alger.

MEMBERS.

*Mrs. C. M. Alger
Mrs. J. N. Baskett
Mrs. Geo. Brashears
Mrs. T. A. Brown
Mrs. W. F. Chamberlain
Mrs. Thos. Chowning
Mrs. H. E. Dakin
*Mrs. W. J. Dakin
Mrs. J. F. Davidson
Mrs. W. F. Drescher
*Mrs. G. W. Dulany
Mrs. T. G. Dulany
Mrs. J. W. Dunmire
*Mrs. J. E. Fisher
*Mrs. P. D. Fisher
Mrs. Funston
Mrs. W. H. Hatch
Miss Emma Hatch
Miss S. R. Hatch
Miss Elizabeth Harrison
Mrs. J. C. Helm
Mrs. F. T. Hodgdon
Mrs. J. E. Jones, Jr.
Mrs. D. O. Lane
Miss N. A. League
*Mrs. A. R. Levering
Mrs. H. K. Logan
Mrs. W. T. Loudon
Mrs. Geo. A. Mahan
Mrs. Ashley McKinley
Miss Elizabeth A. McKinley
*Mrs. H. F. Morris
*Mrs. L. P. Munger
Mrs. F. W. Neeper
Mrs. W. B. Pettibone
Miss A. D. Porter
Mrs. W. L. Pound
*Mrs. J. N. Primm
Mrs. Thos. Robinson
Mrs. S. J. Roy
Mrs. F. L. Schofield
Mrs. J. B. Shepherd
Miss Helen Sproule
Mrs. A. D. Stowell
*Mrs. Annie P. Turner
Mrs. T. C. Wilson
*Mrs. S. E. Worrell

*Charter members.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Miss Ashmore
Mrs. G. A. Collins
Mrs. A. B. Drescher
Mrs. W. H. Drescher
Mrs. D. M. Dulany
Mrs. J. W. Elliott
Mrs. Robert Elliott
Miss Katherine R. Elliott
Mrs. G. L. Forrester
Mrs. N. D. Frost
Mrs. J. H. Garth
Mrs. R. M. Goodlett
Mrs. Gretta Gray
Mrs. S. T. Hall
Mrs. Herbert Harris
Mrs. C. T. Hayward
Miss Mary Holme
Miss Lulu Hotchkiss
Miss Amelia Kaley
Mrs. C. A. Kettering
Mrs. F. W. Lovett
Mrs. Byron A. Loomis
Miss M. R. Ray
Mrs. F. W. Simmons
Miss Stobernack

THE BOOK CLUB.

The Book Club was organized in November, 1889, with fourteen members. It meets on Monday afternoons at the home of the leader, Mrs. P. D. Fisher. It has had but two officers; the leader, and a treasurer—Mrs. Theodore Moreno, who have served through the six years. Realizing that the conversation of the day is largely directed toward current literature, the club has made a study of the writers of to-day and their works, in magazine and book, with an aim to learn to distinguish those that are merely sensational

Residence of J. H. Boughton, 116 South Tenth Street.

and those which are really literature, knowing that popular judgment is rarely to be relied upon and one must have reliable standards to judge by and be able to give reasons for his preferences. The funds of the club have been used in the purchase of the late books, which, after being read by the members in turn, have become the property of the members by lot, at the close of the year. The favorite authors have been: Kipling, Parker, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Edith Wharton, Dr. Weir Mitchell, Howells, Henry James, etc. Current events, portions of serial stories and literary items

have had places upon each program, and occasional five o'clock teas and book showers for prospective brides have carried out the idea that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

The present members are: Mrs. P. D. Fisher, Mrs. J. E. Jones, Mrs. W F Chamberlain, Mrs. V. T. Strong, Mrs. Theodore Moreno, Mrs. R. P. Hall, Mrs. F. W. Neeper, Miss Helm, Miss McKinley.

THE SNI ECARTE HUNTING AND FISHING CLUB.

This club is one of the leading and most select organizations of its nature in northern Missouri. It is composed of leading citizens, professional and business men of Hannibal and Quincy, and has a very extensive membership. In 1904 its officers and directors were, D. H. Shields, Pres., F. L. Kelly, Vice-Pres., P. D. Fisher, Secretary, J. P. Hinton, Treasurer, C. J. Lewis, Director. Its present officers are H. F. Dakin, (now deceased) Pres., F. L. Kelly, Vice-Pres. and acting Pres., Geo. C. Moore, Sec., C. G. Price and J. M. Bush, Directors. The club owns a large and handsomely appointed Club House on the Illinois side of the Mississippi a short distance above Hannibal, where the best fishing grounds in this section are located.

CHAPTER XXI.

MUSICAL CULTURE IN HANNIBAL.

"Music is a delightful, noble gift of God."
—Martin Luther.

A Mirror of Hannibal would hardly be complete unless it gave a picture of musical culture in our city. This picture, if true to life, will show traces of progress, features that are beginning to displace unpleasant defects. For up to the recent past, the culture of music in our city was in a neglected condition. Time and

INTERIOR SEIBEL BROS. GENTS FURNISHING STORE, 219 BROADWAY.

J. J. MCDONALD'S GROCERY STORE, 216-218 N. MAIN ST.

again we had to hear the unwelcome remark that towns with a much smaller population in this part of the state surpassed the metropolis of northeast Missouri in musical interest. This lack of public interest seems to have been due in some measure to a lack of harmony among our leading musicians. Spenser wrote, "Discord oft in music makes the sweeter lay." But he hardly meant discord among musicians. Such discord, which is usually caused by jealousy, never promotes the interests of music.

But despite these adverse conditions, a more general interest in music has recently been awakened. During the past year several musical societies have been organized—the Apollo Club, the Lutheran Chorus, the Hannibal Morning Choral, Rigler's Orchestra and others. The efforts these organizations are making in behalf of good music are worthy of praise and deserve the support and encouragement of all who have the welfare and the good name of our city at heart. For music, good music, is an inestimable blessing. It can calm the agitations of the soul; it can allay grief, soften pain, dispel doubt, and inspire with hope and courage.

> Music the fiercest grief can charm,
> And fate's severest rage disarm.
> Music can soften pain to ease,
> And make despair and madness please;
> Our joys below it can improve,
> And antedate the bliss above.

Stimulating both intellectual and emotional development, music has also a refining and elevating influence. It goes beyond the moment's pleasure into all the inspirations of the soul, nourishing the finest qualities of manhood, awakening noble impulses, and so enabling men to live and do better. Luther said, "Music makes people milder and gentler, more moral and more reasonable." The great Napoleon wrote, "Music, of all arts, has the greatest influence over the passions, and the legislator ought to give it the greatest encouragement." Thus our own interests, the interests of our fellow citizens, the social and moral welfare of our beloved city call, call loudly for musical culture.

Nor is Nature's voice silent. The harmonious beauties of our natural surroundings, the music in the murmuring of the

A CORNER OF ONE OF THE PARLORS OF PARKS' MUSIC HOUSE CO.

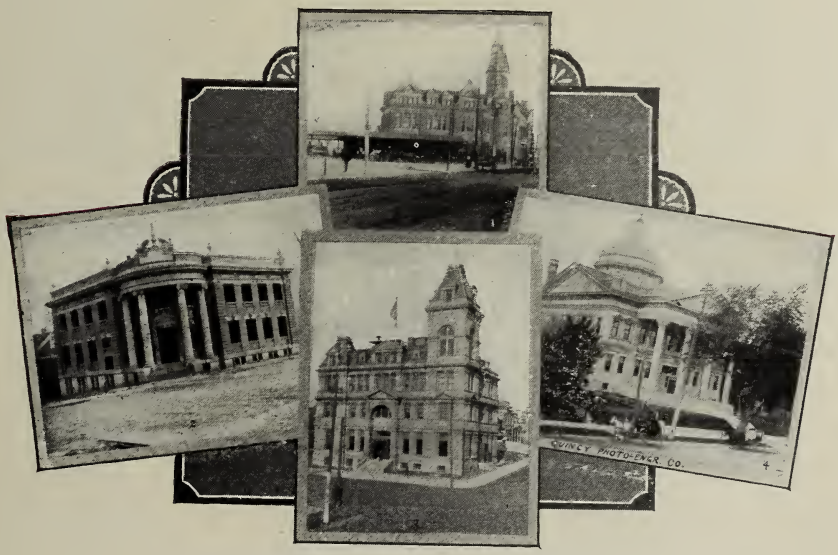
mighty and majestic Mississippi, the gentle zephyr passing through our shade trees which "are alive and musical with birds, that sing and sport in wantonness of spirit," the note of the quail, the lark which mounts toward the sky as if to sing its hymn of praise at Heaven's door—all call on us to cultivate the noble art of music.

C. F. D.

CHAPTER XXII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The public spirited citizens of Hannibal are not inclined to be extravagant in the way of public buildings, but their civic pride



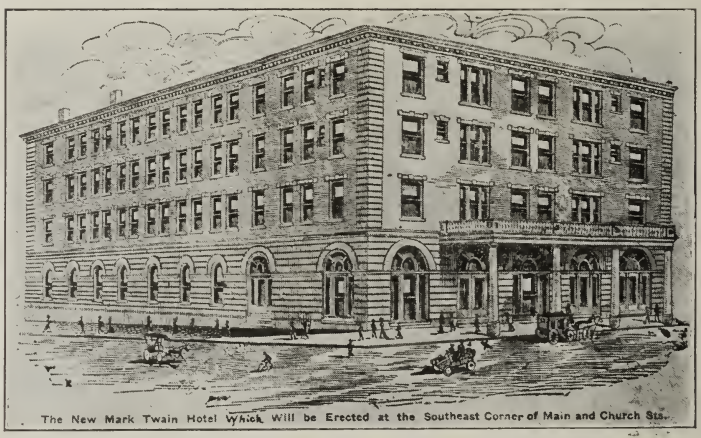
GROUP OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

GARTH MEMORIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY. UNION STATION. COURT HOUSE. FEDERAL BUILDING.

demands substantial structures. The County Court House on Broadway is a handsome structure of Marion marble or lime stone, found just outside of the city in inexhaustible quantities and can not be excelled for building stone, either for beauty or durability.

The handsome John H. Garth Memorial Library building, the home of the Free Public Library, is a gem of architectural beauty and grace, built of the native stone.

The Levering Hospital is an institution maintained out of public revenues, but the building as it stands on Market Street was donated to the city by Mr. A. R. Levering, a public spirited and generous citizen. It is a large, commodious building with the usual equipment of a modern hospital. An able corps of physi-



The New Mark Twain Hotel, Corner Church and Main Streets.

cians and surgeons, aided by the attendance of trained nurses, have made for the institution an enviable reputation for skill in operation and care in attendance.

FEDERAL BUILDING.

The United States Government Building in Hannibal, situated on Braodway, was one of the first federal buildings built by the government in the smaller cities of the West. The style of

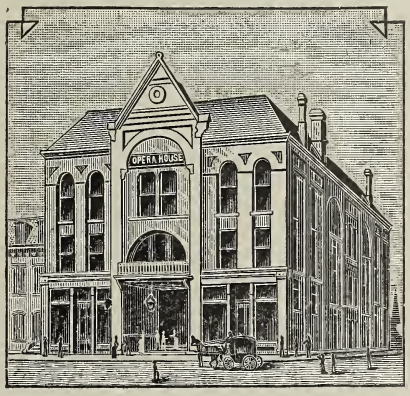
architecture is ornate. In the building, the government maintains the city Postoffice, Weather Bureau, Internal Revenue Collection

CITY HALL AND FIRE HEADQUARTERS.

Office, Pension Examiners' Office, Federal Court, Clerk of the Court, United States District Attorney's Office.

PARK THEATER.

Hannibal people are liberal patrons of the theater, which is not to be wondered at, since their inclination in that direction has



PARK THEATRE BUILDING.

been very effectively cultivated. Situated as Hannibal is, between the great centers of population in the West, the management of Park Theater is able to satisfy the most critical, as the best companies on the road are glad to stop one night at least at Hannibal, where one of the most complete and up-to-date amusement houses in the West is to be found.

CHILDREN'S WARD LEVERING HOSPITAL.

LEVERING HOSPITAL.

Among Hannibal's beautiful and imposing public buildings, there is none more noteworthy than the Levering Hospital, recently erected by Mr. A. R. Levering, president of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, and presented by him to the city. The structure is one of the finest specimens of architecture in this section and is most thoroughly equipped and facilitated with all of the necessaries generally found in an up-to-date and modern hospital building. The presentation of the Levering Hospital to the city

MISS EDITH WELLER, SUPT. LEVERING HOSPITAL.

filled a much needed and long felt want and it will ever stand as

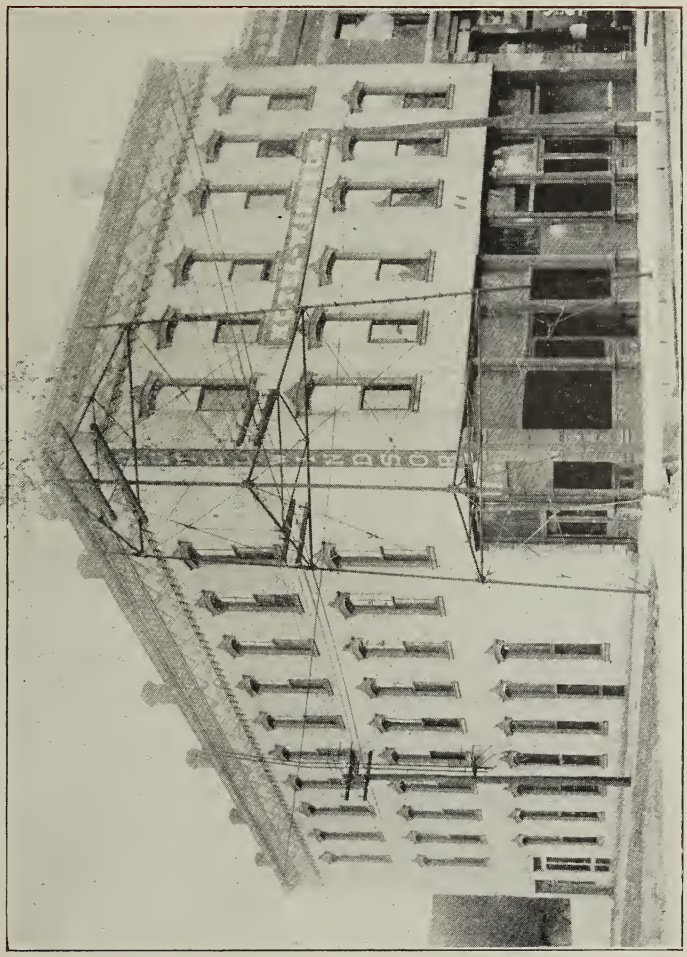
View in Riverside Cemetery, Showing Monument of F. L. Dubach in Foreground.

a monument to the public spirit and generous nature of its contributor.

GARTH MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

The Hannibal Free Public Library, occupying what is known as the Garth Memorial Library Building, was the first Free Public Library established in Missouri. It is one of the largest in the state and none outside of St. Louis and Kansas City has a larger circulation.

The building occupied by the Library, an illustration of which appears in this volume, was presented to the city by Mrs. Helen K. Garth, of Hannibal, and daughter, Mrs. R. M. Goodlet, of Kansas City, as a memorial for the late John H. Garth. Exclusive of the site, the structure, which has an imposing appearance and is lavishly furnished, cost over $25,000. There are two stories and



THE HOTEL WINDSOR, A. D. SUTTON, PROP.

a basement to the library building. The superstructure is of stone, while the main building is of buff colored brick, with ornamental trimmings. It was built by Lewis & Hall, St. Louis con-

GARTH MEMORIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

tractors, Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, of St. Louis, being the architects.

Miss Lizzie Lingle acts as Librarian, her assistants being Miss Lizzie Hunt and Miss Eva Watson.

The Library is in charge of a board of nine Directors, appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council. The present Directors are Judge Thomas H. Bacon, John L. RoBards, George D. Clayton, F. L. Schofield, George A. Mahan, J. J. Cruikshank, A. R. Levering, R. B. D. Simonson and O. M. Friend. Judge Bacon is President, Col. RoBards Vice President and Mr. Clayton Secretary.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF HANNIBAL, MO.

HISTORICAL. BY THOS. H. BACON.

On March 19, 1845, the General Assembly chartered the Hannibal Library Institute. The corporators were Humphrey Peak, Samuel Cross, Zachariah G. Draper, Hugh Meredith, Joshua T. Tucker and Edward C. McDonald. The old "Wild Cat" corner is a time honored landmark: north-east corner of intersecting area of Bird and Main Streets, Hannibal, Mo. The premises belonged to Mrs. Ann Rose the mother in law of Dr. Hugh Meredith. He had his office on the second floor south-east corner of the building. He was president of the Library Institute and he kept the books in his said office. There was an equity suit over the realty. Rose vs. Bates 12 Mo. 30 Houck, page 21, wherein many of the old Hannibal names figured. There being no fund or income the Institute suffering from anaemia gradually became effaced and lost to memory.

In December, 1870, was organized under the general law The Mercantile Library Association, of Hannibal, Mo., with headquarters at No. 110 N. Fourth Street, City. The formal inauguration was on Feb. 25th, 1871. Mrs. Martha W. Greene was the librarian and according to best accounts she was the chief promotor of the enterprise. The corporation had a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars in one thousand shares of twenty dollars each. The subscribers were to pay twenty per centum the first year and ten per cent annually thereafter. Two shares entitled the owner to all library privileges. Annual tickets were sold for three dollars, quarterly tickets one dollar. In October, 1871, the library had fifteen hundred volumes. Mr. William C. Foreman, a distinguished lawyer, became very prominent in his devotion to the interests of the institution, but the enterprise finally languished, and the books, all or some, were put on sale and scattered.

But Mr. Robert Elliott either revived the institution or started a new library, supported by dues and ticket sales. Mr.

Elliott was exceedingly attentive and enthusiastic, and his work enjoyed a measure of success. The library rooms were in the southeast corner, second floor of opera house, now the Park theatre.

On April 10, 1885, [L. 1885, page 192] a law was passed authorizing cities, on affirmative vote, to set apart a tax of five per centum for the endowment and support of free public libraries. Mr. Robert Elliott, then president of the board of public schools, led a movement in said behalf. In 1889, on popular vote, the measure was carried. The Free Public Library of Hannibal, Missouri, so established, was the first of its kind in the state. Mr. Elliott purchased the Old School Presbyterian Church property on the corner of Fifth and Church Streets, Hannibal, Mo. The estimate for the purchase and refitting was thirty-five hundred dollars. The title deed was filed Dec. 2nd, 1890, Book 121, page 144. Consideration twenty-five hundred dollars. Messrs. Spencer M. Carter, Daniel M. Dulany, Sr., George W. Dulany, John J. Cruikshank, Jr., Aaron R. Levering and Cyrus Albertson each paid $291.66 making one-half of estimate. Mr. Richard H. Stillwell paid $150 in cash. The Standard Printing Company paid in cash $100. For the remainder of the estimate a note for $1,625 signed by W. A. Latimer, John L. RoBards, W. F. Chamberlain, Robert Elliott and Milton Strong was discounted in bank. For five years these parties with Mr. Cornelius Voorhis, out of their private exchequer, paid the interest on said note. The Daniel M. Dulany estate, George W. Dulany, John J. Cruikshank and Aaron R. Levering made a clear present of their payments. Cyrus Albertson gave twenty-five dollars of his payment. All said parties forebore any charge of interest. The will of the late Daniel M. Dulany also gave to the Library the annual income on one thousand dollars. The Library reduced the note to one thousand dollars and secured said amount by mortgage which it ultimately discharged, and the entire fee simple title was vested in the Library Board. The Library could have asked a popular vote for an annual five per centum tax to create a real estate fund, but it preferred to pay for the site out of current income. Thus $2,183.32 was neces-

sarily diverted from the purchase of books. Besides this the east retaining wall and the concrete paving cost $459.86, and many other real estate items were met out of the general fund.

Nevertheless the Library by 1900 managed to accumulate seven thousand volumes. At the beginning of 1901 the widow and daughter of the late John H. Garth, Mrs. Helen K. Garth and Mrs. Anna H. Goodlett, devoted twenty-five thousand dollars to the erection and the furnishing appointments of a new library building on the already occupied site. In March, 1901, the Library was moved to No. 302 Broadway, where it remained till February 15, 1902, when the new building was occupied. The said building is called The John H. Garth Memorial Library. Public ceremonies marked the formal dedication. The official roster of the Library is as follows:

Thomas H. Bacon, President.
John L. RoBards, Vice President.
Aaron R. Levering, Director.
Frank L. Schofield, Director.
John J. Cruikshank, Director.
George A. Mahan, Director.
George D. Clayton, Director.
R. B. D. Simonson, Director.
Orlando M. Friend, Director.
Miss Elizabeth Lingle, Librarian.
Miss Lizzie Hunt, Assistant Librarian.
Miss Eva Watson, Trainer.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY.

On Feb. 26, 1847, Isaac L. Holt and wife as a gift deeded a three acre burial ground to Thomas E. Thompson, Thomas N. Warren, William R. League, Robert D. Honeyman and Isaac L. Holt as Trustees for the Methodist Episcopal Church

South, meeting in the City of Hannibal. These vanished soldiers of the cross long since ascended to their reward.

The parcel composes the south end of the present inclosure of the Mount Olivet Cemetery. Being a surveyor the grantor did not locate the land any where near where it was or even in the same section. But he came within a half mile of it. See Book M Page 411. Mr. Holt knew that a road access would mature so he started his grant twelve feet east of the half section line. Thus the entrance to the cemetery would cross his ground and he would share the benefit of the roadway. The Church, South, recorded a deed platting the lots so that the sub-division does not appear in the plat records. Dedication services were held on the lot owned by Dr. B. T. Norton. It was a lovely site embowered in the virgin forest and reached by the most execrable road that ever led out of Hannibal. The wonder is that any hearse ever stood the jolting and the jarring of that journey. But slowly the procession wound its labored way up through the bowers of the wild grape vines until it reached the summit. Thus were borne the remains of the old time Methodists spiritual people, wont oft-times to go shouting home to glory. A holy calm pervades the confines of that sacred area. On that hallowed ground the midsummer sun abates the rigor of his beams. There lie the sainted sisters, members of forty societies more or less who worked for the cause until with scapulas at right angle they achieved the degree of Mother in Israel. The toilsome march of the funeral cortege typified the struggle of the christian life. The halo of the illumined crest betokened the christian's goal of eternal peace.

After the incorporation of the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association the respective congregations of the Park Church and the Arch Street Church deeded to said corporation.

On the 10th day of M'ch, 1871, The Mount Olive Cemetery Association was incorporated. The land which was to form its present cemetery was patented to William Silver. There was a partition among the heirs vesting title in Lucy and Virginia Silver jointly, and a deed from them to David S. Eby who held the title in trust for cemetery purposes.

GRADUATING CLASS, 1905, NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL, LEVERING HOSPITAL.

David S. Eby, the father of our present circuit judge, had been one of the active members of the Judge Wardlaw debating club of 1858, and he was one of the six men who gave fifty dollars apiece in purchase of the site of the present Arch Street Church. He and Judge John L. RoBards, with Dr. S. H. Anderson, were the promoters of the cemetery enterprise. When the Silver tract was bought a number of citizens went on the note on which was raised the money which paid for the cemetery grounds. This note bore ten per cent interest, but the sales of lots finally furnished sufficient funds to pay this indebtedness. The first step was a survey by a landscape artist at a cost of seven hundred dollars. The situation was ideal, whatever that is. Northwesterly was the city of Hannibal, with Broadway a mile and a half distant; northerly were the spires of Quincy; easterly, across the river, were the less remote Illinois hills; southerly were the wooded ranges of Cave Hollow hills, spread in under the autumn sun like an Oriental rug. Lonesome venture it was at first, but granite and marble decorations soon proclaimed the attraction of basement lodgings in a quiet neighborhood. Then came a stone chapel at a cost of three thousand dollars. In 1902 Mrs. John H. Garth and other ladies appealed to the Board to provide a supply of fresh water.

The project seemed impracticable. The city waterworks were too remote. The only hope was in boring from the top of a hill three hundred feet above low water mark. The president, the writer, was opposed to the experiment, as it promised only some kind of mineral water, but the others of the board were willing to the risk. They were John L. RoBards, Secretary and Treasurer, and George W. Dulany, John O. Farmer and Archy C. RoBards, Directors. The contractor employed a bletonist, or water witch. He located water where the four-inch hole was bored. At one hundred feet there was struck an entirely inadequate vein of water. It dried up several neighboring founts, among them the old reminiscent wayside spring at the edge of the cemetery grounds. At four hundred feet there was nothing but hard rock with an occasional thin vein of shale. Matters looked desperate and

the board was summoned to survey the situation and decide on abandonment. But while the directors were at the well debating the cessation of expense, all at once the drill sank or fell down about eighteen inches. The sixteen-foot bucket was pulled up full of water. It proved to be absolutely fresh water, free from sulphur, good for any culinary or potable use, and rising to a level two hundred feet from the surface. A gasoline engine was mounted and a pump inserted, and as long as the fuel lasted the engine never quit coughing. A large tank was built with its base forty feet above the ground. A system of water piping was laid and hydrants extended over the grounds. This enterprise cost three thousand dollars. Afterwards was erected the wrought iron railing in front and the woven wire fencing eight feet high around the rear, at a further cost of five thousand dollars.

Originally the pedestrians' stile was provisionally placed at the northeast corner, but law-breaking characters used the passage as a short cut to the cave. They also used said entrance as a means of holding picnics in the secluded parts of the inclosure where beer and immoral alleviations figured. Regarding said opening as a direct invitation to indecencies, to say nothing of grave robbery, the management removed its side gate to its present location, at the center of the grounds.

In point of landscape beauty this cemetery can vie with any rival. In the autumn the blood reds of the leaves of the red bud and dogwood mingle with the scarlets of the rock maples and the citrines of the hickories, while the dominant mahogany reds of the sturdy oaks surcharge the background, and through all the mass of foliage the saddened sunlight filters its amber translucence. Then, like guardian spirits, the radiant woods consecrate the repose of the dead.

As the Federal Building is the monument of the late Hon. William H. Hatch, so the Mount Olivet Cemetery shall be the memorial of its founder and fosterer, Col. John L. RoBards.

CHAPTER XXV.

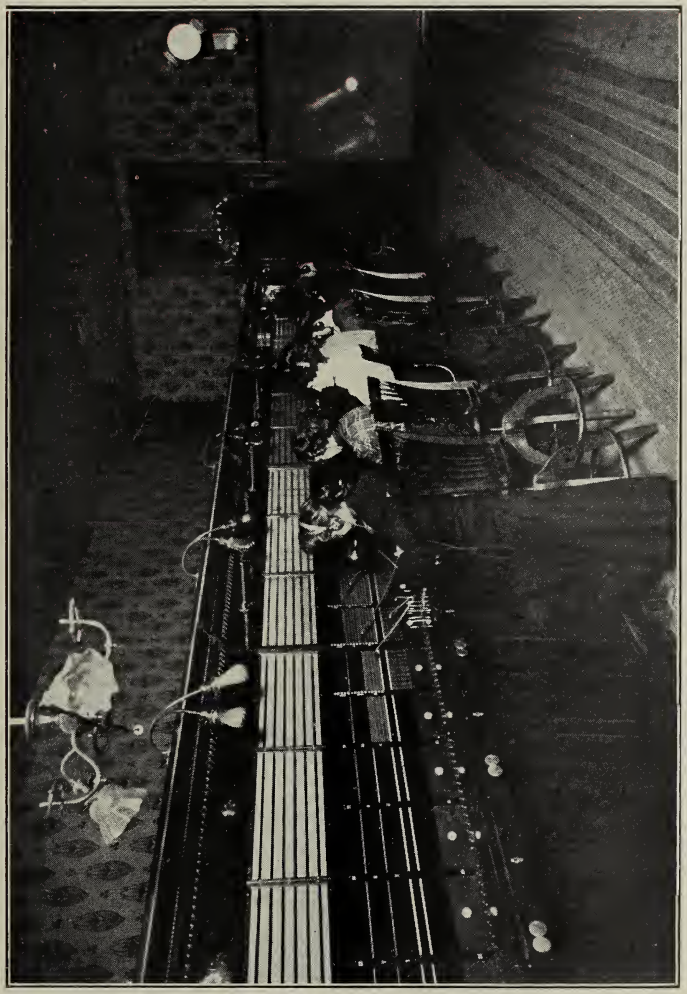
BLUFF CITY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Bluff City Telephone Company is operating under an amended franchise which was granted in August, 1902, by the city council to a company of Iowa capitalists. The original franchise was granted to the Miller Township and Hannibal Telephone Company. The building of the plant commenced in December of the same year (1902) and May 1st following, the entire system was completed and turned over to the stock company, that had already been formed under the name of the Bluff City Telephone Company. Four hundred 'phones were at that time in operation. The company was formed of both Iowa and Hannibal capital, the entire capital being $100,000; $75,000 was originally expended on the plant and since that time $50,000 additional has been used in improvements and installing additional 'phones.

While the capital stock has been limited to the before mentioned amount, additional funds for the extension of the line were obtained by the issue of bonds, which were rapidly taken by local capitalists, and were applied for even before their issue. To-day 1,150 'phones are in operation, and recently a contract has been let to a manufacturing concern to furnish equipments for 500 more lines, which will swell the entire number to 1,700 operating 'phones. The Bluff City Telephone system is the best local telephone system, in proportion to the population, in the state. Since its organization it has connected with the Kinloch Telephone Company, of St. Louis and Kansas City, and with the Buffum Telephone Company, of Louisiana, the Pike County Telephone Company, of Pittsfield, Ill., and Interstate Telephone Company, of Springfield, Ill., and the project is now in view to, before many days, give connection with Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Fort Madison.

Mr. H. G. Conger, manager and stockholder of the company, came to Hannibal in 1903 to install this system, and much of its success is owing to his exceptional ability and clear perception. He understands every branch and detail of the telephone business from A to Z, and there is probably not in the state of Missouri a man more worthy of the prominent position he occupies, and more gifted naturally, in his line of business, than is Mr. Conger. Every mile of wire and every separate equipment is under his supervision and care, and it is wonderful with what seeming ease and executive skill he masters every difficulty met with.

Although upon its organization the majority of the stock was owned by foreign capitalists, the controlling interest to-day is held by Hannibal people, and the company is entirely a local industry. The official list is composed of J F. Davidson, president; T. G. Dulany, vice-president; J. P. Hinton, treasurer, and H. G. Conger, secretary and manager; while the board of directors comprises such men as J. F. Davidson, G. W. Whitecotton, J. P. Hinton, T. G. Dulany, W. C. Kettering, W. E. Keeler, H. G. Conger, all of whom rank among the city's most influential and public spirited citizens. Needless to say, that Hannibal is proud to claim the Bluff City Telephone Company as its own.



Operating Room and Key Board of Bluff City Tel. Co., 211 Center St.

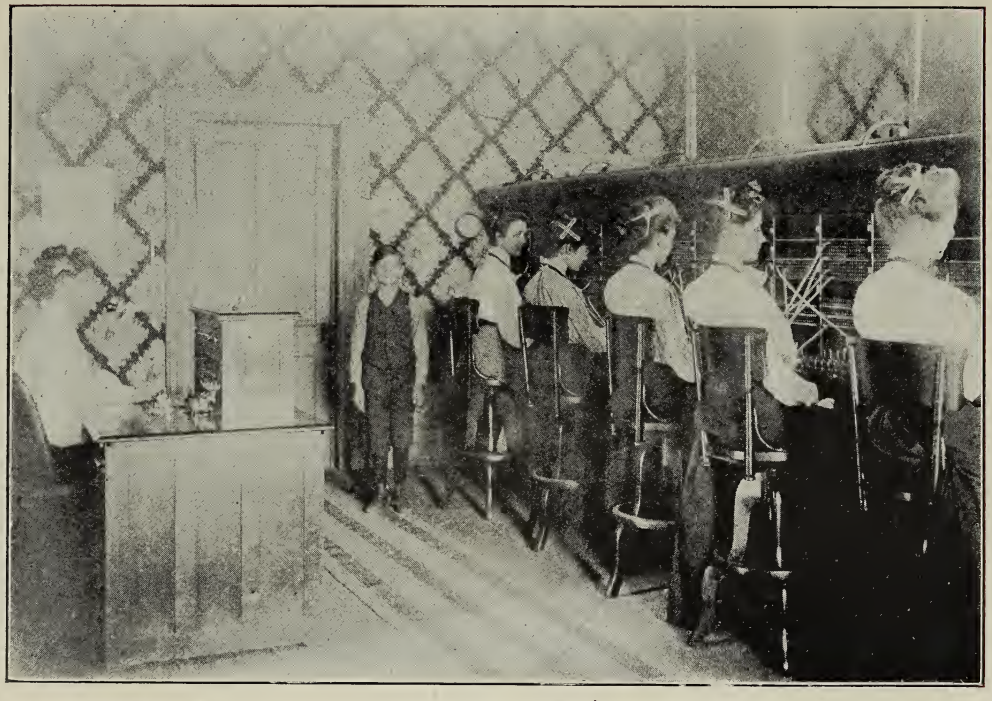
MISSOURI AND KANSAS TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The first telephone exchange in Hannibal was built by Charles W. McDaniel in August, 1879. He organized a company consisting of John H. Garth, president; W. J. Hinton, vice president; J. K. Hayward, secretary and treasurer, and A. R. Levering and W. B. Jones. It was among the first exchanges built in the United States. The first line to be put in operation was from the wholesale grocery of Hayward & Co. to their lime kiln, south of Riverside cemetery. The apparatus was very crude and undeveloped; battery bells were used for calls, with from three to five subscribers on a line. Each subscriber's station was equip-

MR. C. A. COOK MAKING A 1000 MILE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE TEST IN 1900.

ped with a special push button, enabling each subscriber to call every other subscriber on his line. The switch-board was equipped with one bell to each line, and on the clapper of each bell was suspended a small three-cornered piece of metal, which would continue to swing in the air after the bell had quit ringing, thus enabling the operator to keep track of the calls.

The service was good and so well pleased were the patrons that they demurred when the system was changed and each subscriber given an individual line. The first line to other towns was to Palmyra and New London, constructed on poles purchased from an old abandoned



THE MOST MODERN TYPE OF THE BELL COMPANY'S COMMON BATTERY MULTIPLE SWITCH BOARD, INSTALLED IN HANNIBAL, FEBRUARY 1904.

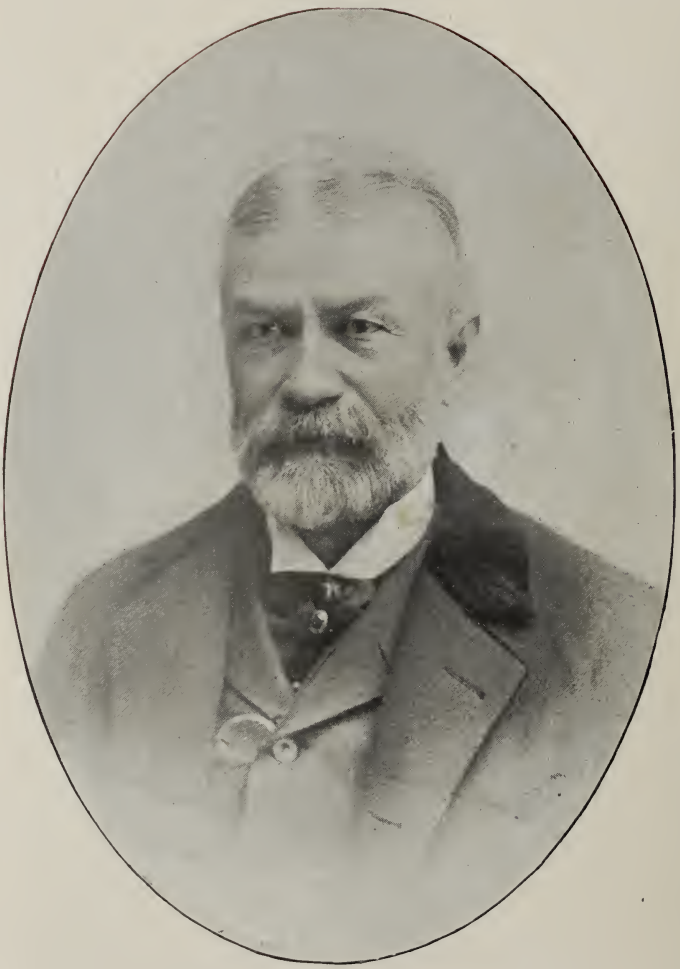
telegraph line. Boys were employed as operators, the first being Hop Flinn and Harry Bellard, who were then wearing knee breeches.

The first exchange was located on North Main Street between Center and Bird Streets. It was thereafter moved to the second floor of what is now known as the Settles Block, across the hall from the Tomlinson phoptograph gallery. In February, 1899, the foundation of the building gave way and the exchange was hurriedly moved to its present location in the Drescher building, 217 Broadway. On November 21, 1896, the office was totally destroyed by fire. The service was temporarily restored in the third story of the Branham building, two doors west, and in just forty-eight hours, and then moved to the present location as soon as the building was rebuilt. In February, 1904, the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company completed its plant, which consisted of replacing all the old telephones with common battery instruments; also involving the installation complete of a modern power plant and common battery multiple switch-board at central office, which was the seventh switch-board installed by this company in the history of the exchange, this being done in order to furnish its patrons with the most modern service known to telephone engineering of the present date.

In March, 1904, the Missouri and Kansas Company erected the longest aerial river crossing just south of Hannibal bridge, spanning the river with eight wires, a distance of 2,000 feet between terminals. These wires are supported on the Missouri side with a fifty-foot pole set in solid rock in a high bluff and by an eighty-foot steel tower on the Illinois side.

OPERATING ROOM, LEVERING HOSPITAL.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.



JOHN H. GARTH, (Deceased.)

JOHN H. GARTH, (Deceased,)

This gentleman, who died Oct. 12, 1899, was considered one of Marion County's most prominent and respected citizens. He was a son of John and Emily (Houston) Garth, both natives of Virginia. He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 10th, 1837. In 1844 his parents moved to Hannibal, where for a number of years his father was engaged in an extensive tobacco business.

He was educated and graduated at the State University at Columbia, after which he engaged with his father and brother in the tobacco business. In 1863 he went to New York, where he carried on the same business for nine years. He then again returned to Hannibal and engaged in various enterprises. He assisted in the organization of the F. & M. Bank and was made Vice-President of the same until 1880, when upon the retirement of Mr. Hawes, the bank's first President, he in turn was elected to fill that position. He occupied the President's chair in this old and trusted financial institution until a short time before his death, when he tendered his resignation and Aaron R. Levering succeeded him.

For a number of years he was also engaged in the lumber trade; was extensively interested in lumber and timber properties throughout this and other states. He was also President of the Hannibal Lime Co., one of Hannibal's most important and leading industries.

Having been successful in all of his many business enterprises, Mr. Garth became a man of considerable means, and as well a liberal contributor to the promotion of all public enterprises. Throughout the latter part of his life especially, he was revered by all for his many acts of philanthropy and charity.

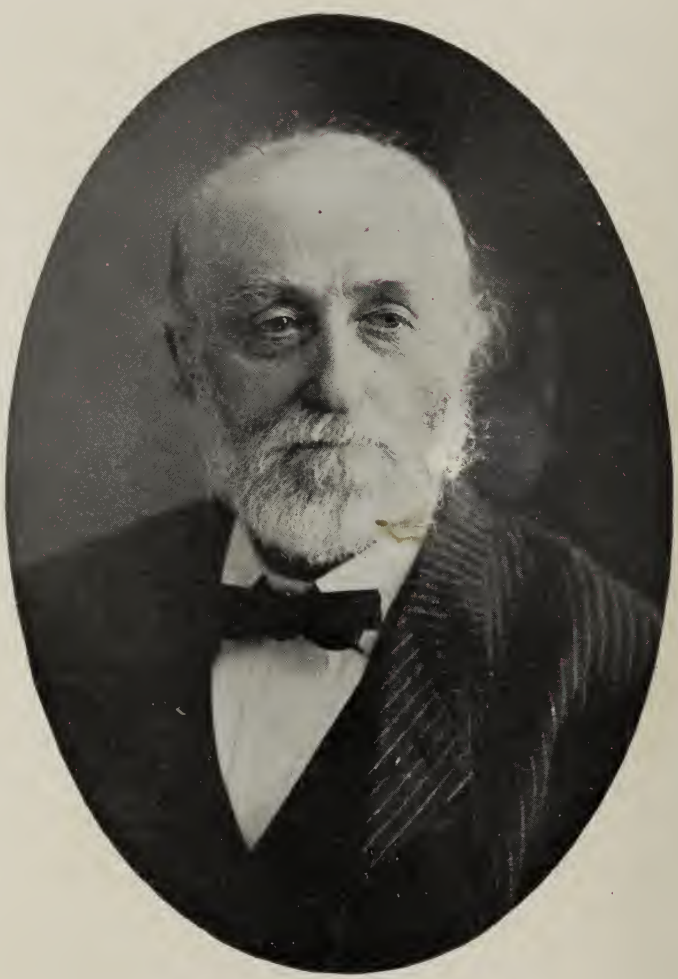
With his family he resided in the summer on a fine six hundred acre farm, but a short distance from Hannibal, while in the winter months they occupied their beautiful South Fifth Street home.

In 1860 Mr. Garth was married to Miss Helen Kerchival, daughter of William Kerchival, a leading Hannibal resident, and by this union two children were born, one son and one daughter. The son, John David Garth, died Aug. 12, 1895. The daughter is still living, having married Mr. R. M. Goodlet, of Kansas City, Mo.

Since Mr. Garth's death his wife has continued his charitable practices, and has accomplished a great deal towards relieving the condition of Hannibal's poor. Throughout the city she is kindly spoken of for her many charitable acts. One of Hannibal's finest public buildings, the Garth Memorial Library, was erected by her in memory of her deceased husband, the subject of this sketch, while the chimes in the Episcopal Church, said to be the finest in this part of the state, were also presented by her in memory of her husband.

In presenting the Library to the city, Mrs. Garth stipulated that its second floor be set apart for the use of the Woman's Club during the life of that organization. This club is composed of many of Hannibal's leading ladies, and is the oldest and largest literary society in this section.

The great good accomplished by the subject of this sketch, and his surviving widow, will for several generations to come cause the name Garth to be highly honored and respected throughout this entire section.



J. B. BROWN.

Photo by Tomlinson.

JAMES BURKET BROWN.

James Burket Brown, one of Hannibal's pioneer citizens, was born in Kanawha County, West Virginia, April 5, 1827. His father was W. W. Brown, by trade a cooper, who was born in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1800, and died in Hannibal, August 5, 1845. At the age of five years the subject of our sketch, with his parents and two brothers, grand-parents and their youngest child, removed to Hannibal from West Virginia, arriving here April 5, 1832. Our subject received his education at the schools of Hannibal, after which he served as clerk for a few weeks in a store with Judge W. P. Harrison. He next obtained a situation as drug clerk in the establishment of O. R. Grant, where he remained a few months, and afterwards in the drug store owned by N. P. Kunkle and J. S. Brittingham. Here he remained two years, until the gold excitement in California broke out, when he, in company with his brothers, started for that undeveloped country. He returned in 1852 after two years' absence, with about $1,000 in his possession.

With this money he bought out Kunkle & Co. (his former employers) and took up the active management of this drug store, which was located in what is now the Planter's Hotel.

In 1857 the building now occupied by Mr. Brown, in his drug business, was erected. From the beginning of our subject's ownership of this business success attended his efforts in catering to the drug buying populace.

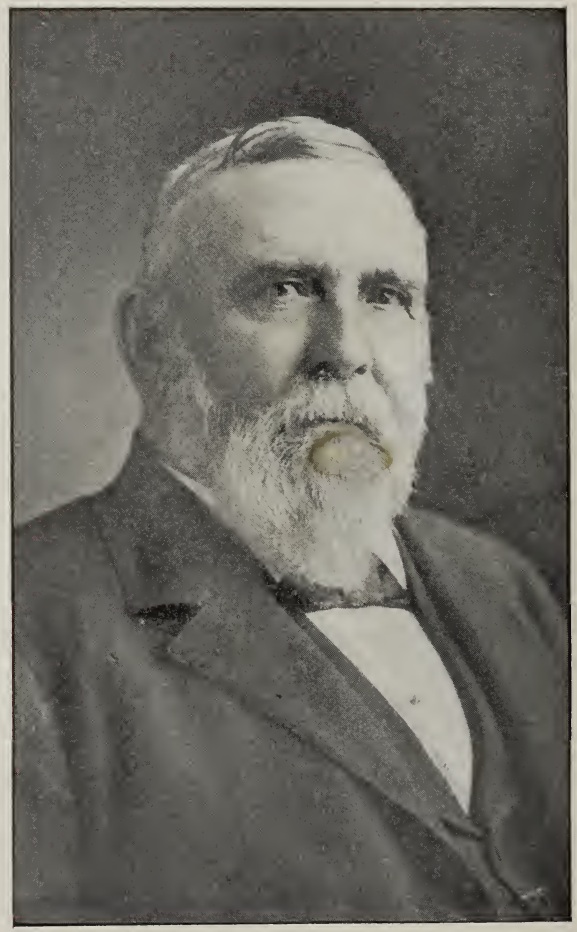
It is the oldest business of any character in the city, and Mr. Brown himself bears the proud distinction of being Hannibal's oldest business man, and oldest resident citizen with one exception. The number of years during which this business has flourished, under Mr. Brown's careful management and supervision, is a partial evidence of the estimation in which he is held by the entire community.

He is respected and loved by old and young, for whom he has had at all times a pleasant word and a genial smile. Although in his 79th year, he is still as active as ever, visits his business daily and enjoys life as only one can who is enabled to look back over a long period of business life with a clear conscience.

On April 21, 1856, Mr. Brown married Miss Nannie Summers, daughter of John Summers, of Ralls County. He first met his future wife in Hannibal and after a short courtship they were married at Payson, Ill., where she was visiting relatives. To them have been born five children, Fannie C., deceased, George S., Jef. B., A. Sydney and Anna Dean.

Mr. Brown's worth as a citizen became known to the community many years ago, in recognition of which he was honored by his fellow citizens with the highest office in their power, that of Mayor, for four different terms.

He also served as Councilman from his ward, and in all of his public positions he has more than fulfilled the expectations of his constituents, and performed the duties imposed upon him with great credit to himself and to all concerned.



WILLIAM H. DULANY.

WILLIAM HENRY DULANY.

Mr. Dulany, one of the prominent and most successful business men of Hannibal, was born near Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, January 9, 1818. His father, Joseph S. Dulany, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, August 26, 1788, and emigrated with his parents to Kentucky in 1790, locating in Madison County. In 1816 he removed to what is now Howard County, Missouri, and departed this life in Monroe County, Missouri, September 6, 1861. Sarah Maupin, his mother, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, March 17, 1795, and was the daughter of Capt. Daniel Maupin, a native of Loudon County, Virginia, and captain in the Revolutionary war. She departed this life in Monroe County, Missouri, September 17, 1830.

William H. Dulany, of whom we are speaking, was reared on his father's farm, receiving a meagre education in the subscription schools; first attending a school taught by John T. Cleveland, an uncle of ex-President Cleveland. His mother died when he was a lad of about twelve, and a short time afterward, when not more than fourteen, he began to do for himself, working out as a farm hand for 25 cents per day. Proving a valuable assistant, a few months later he was given $100 per year and at the end of three years he had saved $204.

With this sum he entered and paid for a quarter section of land in Monroe County, Missouri. He continued to work out for eight years, the last two years of which he spent in a tobacco factory, receiving $12.50 per month. He finally opened a small tobacco factory at Clinton, Monroe County, Missouri, which he carried on for a year and a half, and then went to Paris, Missouri, where he remained until 1849. The gold excitement then being at its height in California, he made his way there and for two years worked in the mines. He returned home richer by several thousand dollars and again began operating his tobacco factory in Paris.

The second year of the Civil war he removed to Quincy, Ill., and engaged in the tobacco business. In 1867 he purchased a valuable farm in Randolph County, Missouri, which he later sold and came to Hannibal in 1869, where he entered into partnership in the lumber business with his brother, Daniel M. Dulany, and J. H. McVeigh, under the firm name of Dulany & McVeigh. They later organized the Empire Lumber Company, with O. H. Ingram, of Eau Claire, Wis., President, D. M. Dulany Vice President, and our subject Treasurer.

Mr. Dulany is President of the R. J. Hurley Lumber Company, a stockholder in the present Empire Lumber Company, of Winona, Minn., Rice Lake Lumber Company, Rice Lake, Wis., Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company, and Mississippi River Logging Company, Chippewa Falls, Wis., Standard Lumber Company, of Dubuque, Iowa, Louisiana Central Lumber Company, Clarks, La., Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Company, Fisher, La., Hannibal National Bank, Duffy-Trowbridge Stove Foundry, and Bluff City Telephone Company; besides being interested in timber lands in the state of Louisiana and with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, owning large tracts of timber on the Pacific coast.

On November 14 1847, Mr. Dulany was married at Jacksonville, Ill., to Susan I., daughter of Isaiah and Cynthia M. (Tilford) Van Zandt, natives of Kentucky. To them were born six children, Mary T., who married T. G. Dulany, Daniel M., now of Eau Claire, Wis., George W., of Hannibal, Kate and Sarah I., who died in infancy, and Susan B., wife of Dr. John H. Duncan, of St. Louis. The mother departed this life December 27, 1861. Our subject was again married Nov. 14, 1862, to Mrs. Talitha C. Bodine, daughter of Anderson Woods, a distinguished minister of the Baptist Church, now deceased. To them was born a son, James G.

Mr. Dulany is a practical illustration of what a man can do when he starts out in life with a fixed purpose. He is benevolent and kind, of domestic tastes and greatly devoted to his family. His genial nature attracts to him the young and the old, the stranger and the citizen. It is to such men as Mr. Dulany that the country owes its growth and development, and civilization its advancement.

HON. WILLIAM A. MUNGER.

The subject of this memoir is a native of Vermont, born in Rutland, Oct. 9th 1838. He was educated in the common schools of his native city and Granville, N. Y., to which place his parents moved. At the age of 16 he entered into business for himself, to carve out his own career. Leaving the parental roof, he made his way to the pretty town of Plattsburg, N. Y., where he found occupation as clerk in the house of L. Myers & Sons, merchants and manufacturers. After four years here he started west, locating at Joliet, Ill., where he remained until 1862, when he responded to President Lincoln's call for more soldiers, gave up his business and entered active service. He soon organized what is known as Co. G, 100th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was chosen as its captain. This was the first company organized in that county under that call. Mr. Munger served in the memorial field of Stone River, afterwards in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and others. Afterwards at Knoxville, December, 1863, Capt. Munger was placed on staff duty in the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, serving in that capacity during the balance of the war. He was in the campaign at Atlanta and marched against Hood's army. July 15th, 1865, the 100th regiment was mustered out and discharged at Nashville, Tenn. Capt. Munger served throughout the war without receiving a wound, without hospital service or the loss of a day, and was never at any time out of sight of his command. He received special mention for gallant conduct at the battle of Stuart Creek, in December, 1863.

Capt. Munger located in Hannibal in 1865 and was first engaged in the implement trade. In 1871 he and his brother, Lyman P. Munger, engaged in the manufacture of lime, together with the quarrying and cutting of stone for building purposes. They owned a fine quarry on Bear Creek and in the city and employed from one hundred to two

hundred men. With his brother Lyman he is extensively engaged in agriculture, have a fine tract of some five thousand acres of land in what is called "Sny Bottom" in Illinois, and Bay Bottom above Hannibal. Mr. Munger was united in marriage at Joliet, Ill., Dec. 3, 1865, to Mahala Anna, daughter of Samuel K. and Emily (McCleery) Casey, Mt .Vernon, Ill. Mr. Munger was called upon to mourn the loss of his beloved companion, who departed this life Jan. 3, 1894.

He was elected member of the City Council in 1868. In 1880 he was chosen Mayor, and filled the office with exceptional credit to himself and to the city. In 1881 he was again elected to the City Council.

In January, 1903, Munger Bros. sold their lime plant and business and are now operating 5,000 acres of bottom land, located about equally on the east and west sides of the Mississippi River. This tract they have been buying and improving for years. It is all protected by the Sny and South River levees and is remarkably fertile. The Hannibal and Quincy Trolley line, recently organized, passes on the edge of this levee tract in Illinois. Mr. Munger and his brother have been potent factors in the growth and development of their adopted city, and are regarded among its most progressive business men. The subject of our sketch is personally of good physique, a man of modest bearing, simple in speech, direct and earnest. While always interested and generally actively engaged in public enterprises affecting the good of the city, is equally so identified with its social life.

He is a member of the Episcopal church and has been a vestryman of that organization for many years. His personal career is spotless, his word is repeatedly accepted throughout the community in which he has lived the past forty years, in which he is also so well known and highly esteemed. For the past five years Mr. Munger has been the President of the Hannibal Business Men's Association and trustee of the factory land.

T. B. MORRIS, EDITOR COURIER-POST.
Photo by Tomlinson.

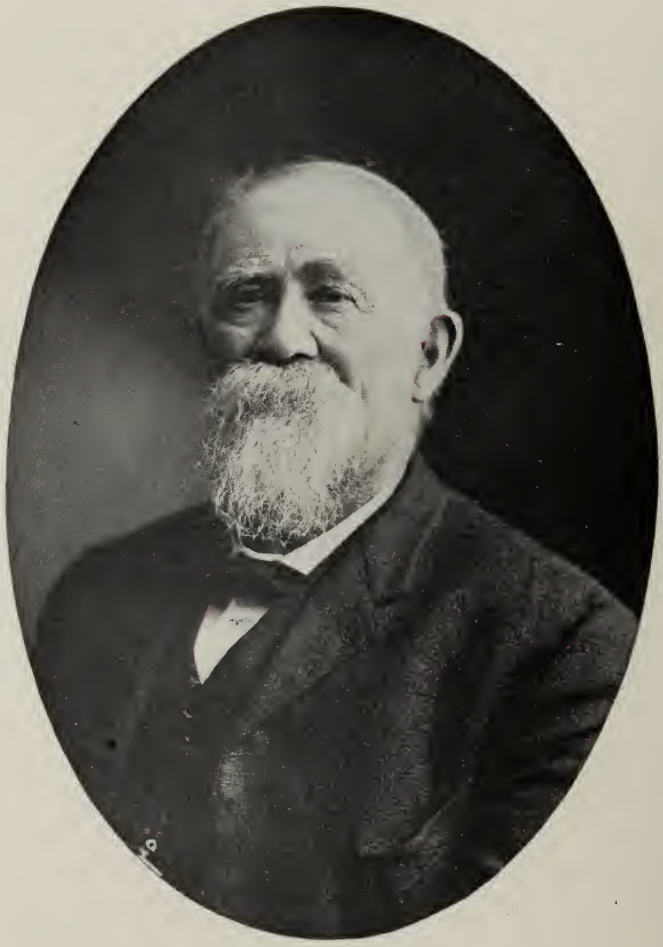
THOMAS B. MORRIS.

This gentleman, one of Missouri's oldest and best known newspaper men, was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 28, 1843. He is the son of Charles F. and Martha J. (Wright) Morris, of Parkersburg, Va. Charles F. Morris served in Company F, Iowa Infantry, during the Civil War, and was fatally wounded in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 6, 1862.

While in his infancy our subject's parents removed to Iowa. At Wapello, Iowa, he received his education, afterwards attending the Denmark College. While at the latter institution the war broke out and he enlisted on the 21st day of August, 1862, as a private of Capt. John Bird's Company F, 19th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. During his service his regiment took part in the engagements at Prairie Grove and Van Buren, Ark., Ozark, Mo., Siege of Vicksburg and Yazoo City, Miss., and Siege of Mobile, Ala. Mr. Morris was wounded in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862, by a gun shot wound in the left side. After recovery he re-enlisted on the 26th day of Februry, 1863, and was mustered into service as corporal in the Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Company M. His regiment was mustered out of the volunteer service on the 13th of August, 1865. Regarding Mr. Morris' service the official record further states: "For faithful and efficient service the said Thomas B. Morris was promoted to Corporal, Duty Sergeant, and commissioned Lieutenant of his company. He was constantly with his command, participated in all of its engagements, rendered gallant and meritorious service." After being discharged Mr. Morris returned to Wapello, Iowa, where he went into the printing business; afterwards started the first paper ever published in Kahoka, Mo. Since that time he has established eight papers in Missouri, all of which to-day are in a prosperous condition.

On the 22nd of June, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Blaine, at Bowling Green, Mo., from which union were born the following children: Nellie, wife of W. H. Scott, and Fenton B. In 1881 Mr. Morris came to Hannibal and five years later established the "Daily Post," in company with B. F. Brown. This he conducted successfully for five years, when he purchased the "Daily Courier" and consolidated the two under the name of the "Courier-Post." Mr. Morris is a member of William T. Sherman Post, No. 43, G. A. R., and of the I. O. O. F. He was a delegate from the First Missouri District in 1900 to the National Convention at Philadelphia and is at present a member of the State Republic Committee from the First Missouri District.

In the management of his paper Mr. Morris has at all times supported measures calculated to aid in the development of Hannibal and he has made the "Courier-Post" a power in the cause of overthrowing vice and corruption in this city. The course he has taken has at all times merited the approval of the masses and has won for him the high esteem and implicit confidence of the entire community, as a consequence of which the "Courier-Post" to-day enjoys a most extensive patronage from all classes in this section.



W. H. C. NASH.
Photo by Tomlinson.

WILLIAM H. C. NASH.

City Assessor and Deputy County Assessor for many years. He was born in Lynchburg, Va., November 23rd, 1829.

His father was Abner O. Nash, who came to Maysville, Ky., remained there one year and in the spring of 1831 came to this state, and settled in Hannibal.

When the subject of this sketch was only eighteen months old, the family left St. Louis on the first boat that made its passage up the river after the breaking of the ice, landing in this place in 1831.

A. O. Nash immediately opened a general store in this place, being one of the first stores opened here. At this time there were not over a dozen families living in what now constitutes the city of Hannibal. A. O. Nash continued business here until his death in 1859. During his life he filled nearly all the offices of the city, was elected on the first Board of Trustees, and was afterwards its President, occupying the same position as the present Mayor.

Mr. Nash served as Postmaster under President Taylor. He left a family of two children by his first wife, our subject and Mrs. Mary Hubbard.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of the city, a Prof. McPherson being the teacher. In 1849 he went to California by the overland route, and remained there twenty years, returning during that time once. He was married to Mrs. Liddie A. Sarotell (nee Hixson) on that occasion.

He returned to Hannibal July 5th, 1869, and has been prominently identified with the interests of Hannibal since, occupying many positions of trust. From 1869 to 1895 he was engaged in the mercantile business; since quitting mercantile business, he served twelve years as Deputy County Assessor, and for ten years has served as City Assessor.

Mr. and Mrs. Nash have never had any children, and through their great love for them have raised two boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Nash are both members of the Presbyterian Church. The First Presbyterian Church was organized in the house of A. O. Nash, and the mother of A. O. Nash organized the first Sunday school in Hannibal.

The subject of this sketch, during his younger days, lived near and associated with the Hannibal celebrity, Mark Twain (Samuel Clemmens).

R. B. D. SIMONSON, Superintendent Hannibal Schools.
Photo by Tomlinson.

ROBERT B. D. SIMONSON.

This prominent educator was born in Somerset County, N. J. After receiving a common school education, he attended Hope College, Holland, Mich., graduating from that institution in 1875, with the degree of A. B. In 1878 he had conferred on him the degree of A. M.

He taught in the graded shools of Cook County, Ill., four years immediately after his graduation. He was Principal of the Boone Township High School in Porter County, Ind., for two years, and in 1881 came to Missouri, where he has been Principal of grade, Principal of High schools and Superintendent of city schools for 24 years.

Before coming to Hannibal Prof. Simonson occupied the position of city superintendent of schools in Louisiana. In November, 1892, he resigned this position and coming to Hannibal, accepted the superintendency of its school system.

In 1874 he married Miss Emma E. Cortelyou, daughter of William H. Cortelyou, a prominent farmer of Biggsville, Ill. To them was born one child, a son, Clarence D. Simonson.

Prof. Simonson's father was Garret S., a farmer, and originally of Raritan, N. J.

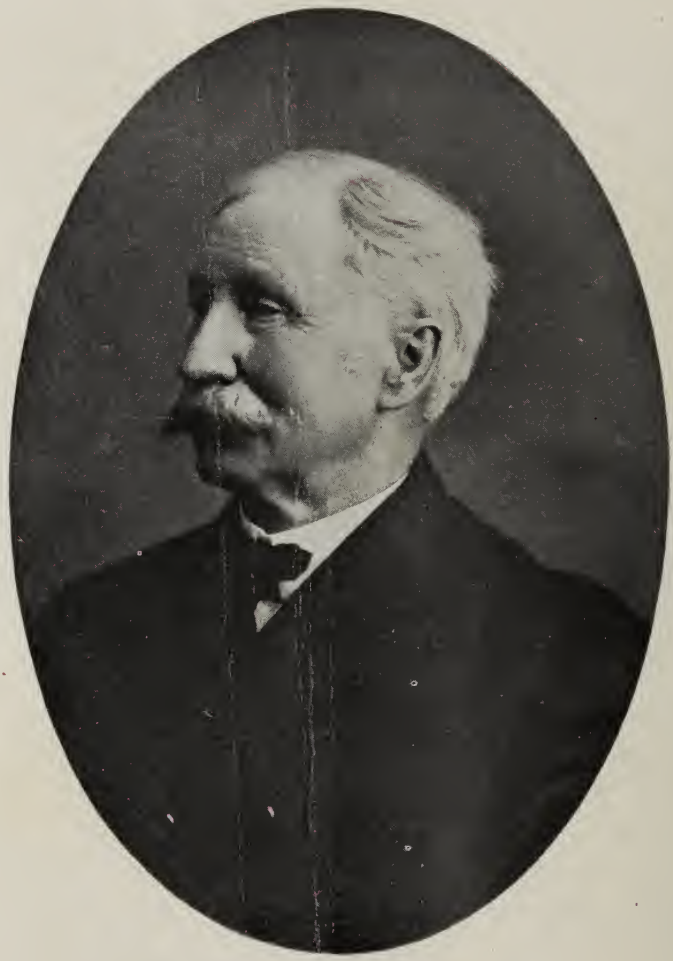
For the past thirteen years Prof. Simonson has occupied his present position, that of City Superintendent of Schools of Hannibal, and from the opinion voiced by residents of Hannibal in general, and from the fact of his having held the position for so long a period, it goes without saying that he is of exceptional ability and peculiarly fitted to his position. With his excellent education, and with his many years of training, together with qualities generally to be found in an expert educator, Prof. Simonson has more than satisfied the requirements of his constituents. During his term of office there have been many improvements made in the educational regime of Hannibal, and owing to his painstaking efforts the Hannibal school system stands in the front rank of the best schools of the middle west.

Of a pleasing personality, and possessing all the characteristics which tend to make him popular among his fellow men, he is well received and prominently associated with the better social classes of the city.

In 1865 he joined the Reformed Dutch Church at Raritan, Ill. In 1881 he became a member of the Presbyterian Church and has been for many years an elder therein.

He is a member of the National Union, Court of Honor, and Married Men's League.

During his residence in Hannibal Prof. Simonson has at all times manifested a deep interest in the welfare of his adopted city, and along that line he has lent his aid at all times in furthering and promoting any measure calculated to add to its commercial importance.



CHARLES J. LEWIS.
Photo by Tomlinson.

CAPTAIN CHARLES J. LEWIS.

Captain Lewis was born in Bethel Township, Windsor County, Vermont, September 21st, 1840. His father was Reuben Tinkham Lewis, a shoemaker by trade, a boot and shoe merchant while in active commercial business, and a farmer for a large portion of his earlier active life. Reuben T.'s father, Reuben Lewis, was a descendant of a family which moved from Virginia to Massachusetts in early colonial days and thence subsequent to the Revolution to Vermont, settling in Windsor County. The maiden name of Captain Lewis' mother was Jane Caroline Sanders, coming from a prominent New England family, many of the descendants of which were pioneers in the central west.

Reuben T. Lewis and his wife were the parents of the following children: Mary, who died in infancy; Edgar R., who died January 22, 1904; Augusta A., former wife of William Albin, now deceased, whose home is in Springfield, Mass.; Nancy A., former wife of John Cary, and who died June 17, 1902; Charles J., the subject of this sketch; Calvin M., who died in infancy; Albert A., who died in infancy, and Laura A., wife of John Little, who resides in Hardwick, Vermont.

At the age of five, Captain Lewis moved with his family to Petersburg, Illinois, returning, however, in 1851 to the Green Mountain State. Being deprived to a great extent of the privileges of public schools during his boyhood, and as well of the opportunities of local select schools, his instruction in the rudimental branches of education was quite meager, being such mainly as could be imparted to him by his mother and the older children of the family during such time as could be spared to him from their laborious lives. From his early boyhood until his seventeenth year he was a hard working farmer boy. At that age he realized the need of an education, and in a conference of the family it was concluded that he could be spared for a few terms at the Academy, and accordingly in the fall of 1857 he became a student at the People's Academy of Morrisville, Vt. In the fall of 1858 he applied for authority to teach in the public schools of that state, and having successfully passed the lawful examination, he received a teacher's certificate. During the following winter term he taught a country district school in Wolcott Township, the locality being known locally as the "Lost Nation," receiving a monthly salary of $12, boarding around the district, and doing the janitor work of the log school house, having over forty pupils of all grades. He continued to teach during the winter terms of country and village schools until he went to the army.

In 1860 he graduated from the People's Academy and entered Middlebury College. August 2, 1862, he left college and joined the army, assisting in recruiting Battery "D," First Vermont Heavy Artillery (Eleventh Regular Vermont Volunteers), of which battery at its organization he was commissioned second lieutenant. He remained in the army until the close of the war, being present on the field at the surrender of General Lee to General Grant, and was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., dating from the 15th day of May, 1865, having been previously promoted to first lieutenant, and then holding his commission as captain of the company with which he enlisted. He was on detached service for nearly one year, being on the staff of the commanding officer during the construction and occupancy of the forti-

fications north of the city of Washington, D. C. Among the important battles in which he took part were those of the Wilderness, of Spotsylvania, of Cold Harbor, of Petersburg, of Opequan Creek, of Charleston, of Winchester, of Cedar Creek, and of Fisher's Hill, aside from many less important engagements.

During the latter part of his school days, Captain Lewis devoted his spare time to the study of law, which he then intended to make the business profession of his life, resuming that study and purpose at the close of the war by taking a law course in the private law office of Powers & Gleed, at Morrisville, Vt. Upon application and examination he was admitted to Lamoille County bar in December, 1866, and immediately opened a law office at Morrisville. The next year he was elected to the office of State's Attorney for Lamoille County, and re-elected the following year. He was superintendent of the public schools for one term.

He moved to Lawrence, Kansas, in 1869. In 1871 he was elected Judge of the Lawrence City Court, and after the expiration of this term of office became associated with the gas works of that city. In 1875 he built a gas works in the city of Sherman, Texas, and in 1876 he constructed a gas works in the city of Joplin, Missouri, and two years later he built a similar works at Carthage, Mo. He served as business manager of the Joplin Water Works, Joplin Gas Works and the Carthage Gas Works until the end of his twelve years' residence at Joplin, when in 1888 he moved to Hannibal, Mo., and assumed his present duties of Superintendent of the water and gas plants of that city.

Captain Lewis was married February 1, 1866, at Morrisville, Vt., to Marie Lucy Slocum, whose family resided there. Their only child, a son, died in infancy and was buried at Lawrence, Kan. Mrs. Lewis' parents were natives of Vermont, and her father was a relative of the late General Slocum of the United States Army. The remaining living members of her immediate family are a brother, Sanford Slocum, of Morrisville, and a sister, Mrs Hattie Clifford Hamilton, of Healsburg, Cal. Captain and Mrs. Lewis are communicants of Trinity Episcopal Church of Hannibal.

Captain Lewis is a Knight Templar Mason, being a Past Eminent Comander and the present Prelate of Excalibar Commandery. He is a Past High Priest of the Hannibal Royal Arch Chapter No. 7. He is a Member of Hannibal Lodge No. 188, A. F. and A. M. He has been annointed to the Masonic Order of High Priesthood. He is a Past Commander of W. T. Sherman Post No. 43, G. A. R., of Hannibal, and was appointed Adjutant General of the State of Vermont at the organization of the G. A. R. in that state. He is Vice-president of the Business Men's Association of Hannibal, and a director of the Hannibal Home for the Friendless.

He ranks among Hannibal's most influential and progressive citizens, is exceptionally adapted to the responsible position he occupies, for which he has been qualified by years of experience and thoughtful attention to every detail of the work.

STEPHEN THORNE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bullock County, Georgia, December 25th, 1841. He is a son of Stephen Thorne, formerly of Orange County, New York. He removed to Georgia in 1826, some years before our subject's birth.

Stephen Thorne, Jr., was educated in the common schools of Scriven County and at the Ogeechee Academy of the same county. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the Confederate Army, participating in many hard fought battles and served with gallantry from August, 1861, to May 1865.

From the close of the war until his removal to Hannibal, Mr. Thorne was engaged at various times at teaching school and farming. In September, 1872, he removed to Hannibal and for the past twenty-two years Mr. Thorne has been engaged in the grocery business, in company with Mr. L. B. Andrus, at No. 206 North Main Street.

Their store is one of the most completely stocked and largest in the city, having an extensive clientage, extending throughout this section of the county. Besides his grocery business, Mr. Thorne owns a most valuable farm in Ralls County and also one in Marion County—best in county. Both farms are among the finest in their respective counties and are increasing steadily in value under his careful management.

On June 23d, 1873, Mr. Thorne married Miss A. Belle Mathews, daughter of George W. Mathews (now deceased), formerly a prominent farmer of Fabius Township, Marion County, and who was the first white male child born in the county north of North River. Their union has been blest by the birth of two children, Mary E. and Florence C.

Mr. Thorne attends the Christian Church, he having joined that organization at Palmyra, Mo., in 1870.

Besides being very prominent among his fellow business men and citizens, Mr. Thorne is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the Free Masons in Bullock County, Georgia, in 1864. He has been a member of the board of education for the past twenty years.

Since his residence in Hannibal, he has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to its commercial development and is an active member of the Retail Merchants' Association and a liberal contributor to all measures conducive to the welfare of the community as a whole. His business career here has been characterized by the most honorable business methods, courteous treatment to patrons and strict principles of integrity and honest dealing. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his entire acquaintance and ranks among the city's most influential and respected men.

J. C. HELM.
Photo by Tomlinson.

JOHN CLINTON HELM.

John Clinton Helm was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., in 1853, and came to Hannibal with his parents when one year of age. He was educated in the private schools of Hannibal, graduating from the Hannibal College in 1872. He afterwards accepted a clerical position with the First National Bank of Hannibal. When this bank went out of business in 1879 it was succeeded by Rowe & Armstrong, private bankers. Mr. Helm continued with this bank in the position of book-keeper, which position he filled for the length of time they were in business. Rowe & Armstrong were succeeded by the Commercial Bank of Hannibal, of which institution Mr. Helm was teller. The Commercial Bank of Hannibal was absorbed by the Bank of Hannibal, of which Mr. Helm was assistant cashier, resigning the position in 1891. He was one of the men who reorganzed the Hannibal Milling Co., among whom he was a leading spirit; he was made Secretary and Treasurer and was in the business till 1901. Mr. Helm has also been treasurer and director of the Marion County Mutual Loan and Building Association for eight or nine years.

In 1901 he purchased his present business, the Hannibal Paper and Cigar Box Factory, since which time he has greatly increased the business. He employs from thirty-five to forty hands the year 'round, and the business has scarcely shut down a working hour since he came into possession. The product of this factory consists of all kinds of paper boxes, cigar boxes of all sizes and kinds, making a specialty of shoe boxes, shipping cases, etc. The Hannibal shoe factories all purchase their boxes of this firm.

Mr. Helm was married in 1882 to Miss Amy Metcalf, of Palmyra, Mo., daughter of John A. Metcaclf and Harriet Hanly Metcalf, Mr. Metcalf being engaged in the milling business for fifty years or more. J. C. Helm and wife are the parents of two daughters, Katherine M. and Florence.

The parents of J. C. Helm were Cyrus T. and Kate Park Helm, formerly of Kentucky. Both parents were natives of Kentucky, being descendants of one of the pioneer families of that section, which came from Virginia in the early days of Daniel Boone and settled among the Indians, undergoing all the hardships of the early settlers. Cyrus T. and his father John B. both settled in Missouri during the early days, both being leading men of their day. John B. Helm did as much as any one toward the upbuilding of Hannibal, being a very public spirited man.

Cyrus T. Helm died in 1868, leaving his wife and five children, J. C. Helm being the eldest, May, Jennie, wife of B. L. Winchell, President of the Rock Island Railroad, Alice, wife of John Logan, manager of the Bluff City Shoe Company, of Hannibal, and H. B., superintendent of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company, of Shreveport, La.

S. M. CARTER.
Photo by Tomlinson.

SPENCER M. CARTER.

Spencer M. Carter, senior partner in the Eagle Mills Co., of Hannibal, is one of the old and prominent citizens of this place, and is favorably known throughout this section.

He was elected alderman in 1874, and served acceptably as such for two years, having been elected on the Citizens' ticket. He is financially concerned in a number of local industries; is President of the Bank of Hannibal, having served in that capacity from the time of its organization, and is President of the Star Lime Co., of which J. E. Priest is Manager and S. R. Carter Secretary.

Mr. Carter was born in Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., Dec. 5, 1825, and is a son of Thomas Carter, whose birth occurred in the same county in March, 1302, and who died in Quincy, Ill., in 1877.

Our subject's father moved to Quincy, Ill., in 1833 and established the first water mill in that place, north of the city some two miles. In 1842 he became foreman of the Eagle Mills in Quincy and managed them for about twenty-seven years, or up to the time of his death. These mills were destroyed by fire in 1884. The wife of Thomas Carter was Miss Sarah Robbins, a native of Kentucky.

Mrs. Carter was called to her home beyond when the subject of this sketch was an infant of but six months.

The boyhood of Spencer M. Carter was passed in Kentucky and in Quincy, Ill.

In 1856 he came to Hannibal, and in company with Warren Stewart, bought the old Stillwell Mill, which they fitted and ran for seven years. The mill was situated on the river at the foot of Church Street.

In 1862 Mr. Carter sold out to George E. Huitt, and built the Eagle Mills, being assisted in so doing by Jackson Brice. The latter sold out his interest at the termination of two years to Richard Prindle, the firm becoming Carter, Prindle & Co. The silent member of the firm was J. B. Brady, who was connected with the same about two years, when he sold his interest to Mr. Carter in 1879. Mr. Prindle was with him for about seventeen years, and then disposed of his share to J. B. Sheperd, since which time the style has been Carter & Sheperd.

Mr. Carter was united in marriage at Quincy, Ill., August 15, 1847, to Sarah Hosman, a native of Kentucky. To this union were born four children, three sons and one daughter. The former are all connected with their father in the milling business. Their names are Spencer R., who is the shipping clerk; John I. is the wheat weigher; George H. is the book-keeper; Eva, the daughter, became the wife of J. E. Priest and is now deceased.

George H. Carter was elected Mayor of Hannibal in the spring of 1895, and made a popular officer. Mrs. Carter departed this life in 1880, mourned by all who knew her. Mr. Carter married for his second wife Miss Anna Frost, September 15, 1891. She is the daughter of William and Sarah (Woodruff) Frost, natives of Lebanon, Ohio.

Mr. Carter is a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and has contributed largely of his means toward its advancement. He is always foremost in worthy enterprises, that have for their object the growth and development of Hannibal, and is ever ready not only with his sympathy, but his purse, to aid in the cause of charity and all benevolent work.

CYRUS ALBERTSON.
Photo by Tomlinson.

HON. CYRUS ALBERTSON.

Judge Cyrus Albertson was born in North Carolina in 1848. His father was Nathan Albertson, a gun manufacturer of North Carolina. The subject of this biography came to Hannibal in 1865, received his education at Plainfield, Ind., and was first engaged as clerk in the post-office, next as salesman with a dry goods house in Indanapolis, Ind. Here Mr. Albertson received an experience which has been valuable to him ever since. Not long after leaving the latter named position, he entered the dry goods business for himself in this city, in company with his brother, Ely Albertson. Their business has grown from the start, and is considered one of the leading dry goods houses in this county.

Judge Albertson is a staunch Republican, at all times active in promoting the interests of his party. The esteem and confidence in which he is held by all who know him is evidenced by the fact of his having been chosen as Mayor of Hannibal three successive terms. He has also occupied the position of City Treasurer, has also represented his ward in the Common Council, and is at present Judge of the Eastern District of Marion County. Judge Albertson was President of the First National Bank and is Vice-President of the Hannibal Trust Company, which institution succeeded the First National.

In 1869 Judge Albertson married Miss Augusta Wentworth, now deceased. To them have been born two daughters, now respectively Mrs. T. L. Anderson and Mrs. A. L. Ferguson, the latter, with her husband now residing in Ft. Smith, Ark. In social as well as in commercial circles has Judge Albertson been at all times well received. He joined the Arch Street Church of this city in 1875 and is now a trustee and steward of the Park M. E. Church. He is identified with the K. P. and also with the local order, I. O. O. F.

Judge Albertson's life in Hannibal has been attended with considerable success and social prominence, as well as having always labored untiringly in the effort to further the welfare of the community at large. He has every reason to feel well satisfied with the results he has accomplished. There is not to-day in Hannibal a man more respected, better thought of and thoroughly worthy of the honor reposed in him by his constituents, than is the subject of this sketch. His life has been as an open book, unblemished by any act of wrong doing, disclosing a record of many an act of charity and public spiritedness. In all of his public positions, he has served his constituents faithfully and most conscientiously, doing all in his power to advance the interests of those represented by him.

T. L. ANDERSON.

THOMAS L. ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson was born at Palmyra, Mo., Aug. 23rd, 1865. His father was William R. Anderson, a lawyer of Palmyra.

T. L. Anderson was educated in the common schools of Palmyra and at the State University of Missouri. After being admitted to the bar, Mr. Anderson followed the practice of his profession at Palmyra until 1898, when he removed to Hannibal, and one year later engaged in the real estate and insurance business in connection with his law practice.

Mr. Anderson married Miss Lulu F. Albertson, daughter of Cyrus Albertson, a leading merchant of this city. To them have been born one child, a son, named Cyrus, aged 10 years.

Mr. Anderson has two brothers and three sisters living, James M. Anderson, of Pine Bluff, Ark.; William R. Anderson, of Louisville, Ky.; Russell E. Newton, of Island of Hainan, China; Annie M. Anderson, of Niagara Falls; May A. Mathews, of Macon, Mo.

Since locating in Hannibal, Mr. Anderson became prominent among his associate lawyers and has from the first taken an active interest in the progress and development of his adopted city.

He is a director of the German American Bank, and also Secretary of the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, the latter of which owes much of its success to his untiring efforts in building up and extending its interests.

Mr. Anderson conducts one of the largest real estate and loan businesses in this section, handles some of the finest real estate properties in this city and surrounding vicinity, and represents many of the best known and reliable insurance companies known in this country.

Mr. Anderson and family are well received in social circles throughout the city, and attend the Presbyterian church, Mr. Anderson having joined that denomination at Palmyra about 25 years ago.

Mr. Anderson is considered among our most active and progressive men of business and citizens and enjoys the esteem and respect of all of his associates, and as well as many who have had occasion to consult him professionally during his career in this city.

C. A. COOK.

C. A. Cook was born in Boone County, Illinois, April 14th, 1869. He lived on a farm until fourteen years of age, when his parents moved to Rockford, Ill., that he might enjoy the advantage of the public schools there. He attended the public schools in Rockford for eighteen months, when his health failed and his parents were compelled to move to Nebraska for his health. He again went on a farm until he fully recuperated, and then finished his education in the High School at Beatrice, Nebraska. After leaving the High School he accepted a position with the government as mailing clerk in the postoffice at Beatrice, which place he held for three years. He then embarked in the telephone business with the Nebraska Telephone Company, first at Lincoln, then was transferred to Schuyler, Neb., then to Fairbury, and then to Grand Island, each place as manager, covering a period of three and one-half years. He resigned his position with the Nebraska Telephone Company and accepted one with the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company as manager at Junction City, Kansas, which position he held for four months, when sent to Hannibal, Mo., as manager, in the fall of 1893.

When he took charge of the Hannibal plant the property of the Telephone Company consisted of an exchange at Hannibal of 183 subscribers, with three toll lines, one to Palmyra, 13 miles, one to New London, 10 miles, and one to Quincy, Ill., 20 miles. This was the extent of the long distance connections at that time. The equipment of the City Exchange consisted of grounded circuits and the old Blake instruments that were first in use by the Bell Company.

During the eleven years of his management his territory has been extended, covering eighteen counties in northeast Missouri within a radius of about 100 miles from Hannibal, the local Telephone Exchange having been entirely revolutionized both as to central office apparatus and instruments at subscribers' stations. Also there has been about 150,000 feet of cable erected so that most of the telephone lines are protected from sleet and storm. The number of subscribers in the local exchange has been increased from 183 to 720.

The most rapid and marvelous development has been in the long distance telephone service, as Hannibal is now one of the best equipped cities, with a goodly number of circuits leading in every direction, reaching out to 20,000 cities and towns in the United States. Directly tributary to Hannibal, under the local management, the forty-five miles of grounded circuit toll lines connecting with the three nearest towns, have been superseded by nearly 1,000 miles of pole toll line construction and on these poles is strung nearly 5,000 miles of wire.

On March 6th, 1905, Mr. Cook was transferred to St. Joseph, Mo., District, known as District No. 2, comprising the fifteen countes in northwest Missouri and three counties in northeast Kansas, which includes the cities of St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison, Kan., Maryville, Mo., and several minor points.

JOHN C. COONTZ.

John C. Coontz, who has been identified with municipal affairs in the past, is a native of Hannibal, having been born July 25, 1850, and his parents were Rezin E. and Mary E. (Holliday) Coontz, the former of whom was born in Jefferson County, Virginia. He came to Missouri in 1836 and located at Florida, where he remained four years, when he removed to Ralls County.

Three years later Mr. Coontz removed to Hannibal, where he engaged in the grocery business.

To Rezin E Coontz and wife there was born a family of ten children; the only member of the family now living besides our subject is Laura, now Mrs. T. M. Robinson, of Brookfield, Mo.

The early life of our subject was spent in Hannibal, where he attended the Convent School, and supplemented the education therein obtained by a two years' course at Rennsalear Academy.

Upon completing his education, he engaged as clerk on one of the boats on the Mississippi river and was in the employ of different steamers for about three years.

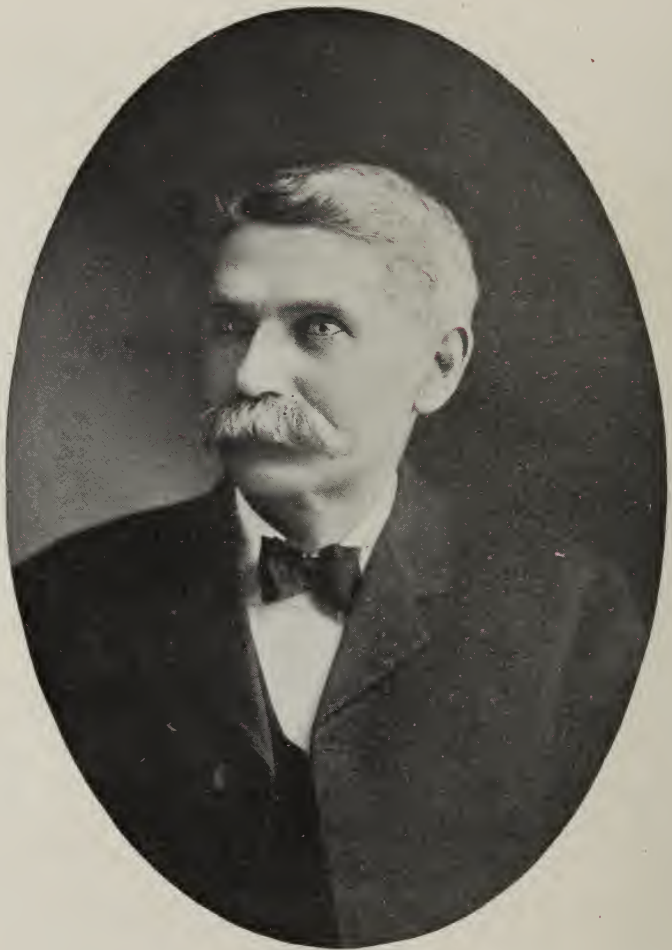
He next engaged in the grocery business with his father for two years and in 1873 went to Texas. After spending two years in the Lone Star state, Mr. Coontz returned to Hannibal and obtained a position with Herriman-Curd Company, in whose employ he remained for nearly fifteen years as foreman of their yards.

On July 13, 1876, he was married to Miss Catherine, daughter of Nicholas Dumer, a native of Germany, and who are now residents of Hannibal. To our subject and estimable wife there have been born five children, namely, John C., May, Claybourne F., Ruth and George. The two last named are deceased.

Mr. Coontz is a member of the Park Methodist Episcopal Church. In political affairs our subejct is a staunch Democrat and on that was elected to represent his ward in the city council in 1892 and served until 1900 continuously. So well did he fulfill the wishes and desires of his constituents that he was again placed in nomination in 1894 and served his second term with great credit to himself. In 1904 Mr. Coontz was elected City Clerk and in this, as in all other positions of trust which he has occupied, he carefully protected the interests of the community and performed the duties of this office in a most praiseworthy manner.

He is a man of strict integrity, faithful to the trust imposed in him and has so conducted himself as a citizen and business man as to win the regard and respect of all who know him.

J. C. Coontz, Jr., has recently left for Panama to accept a position in the Government service. He served in the United States army during the Spanish-American war and was a member of Co. D of Eleventh Infantry, and was stationed in Porto Rico.



J. F. MEYER.
Photo by Tomlinson.

J. F. MEYER & CO.

The above mentioned firm is composed of Mr. J. F. Meyer and Mr. Charles F. Bassen, his nephew. A sketch of each appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Meyer first established this business in 1882. It was formerly located in South Hannibal until 1898, when the property burned to the ground and the present extensive plant was constructed. The plant extends one block north on Fourth and one-half on Lyon and one-hald on Collier, and was formerly known as the Dubach plant.

Mr. Bassen was employed by Mr. Meyer from the time he was 14 years of age until 1897, at which time Mr. Meyer took him into active partnership in the business, since which time it has been conducted under the present firm name. Since the present partnership the buildings have been completely remodeled and greatly enlarged until to-day it is one of the extensive plants of its nature in this section. The entire main building is taken up by the planing mill, cutting rooms and molding, while in the adjoining are the glazing and painting departments and ware-rooms. On the second floor of the main building is installed machinery for turning out the finest quality of work, in sashes, doors and blinds and stair work. The entire equipment consists of the most modern and improved machines and every facility is at hand for transacting the immense business of the establishment. There are other large store rooms for finishing work, bench and joining departments, etc. A lumber yard on Monroe and Third Streets. Kilns in which all lumber used is dried and seasoned and in fact, every facility necessary which combined, form one of the most complete, extensive and well managed industries of this nature to be found in this section. Thirty to thirty-five hands are constantly employed manufacturing the products of the establishment, most all of whom are skilled, experienced workmen.

Another department of especial importance is that devoted to glass work of all kinds and the firm is in a position to furnish decorative art glass of any special or regular design known or required.

Hannibal is indeed fortunate in possessing such a large number of extensive and important manufacturing industries, among all of which there is none more worthy of especial consideration than the one just mentioned.

C. F. BASSEN.
Photo by Tomlinson.

CHARLES F. BASSEN.

This gentleman, junior member of the firm of J. F. Meyer & Co., was born in Hannibal in 1871. His father was engaged in the mercantile business in this city, and died in 1873. His mother has since married J. M. Kaiser, of St. Louis, where they now reside.

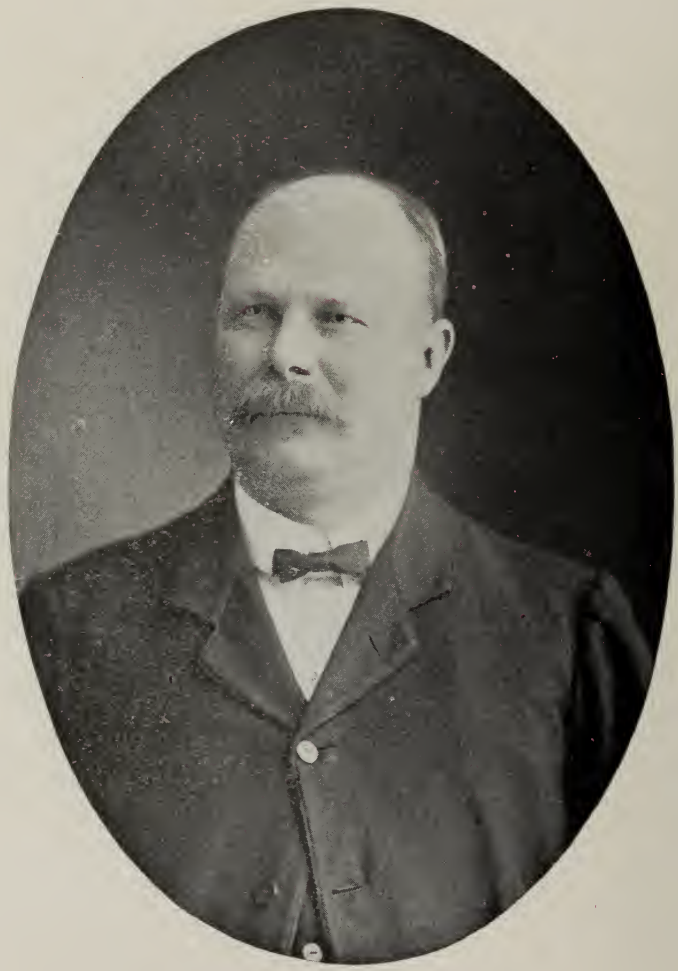
Mr. Bassen was educated in the schools of Hannibal, and at the age of 14 obtained employment in his uncle's (J. F. Meyer) planing mill. Here he paid close attention to his duties, working his way up the ladder, until at the age of 19 he was made foreman of the mill, his predecessor having resigned. He served in this position until 1897, when he was made junior member, under the present firm name.

Mr. Bassen is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and is a chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Parochial school.

In 1895 Mr. Bassen married Miss Annie L. Rauscher, daughter of C. G. Rauscher, a well known mechanic of this city.

Mr. Bassen is in every respect a self-made man, and although comparatively young, he has accomplished that of which any man might well be proud. His career in Hannibal has been such as to make him exceptionally well liked and popular among all of his associates, and as well, it is needless to say, he has aided incalculably in building up the extensive business now enjoyed by J. F. Meyer & Co.

His business life has been one in which honor and integrity have long been manifest in all of his dealings, and he, as well as his friends and relatives, have every reason to feel proud of the success attained by him.



JOEL THRASHER.
Photo by Tomlinson.

JOEL THRASHER.

This gentleman, one of Hannibal's leading business men, was born near Lewistown, Missouri, April 30, 1863. He is the son of Joel and Caroline (Miller) Thrasher, natives of Missouri. Their families first settled in Missouri in 1800, coming here from Kentucky, locating about four miles east of Palmyra.

Joel Thrasher, father of our subject, was a successful farmer. He died January 16, 1875, at the age of fifty years; the mother died March 26, 1903, at the age of seventy-nine years.

They reared a family of four children, namely, John F., who resides in Hannibal; Fannie, widow of M. Foutain of Hannibal; Porter, deceased, and our subject, Joel, Jr.

Joel Thrasher, Jr., was educated in the country schools of Palmyra and at an early age was compelled to assist in the support of his mother and family. Having learned engineering, he commenced life for himself at the age of twenty, operating a stationary engine, which he continued until 1897, when he formed a co-partnership with McRae & Lawson in the coal, wood and feed business, under the firm name of McRae, Lawson & Thrasher.

The firm dissolved in 1899, when Mr. Thrasher engaged in the same business for himself, and has since been very successful. Besides handling large quantities of coal, wood and feed, he is the largest sewer pipe dealer in this section.

Mr. Thrasher was married February 22, 1883 to Miss Fannie English, of Lewis County, Missouri, daughter of Woodford and Sarah (Tate) English.

Both parents of Mrs. Thrasher were born in Lewis County, Missouri, their parents having immigrated from Virginia in the early days. Her father, Woodford English, died in the year 1895; his wife, Mrs. Thrasher's mother, still survives.

Our subject and his wife are both members and active workers in the Arch Street Church, M. E. South, of which congregation Mr. Thrasher is Sunday School Superintendent. They are both active in church and society work, while Mr. Thrasher is prominently identified with the local fraternity of Odd Fellows, Mystic Lodge, No. 17, and also a member of the Modern Woodmen and Married Men's League.

In all of his business enterprises Mr. Thrasher has proven himself a thorough business man, honest and straight forward in all dealings with his fellowmen.

He is a staunch supporter of, and a liberal contributor to, all enterprises calculated to benefit the city or add to its commercial or industrial importance.

He is one of our most progressive and enterprising citizens and by reason of his long and successful business life in Hannibal, during which time he has been considered one of Hanibal's best citizens, he has gained the esteem, respect and implicit confidence of the entire community.

ARCHY C. RoBARDS.
Photo by Tomlinson.

Archy C. RoBards.

This popular young citizen was born in Hannibal, Missouri. After graduating from the Hannibal High School, he attended the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., for two years. He next took a course in the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was book-keeper of the First National Bank (now the Hannibal Trust Co.) for two years.

He was elected Alderman in 1893 from the Second Ward and resigned to accept the position of United States Deputy Revenue Collector for this district, in charge of fourteen counties. He held this position for six years. In 1900 he was elected mayor, on the Democratic ticket, of the city of Hannibal.

Mr. RoBards also served as City Collector for one year, and in all important positions which he has held, has taken an active part in promoting reform measures in the city, and in otherwise aiding to enhance the general progress and development of the community as a whole.

He is a member of the Hannibal Lodge, No. 188, A. F. & A. M., Hannibal Chapter No. 7, Past Eminent Commander of Excalibar Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar. He is a director of the Labinnah Club, and a member of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, and also a Director in the Business Men's Association (since its organization), which has had charge of the land set aside for factory site properties.

He is the First Vice-President of the Hannibal Democratic Club, and in 1903 was appointed by Gov. Dockery as Delegate from Missouri to the great Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, held at Seattle, Wash.

He is engaged in the Real Estate and general insurance business, representing only the best and leading companies in the country, and furnishes insurance at the lowest rates conducive to absolute safety.

Mr. RoBards is very popular among all who know him, and has been extremely active in aiding and furthering measures conducive to the welfare of the city. In accepting the many positions offered him, he has met the responsibilities of the same in a manner creditable alike to himself and to his constituents. Having spent his entire life here, he is exceedingly well known, and has ever been known for his uprightness and sterling principles of character.

H. A. RIEMANN.
Photo by Tomlinson.

H. A. RIEMANN.

The subject of this sketch was born in St. Louis in 1845. His father, F. W. Riemann, came to the latter city about 1840. In 1848 the family moved to Meredosia, Ill., where Henry attended the public schools and acquired an excellent education. Here the father followed his trade, that of carpenter and builder, and amassed a considerable business. He died in 1902 at the age of 85 years.

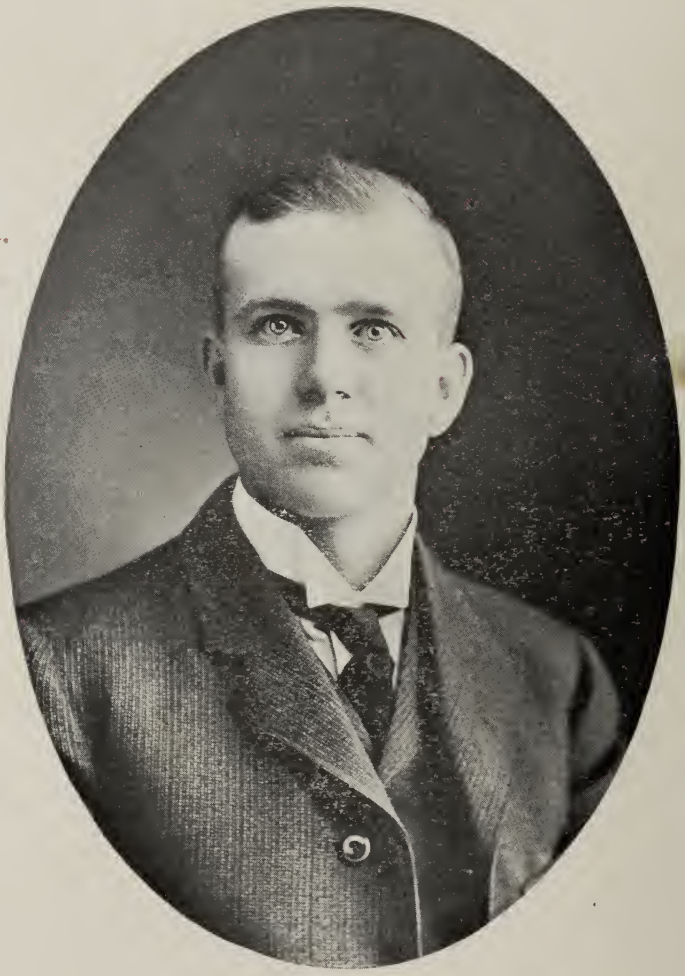
In 1868, Henry, at the age of 24 years, married Mrs. H. A. Skinner. Four years later he, with his immediate family, removed to Adams County, Ill., where he engaged in farming for two years, after which he returned to Meredosia. At the end of two years he then moved to Kansas and a year and a half later to Pittsfield, Ill., from where at the end of two years he returned to Kansas and embarked in the contracting and carpentering business for about four years. From here he again moved to Pittsfield and in 1882 to Hannibal, where he has since lived, building up a considerable clientele in the building and contracting line.

Upon coming to Hannibal, in 1882, Mr. Riemann was first employed by J. M. Patton for eight years, and later with the La Crosse Lumber Company, of Louisiana, for three years. He then embarked in business for himself and from the first was very successful. His skill and long experience have well qualified him for executing the most difficult and important contracts, a fact which has become well known to our prominent real estate owners, for whom he has erected over two hundred of Hannibal's finest residences and buildings.

His unwavering devotion and adherence to the most strict principles, both in his daily life and business method, have impressed all with his pure character and unblemished reputation, and as a consequence he has at all times been almost over-run with contract work.

Among those for whom he has successfully completed important contracts are, F. L. Dubach (for whom he erected nearly a dozen house), S. F. Roderick, Mr. John Bailey, Mrs. Jane Brown, George D. Clayton, J. T. Holmes, J. S. Bush, Fred Gardner, Dr. Hornback, W. F. Drescher, C. H. Price and many others.

Mr. Riemann is a staunch Republican, a Mason of high standing, and one of our most influential citizens, being an active and earnest member of the Merchants' Association. He has at all times taken a deep interest in the growth and development of Hannibal and has contributed most generously towards its welfare. He is held in the high esteem of his many friends and acquaintances, among whom he is very popular.



ROY T. COURTNEY.
Photo by Tomlinson.

ERNEST P. AND ROY T. COURTNEY.

These enterprising young business men were born in Hannibal—Ernest on October 25th, 1877, and Roy, December 10th, 1875. Both men were educated in the schools of this city and learned carpentering under the tuition of their father, who was an experienced carpenter and builder.

Their first business venture was the opening of a small news and stationery store, in the operation of which they were moderately successful.

In 1898 they formed the firm of Courtney Bros., and at once began making themselves known in building circles. Their first important contract was the Beggs, Goodson Wagon Factory, their part of which they completed in a competent and worthy manner. Following this more and more contracts were awarded them and as every job completed passed the most searching inspection of the building inspectors and as the the most conscientious and thoroughly honorable methods were evident in all of their many business transactions, they soon became ranked among the leading contracting firms of the city and were awarded contracts for some of the most important buildings erected.

Among these was the Hannibal High School, the erection of which they commenced July, 1904.

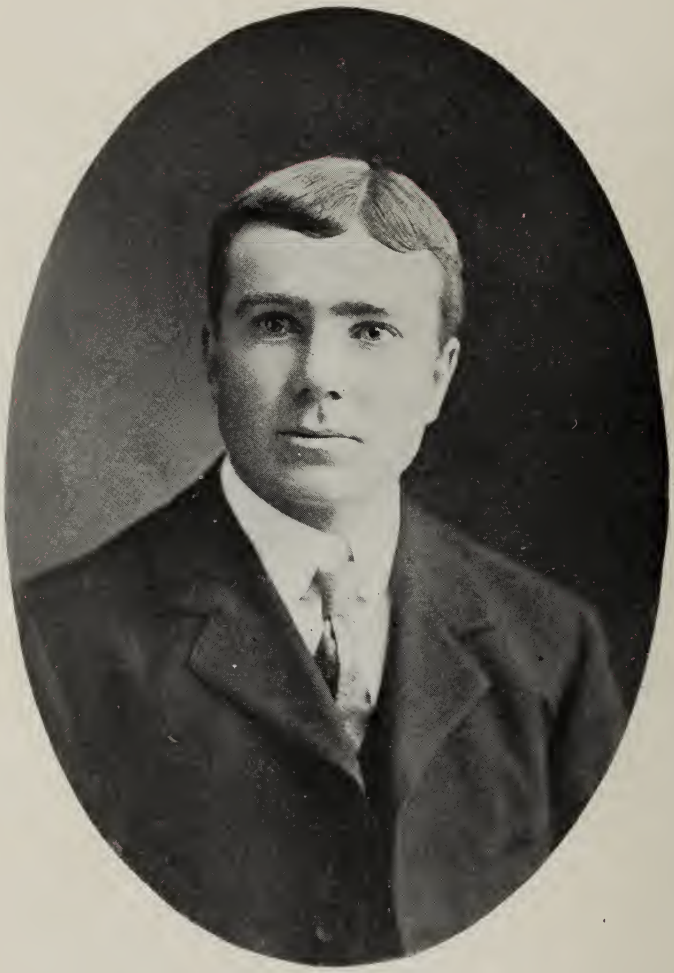
The greater portion of their prominence has been acquired in the past three years, and the progress made by them has been (considering their ages) little less than wonderful.

Among the well-known buildings erected by them are the new Star shoe factory building and the Bluff City shoe factory building. The store buildings of G. Deigel and J. F. Davidson, on South Main Street, and the Courtney building, on Market Street, the flats of W. H. Tucker, of Lyon Street, and T. H. Branham, of Church Street, and residences of Prof. R. B. D. Simonson and Prof. Roy Glasgow and many others.

Ernest Courtney was married November 22, 1900, to Miss Blanche Munson, daughter of George W. Munson, former chief of police of this city and a well-known citizen. They have two children, Robert M. and Francis Janet.

Roy was married to Miss Minnie M. Warren, February 25th, 1903. To say the least, both brothers deserve much credit for the prominence attained by them in this line.They have won the confidence of the entire community and are among our best citizens, and give every evidence of ranking among the foremost contractors in this section.

Illustrations will be found on other pages of the Hannibal High School and other handsome structures erected by them in the past.



ERNEST COURTNEY.
Photo by Tomlinson.

WILLIAM C. BUSBY.

This gentleman, one of Hannibal's influential citizens and prominent business men, was born in Sharpsburg, Ky., Oct. 1, 1833. He is a son of Lewis and Eliza Busby, natives of Kentucky. In 1836, with his parents, he removed to Missouri and settled in Monticello, where he remained until 1844. He then moved to Palmyra, in which city he grew to manhood. When 16 years of age he entered into apprenticeship with Mr. E. S. Burnum to learn the tinner's trade. In 1852 he entered Bethel Baptist Male and Female College, for the purpose of fitting himself for the work of the gospel ministry. Being short of funds, he was compelled to work at his trade, that of a tinner, in order to secure money to prosecute his studies. In 1856 Mr. Busby was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Hannibal and was ordained by the church in May of the same year. This position he held until 1862. During his pastorate of six and one-half years the church prospered greatly, its membership having more than doubled.

In 1864 Mr. Busby engaged in the hardware business in Hannibal, continuing to preach as well, at different times holding the position of pastor of several Baptist churches in the vicinity of Hannibal. Of this number may be mentioned Little Union, Shelbina, Pleasant Hill, New London and Salem. For a half century Mr. Busby has been prominently identified with the growth of the Baptist denomination in this city and the surrounding country. For thirty years he has held the position of moderator of Bethel Baptist Association. For a number of years he served as superintendent of the Fifth Street Baptist Sunday School, and upon retiring from that position, in 1903, the church unanimously elected him Superintendent Emeritus.

In 1858 Mr. Busby was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Halsey, a native of Hannibal and daughter of William and Harriet Halsey.

Mr. Busby has an extensive hardware business, occupying a large store building, which is kept well filled with the various lines of goods generally found in an establishment of this nature. By a life of honorable business dealings and conscientious methods, he has succeeded in building up an extensive clientage among the leading people of Marion County.

JAMES W. FIELDER.
Photo by Tomlinson.

JAMES W. FIELDER.

James W. Fielder, one of the largest construction contractors in granitoid and sewerage work and street paving in Hannibal, was born in Clarksville, Missouri, July 27, 1868—the son of Zachary and Rachiel (Slimson) Fielder.

Mr. Fielder, Sr., came to Hannibal, Mo., about 1878 and engaged in the brick manufacturing business. (See sketch of Zachary Fielder.)

James W. Fielder was educated in the public schools of Hannibal, graduating from the same at the age of 18, and was connected with his father in the manufacture of bricks and cement work until he attained the age of 21. He then commenced for himself independently as contractor and constructor of and builder of granitoid sidewalks, having laid the first granitoid sidewalk in Hannibal (in connection with his father). He has followed this line in several states besides Missouri, and always with success. The granitoid work done by Mr. Fielder stands as a monument to his knowledge of the business as well as to the honest methods pursued by him in the work.

He was also identified with the construction and building of the city's only large sewer. He is also interested in other construction enterprises, in all of which he has been eminently successful, from a financial standpoint, and each one he completes only adds to his popularity along this line of his work.

He was employed by the Rockford Construction Co. to do this work, being their General Superintendent.

When the Union Depot and Hotel was built there was on the site on which it now stands a hole about fifteen or twenty feet in depth. Mr. Fielder, then being a boy 18 years of age, yet he was employed as foreman. This required some four months' work and considerable engineering skill.

Mr. Fielder is the largest and most successful contractor, as well as the best known in his line of construction in the city.

He was married in 1892 to Miss E. L. Brewer, a native of this county. The father, B. B. Brewer, a native of Ohio, came to Marion County in 1888 and is one of its successful citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Fielder have only one son, Leon W., age 8.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Fielder are members of the Christian Church, of which both are active workers. Mr. Fielder is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 26.

He is a Democrat of the old school and an active party worker, takes an interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of Hannibal and its growth.

T. B. ARNOLD.
Photo by Tomlinson.

THOMAS B. ARNOLD.

Mr. Arnold was born in Marion County, Mo., in 1860. He is a son of T. B. Arnold, Sr., by trade a carpenter, who removed from Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1858. Mr. Arnold attended the public schools of Marion County for a short time and upon the death of his mother, removed to Virginia, where the family resided, our subject finishing his education in the schools of Fairfax County.

At the end of six years Mr. Arnold removed again to Missouri, settling in Hannibal, where he became employed in the grocery store of S. P. Givans, who afterwards disposed of his business to Mr. Stephen Thorne. Our subject was employed in this store in all about four years. He next became associated with the wholesale grocery of Elliot & Wyman in the capacity of salesman, remaining with them one year, at the end of which time he formed a co-partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. J. McDonald, under the firm name of McDonald & Arnold. This firm conducted a finely appointed grocery establishment on North Main Street for six years, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Arnold establishing himself in a similar business on Broadway. This was in 1893, and from that time to the present Mr. Arnold has, by persevering efforts and judicious business methods, acquired a patronage in high class groceries, provisions and delicatessen not surpassed by any establishment of its character in this section. It is considered one of the most completely equipped and finely stocked groceries in the city and is patronized by the leading families of the community.

From the beginning of his business career, Mr. Arnold has applied himself most steadfastly to the task of winning the confidence of the people and in the development of his business has employed the most strict principles of business management. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens was most aptly demonstrated by their unanimous selection of him to the office of Mayor of the city of Hannibal in 1901. He performed the duties of this office with great credit to himself and his constituents and the improvement in municipal matters was so evident during his term that he was importuned by leading men of both parties to accept a renomination. He consented and served his second term in 1902.

On September 5th, 1888, Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Dollie Helton, daughter of Judge Adam C. Helton, now deceased, one of Marion County's most prominent citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold attend the Christian Church, having united with that congregation in this city in 1895.

Throughout his entire career in Hannibal Mr. Arnold has given evidence of being one of the city's most public spirited and interested citizens. Although his entire time has been taken up in the building up of his business, he has at the same time taken an active interest in municipal improvements and has allied himself with all worthy measures calculated to improve and develop the commercial status of the city. He is identified with the Retail Merchants' Association, being one of its most prominent and active members.

J. J. McDONALD.

MR. AND MRS. J. J. McDONALD.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McDonald have resided in Hannibal since January 9th, 1882.

Mr. McDonald was born in Warren County, Ill., in 1839. His father was John Y. McDonald, a prominent farmer of Warren County, and came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1834, where he died November 14th, 1868.

Mr. McDonald first came to Marion County in 1875. Shortly afterwards he engaged in farming on the estate then owned by Judge Helton. Shortly before this he married Miss Laura B. Helton, daughter of Judge Helton, who was very prominent throughout Marion County.

In 1882 Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, disposing of their interest in the farming, removed to Hannibal and engaged in a small way in the grocery business on North Main Street.

They met with considerable success from the first, their business increasing rapidly, until to-day they operate a large cash grocery on North Main Street, besides a finely equipped grocery on Broadway.

As a result of their painstaking efforts and close attention to business, they to-day own besides their property on North Main Street considerable other valuable real estate.

Mr. McDonald belongs to the Maccabees of the World and Married Men's League, and enlisted in the Federal army when only 18 years of age and served in Co. E., 145th Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the war as a private soldier; afterwards five years in the regular army, in Co. B, 6th Infantry, U. S. Regulars—most of this time as a non-commissioned officer.

He was elected in May, 1896, as Mayor on the Republican ticket, serving for one year. He conducted the responsible duties of this office with great credit to himself and with much satisfaction to the public at large. He has since then been importuned several times to accept this and other similar important positions of trust, but his time being taken up entirely in looking after his business, he was compelled to refuse.

Mrs. McDonald's mother, before she married Judge Helton, was Miss Mary Clark, whose family first settled in New Jersey, then removed to Kentucky and afterwards to Missouri.

Her father, Judge A. C. Helton, was born in Brown County, Indiana, April 18, 1832. He was the second son and third child of John and Nancy Helton. John died May 17th, 1841; the mother in 1888.

Judge Helton's family were very prominent throughout Indiana and he himself, since locating in Marion County, attained considerable distinction throughout this vicinity.

He was County Judge of Marion County, an extensive and industrious farmer. His wife, Mrs. Mary Helton, still survives him.

MRS. J. J. McDONALD.

MRS. T. B. ARNOLD.

(For Biography see Page 315.)

Photo by Tomlinson.

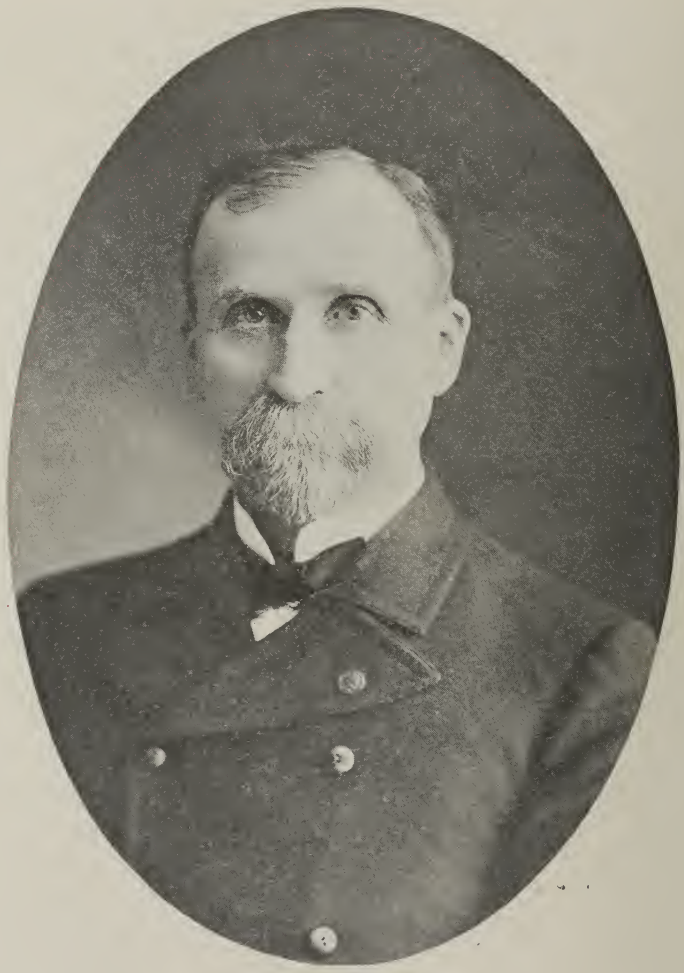
PROF. F. L. KELLY.
Photo by Tomlinson.

PROF. F. L. KELLY.

This gentleman, founder of the Hannibal Commercial College, came to this city a number of years ago and organized and incorporated the above named college under the laws of Missouri, in 1898. This college is now located in the Holmes building, corner of Sixth and Broadway, where they have the finest equipped business college in this section of the state.

Prof. Kelly, subject of this sketch, is a graduate of a High School, Normal School, Business College, and University, and has taught in some of the most prominent colleges in the North, East, South and West, in order, as he expressed it, "To gain the ideas of these great schools, and by combining and taking from all of them, the best and most practical features to establish a college which would be thorough in its results and as simple in its methods as it is possible to make such a school. In regard to teaching, Prof .Kelly has ideas of his own, created by his wide experience and contact with instructors of reputation. He does not use a text book for imparting a business education, as do the majority of schools, but teaches it by actual business transactions among the students. A bank is maintained, merchandise of all kinds is dealt in, and the student acquires the same experience he would if in actual business in the outside world. The Hannibal Commercial College does not give a smattering of business education, and then turn the pupil out into the world as a competent person to manage business affairs, but the course prescribed is as thorough as it is possible to make it, and before a diploma can be secured this course must be gone over, and a proper examination passed. In view of these circumstances it is safe to say that a graduate of the school will be a competent person to hold a responsible position.

One of the most prominent features of the College is the school for business instruction for teachers. The school is in session the entire year, and the students can enter at any time. There is no reason for a young man or woman to-day to be without a means of gaining a livlihood, and every young man or woman who is not properly fixed in life makes a great mistake by not entering some such school as the Hannibal Commercial College. The star feature of the college is the system of short-hand taught by it, and is known as the New Standard System. It is without doubt the most simple system known, and can be mastered in one-half the time it takes to learn the old system. This system of short-hand is now the one in use in the East almost absolutely, and the Eastern colleges, recognizing its advantages over others, abandoned the old style and took up this one altogether. The demand for stenographers, book-keepers, clerks and other positions demanding a business edcuation is rapidly increasing, in fact, they have been unable to fill all the positions for which they have had calls. The reason, probably, that the college has gained the reputation it has is that no class work is done, but the teaching is all accomplished by individual instruction. The Hannibal Commercial College is no small affair, and our citizens feel proud of Prof. Kelly and his work among us.



A. D. SUTTON.
Photo by Tomlinson.

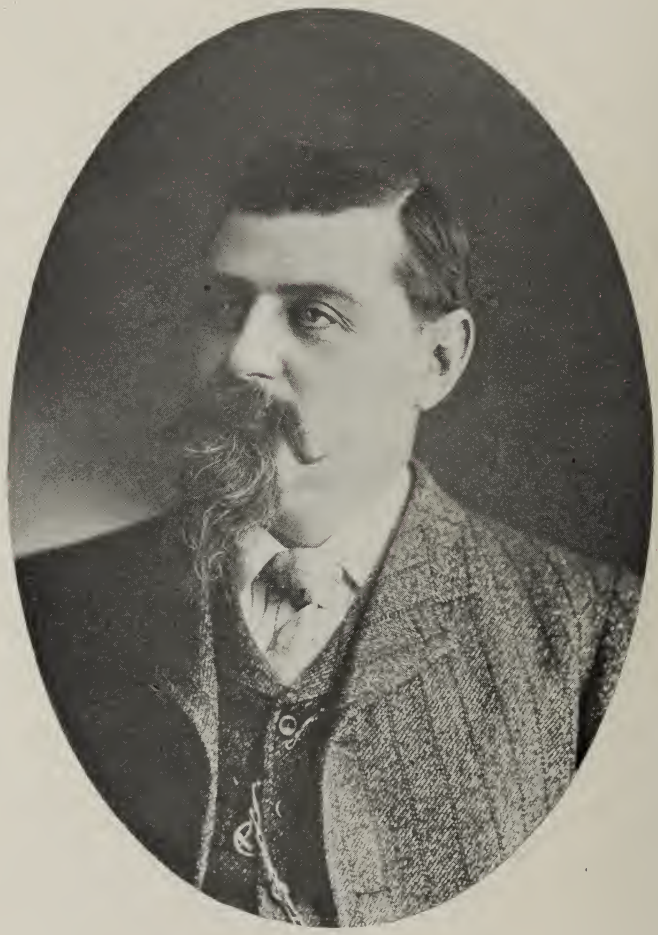
ARTEMUS D. SUTTON.

Artemus D. Sutton was born in Amelia, Ohio, in 1844. He was educated in the common schools of that place, and also at Farmers College of Ohio. While a student in the latter institution he enlisted in the UnitedStates Army, at the age of 17 years, in Co. B. 89th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles fought in the West Virginia campaign and from there was ordered to Fort Donalson, Tenn., after this to Nashville, where he was attached to the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Gen. George H. Thomas commanding, and was at the front in the battles fought from Nashville to Chattanooga. The next most important and hardest fought battle of all was the three days' battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Sutton was slightly wounded in the battle, where he was taken prisoner with all that was left of the brigade, on the evening of Sept. 20th, 1863, and was sent to Richmond, Va., Libby Prison, where he was kept for a short time. The prison becoming crowded, the prisoners were separated. The commissioned officers remained and the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers were placed in a large four-story tobacco ware-house, which was converted into a military prison. Here Mr. Sutton remained until December, 1863, when he was sent to Danville, Va., where he was confined in prison until April, 1864. He was then transferred to Andersonville, undergoing all the hardships of Andersonville stockade prison life, until September, 1864, when he was sent to Charleston, S. C. Here he remained but a short time, being removed to the stockade prison of Florence, S. C., when on December 9th, 1864, he was taken to Charleston, S. C., and as paroled prisoner of war was sent to Annapolis, Md., in a United States transport, from where he was sent home on a 30 days' furlough.

Mr. Sutton was next ordered to report to Camp Chase, Ohio. There he was to be exchanged, but was held until the surrender of Gen. Lee, when he with his comrades were mustered out of the service in July, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. After being discharged and arriving home he and his brother embarked in the dry goods business at Cincinnati, Ohio, which was a success and very prosperous from the start.

During this time he was married to Miss Harriet E. Ferguson, at Cincinnati, May 9th, 1871. In 1883 he sold out his business and removed to Detroit, Mich., where he engaged in the hotel business, which he has since followed with considerable success. He came to Hannibal in 1894 and leased the Windsor Hotel, the house he now conducts. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton are the parents of four children, none of whom are living except William H., who is associated with his father in the hotel business. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton have taken quite an active interest in church work, both being reared in the M. E. Church.

Mr. Sutton is a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 13, G. A. R., of Cincinnati, Ohio. His family have been prominently identified in Democratic politics in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is very highly respected by all who know him and is considered one of the most popular and best hotel keepers in this section. During his management of the Windsor Hotel it has always borne an excellent reputation, and is patronized extensively by traveling men, as well as residents of Hannibal.



WILLIAM HEIL.
Photo by Tomlinson.

WILLIAM HEIL.

William Heil was born in Burlington, Iowa, December 26th, 1861, His father was a native of Baden-Baden, Germany; his mother was born of German parents in the city of Alton, Ill.

Mr. Heil in his boyhood was connected with his father in the brewing business in Burlington, Iowa, where the elder Heil yet resides and in business. Mr. Heil went to St. Louis in 1884 and served an apprenticeship with the Green Tree Brewery Co.

He remained with that firm until he came to Hannibal in 1903. Previous to coming to Hannibal Mr. Heil had been for a number of years Superintendent of the Green Tree Brewery. As before stated, he located in Hannibal, and purchased the City Brewery, which was established by Mr. Schanbacher about 1854.

E. H. SONNENBERG.
Photo by Tomlinson.

EDMUND H. SONNENBERG.

Mr. Sonnenberg was born in Berlin, Germany, June 14, 1859. He is a son of Carl Sonnenberg, formerly of Berlin, but who has for the past 22 years been connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad, as general foreman. Sonnenberg, Sr., came to America in 1872. Our subject at this time had arrived at the age of 13 years.

Edmund H. Sonnenburg obtained his education from the private schools of Berlin and after reaching Hannibal spent a few months in the Hannibal schools. He then obtained employment with J. F. Woolner, selling papers for a year. He was then employed by Mr. Joseph Cheever, a druggist, and afterwards in the dry goods store established by Joseph Cohn, where he remained for six years. He then removed to Holden, Mo., where he remained four years; from there to Lawrence, Kansas, where he was employed for six years in a leading dry goods establishment. He then returned to Hannibal, taking a position with A. Shenker & Co., having charge of the silk and dress goods department of that establishment. Here he remained for four years until the firm moved from Hannibal, when he accepted a position as manager and buyer of the dry goods department of Edward Drescher's store on Broadway. He remained six years in the latter establishment and then became associated with Mr. J. F. Meyer in the business at present conducted by them, on North Main Street, on July 6, 1896. The store at that time was about one-half of its present size, being only 120 feet in depth down stairs and 68 feet up stairs. Since the establishment of the business, under the careful direction of Mr. Sonnenberg, it has grown and increased to such proportions that it became necessary to enlarge the building and in consequence about 2,500 square feet of floor space was added. From the smallest business it has grown, until at the present time the establishment has become the most extensive of its particular line in this part of the country. From the first day of its inauguration, every part and detail of its management has been under Mr. Sonnenberg's individual supervision. His experience in the dry goods business of over 33 years has aptly fitted him to cater to the wants of this section, and as an illustration of the care taken to increase the clientage and hold all custom obtained, there are to-day many regular customers of the establishment who purchased goods of Mr. Sonnenberg during his first dry goods experience in the city.

The store is very completely equipped and facilitated for carrying on the business. Every department is in charge of an experienced head, and the employees as a whole are extremely courteous and pleasant in their treatment of all who enter the store.

Mr. Sonnenberg married Miss Kate Kahl, daughter of Henry Kahl, of this city. They have two children, Carl and Caroline. From a newsboy he has risen to his present enviable business and only by means of the most earnest effort on his part, together with strict principles of honor and integrity, inculcated in him by his parents' early teaching. To-day he stands in the front rank of Hannibal's most prominent business men and citizens, held in the highest esteem by all who know him, and having the implicit confidence of the entire community.

DR. ALBERT RICHARD AYRES.

This gentleman was born on a farm near Palmyra, Mo., on June 28, 1841, only a few weeks after his parents, who were both native Kentuckians, arrived in Missouri. He therefore considers himself a native of both states. His father was Rev. Nathan Ayres, widely known as a pioneer Baptist minister. Our subject was raised in Palmyra and educated in the old Bethel College of that city. At the age of 17 he took up the study of pharmacy, and two years later commenced reading medicine with the almost world famous Dr. John L. Taylor.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Third Missouri Cavalry, U. S. Vol., but was soon after appointed regimental druggist, and in July, 1862, was placed in charge of the drug department of the Military General Hospital, Rolla, Mo., where the average number of patients was about 1,000. Here he had excellent opportunities for the study of medicine and surgery.

In the fall of 1863, at his request, he joined his regiment at Pilot Knob, and accompanied it on the expedition against Little Rock, Ark., and in the spring of 1864 against Shreveport, La.

On his return to Little Rock he was ordered before a Medical Examining Board and as a result of this examination was made First Assistant Surgeon of the Second Ark. Inf. Vols., which position he filled until the close of the war, when he went in practice at Little Rock. In the spring of 1866 he returned home and practiced about four years in Union Township, west of Palmyra, in the meantime attending the old St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in March, 1870. In June of the same year he commenced the practice of medicine in Hannibal. In 1871 he and W. B. Kizer bought out the old Johnson & McDonald drug store on the southwest corner of Main Street and Broadway. He has been engaged in the drug business on Broadway ever since.

In May, 1880, he married Miss Amelia J. Carl, of Hannibal, daughter of Louis B. Carl, who for many years preceding his death was employed in the Burlington shops. Their only surviving child is Albert J.

The doctor and his brother, John W. Ayres, of Harriman, Tenn., are the only surviving members of Rev. Nathan Ayres' family.

Our subject is a member of the G. A. R., in which organization he is highly esteemed, and has filled the office of Surgeon for a number of years. Politically he has always been a Republican, but is broad and liberal in political and religious views. He has taken an active interest at all times in the upbuildng of Hannibal and has been a ready contributor to all public enterprises.

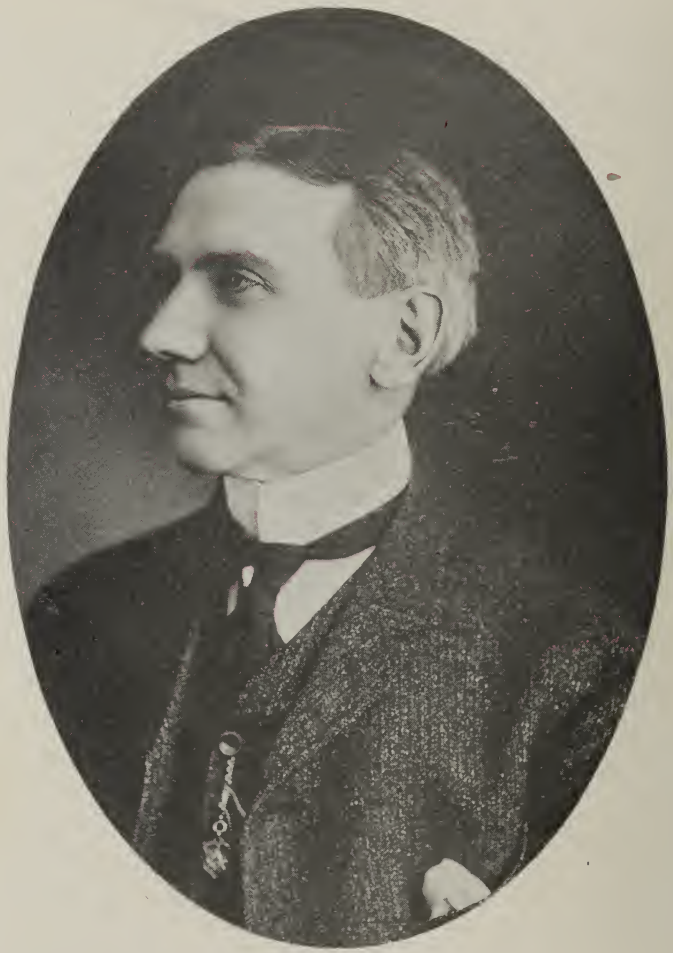
AMOS J. STILLWELL.

This most honored of Hannibal's many prominent and respected citizens, now passed away, was born in Maysville, Mason County, Ky., April 20, 1828. His parents were both natives of Kentucky, and his father was engaged in the extensive milling business in the early days. Our subject lived in Maysville until 1838, when he and his brother engaged in shipping produce down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1848 he removed to Hannibal in company with his brother Brison, with whom he engaged in the milling business at Bear Creek, the mill then standing at the mouth of Bear Creek in this city. In 1851 he went to St. Louis and engaged in the commission business with an associate, under the firm name of Moffitt & Stillwell. This business was successful until 1855, when Mr. Stillwell disposed of his interest and returned to Hannibal, where he engaged in pork packing, which he continued up to the time of his death. During his life in Hannibal he was engaged in several important business enterprises. He was one of the firm of Hayward, Stillwell & Co., who built the M., K. & T. R. R. from Moberly and Naples, Ill., to Hannibal. In the panic of 1873 Mr. Stillwell was elected President of the First National Bank of Hannibal and had full control of its affairs until it went into voluntary liquidation in 1879. At the time of his death he was president of the Hannibal Lumber Company, owned an immense cold storage and ice business and also owned a 600-acre farm in the Sny bottoms. He was one of Hannibal's most energetic citizens and one of the county's wealthiest men.

In 1854 he married Miss Mary Holman, of Boonville, Mo., who died in 1868, leaving one son, Richard H. He was again married in 1870 to Miss Fannie Anderson, daughter of Charles B. Anderson, of Maysville. Three children were born of this union, namely, Mary, who married Mr. Gray, of California, and later Mr. A. T. Cole, of Chicago, where she now resides; Harold, at home, and Erle, a student in the Annapolis Military Academy.

Richard Stillwell, our subject's son by his first wife, was associated with his father for several years prior to his death, and has since conducted the same very ably. The cold storage and ice plant above mentioned is one of the largest of its kind in Missouri and is very largely patronized by business men and residents of this section. Almost all of the ice consumed by Hannibal citizens is manufactured by Mr. Stillwell. Richard H. Stillwell ranks among Hannibal's most influential men and is connected with many important business enterprises throughout this section. He has carefully looked after and developed the extensive interests left by his father and is to-day considered to be one of the most successful men in this section of the state.

Like his father before him, he has at all times taken a most active interest in the development of Hannibal's commercial resources, and possessing a high character, faithful and true in all the relations of life, a reputation which has never yet been assailed, he ranks among our most highly useful citizens and men of business.



PHILLIP MILLER.
Photo by Tomlinson.

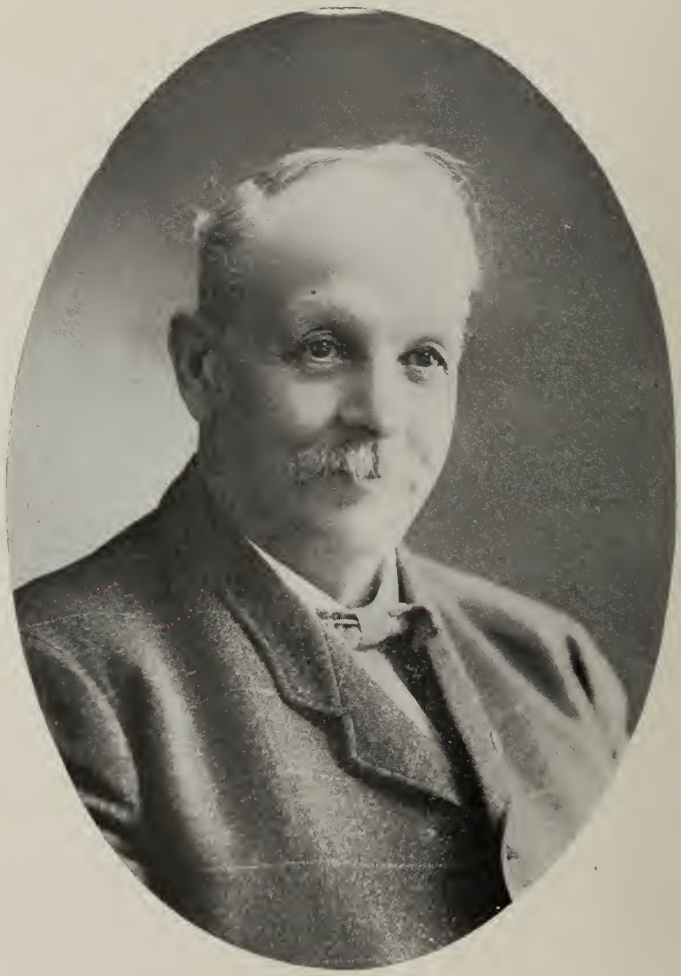
PHILLIP MILLER.

This well known merchant of Hannibal, member of the firm of Miller & Worley, opened the Hannibal store owned by them on Monday, March 18, 1901, Mr. Miller being the resident manager of the above named institution. Mr. W. W. Worley resides in Montgomery City, Mo., and manages the company's store in that town, where he has been engaged in the dry goods business since 1894. Both are experienced dry goods men, Mr. Miller having been connected with the dry goods business since he was 13 years of age.

Mr. Miller was born in Madison, Ind. In 1885 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and from there to Chicago, and in the fall of 1888 came to St. Louis, where he met his present partner, both at that time being in the employ of B. Nugent & Bro. In 1894 their ambition to own a business of their own began to make itself manifest, which resulted in the establishing of a dry goods business in Mr. Worley's home town, Montgomery City, Mo. From a very small beginning their business has grown to be one of the most important in Montgomery City.

In 1901 they established the Hannibal store. They now operate two modern dry goods establishments, both of which are equipped with the latest improved fixtures, while modern and up-to-date methods are employed in transacting their extensive volume of trade. The Hannibal store comprises two large floors, both of which are completely taken up by the various departments usually found in a well regulated dry goods emporium. The lower floor is devoted exclusively to dry goods, ladies' furnishings, fancy goods, novelties, white goods, etc, while on the second floor are located the cloak and suit department, carpet, rug and linoleum displays, etc. Mr. Miller is a member of the Masonic order, and also the I. O. O. F., in both of which organizations he is a prominent member.

Since his residence in Hannibal, Mr. Miller has become highly esteemed among his fellow men. He is an active member of the Merchants' Association, and has endeavored at all times to do his share in aiding all worthy measures, conducive to the welfare of the city. He is a bright, capable and progressive business man, of an experience in his chosen line of work which has enabled him to cater to and satisfy the whims and caprices of the feminine element of Hannibal to such an extent that the establishment enjoys a very lucrative patronage among the better residents of the city.



WILBUR F. CHAMBERLAIN.
Photo by Tomlinson.

CAPT. WILBUR F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Capt. W. F. Chamberlain, Trust Officer of the Hannibal Trust Co., was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1843. He received a meager education at the common schools, and at the age of 11 years was compelled to leave his studies and assist in supporting the family.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the 29th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry as private, and served throughout the rebellion, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville, Dug Gap, the siege of Atlanta, and in all the battles of Sherman's campaign. In the official records he is credited with great gallantry, while in action, and was promoted successively during his service, until at the close of the war he was discharged July 22, 1865, as Captain of his company.

Mr. Chamberlain's father was James Chamberlain, a mechanic, born in Connecticut, who removed to Ohio in the early days.

At the close of the war our subject removed to Lewis County, Mo., where he engaged in farming for eight years. He then came to Hannibal, in 1873, and in 1878 was made Postmaster. Some time after this he became associated with the Duffy-Trowbridge Stove Manufacturing Co. and was made Secretary and Treasurer of that corportion, a position which he now holds.

In 1873 Capt. Chamberlain was married to Miss Mary E. Davis, daughter of Emmet Davis, a farmer of Miller Township.

Capt. Chamberlain was the originator of the First International Bank of Hannibal, which was established in 1897. He was made cashier of this institution, which enjoyed a very prosperous existence until May, 1904 when it was reorganized under the name of the Hannibal Trust Company. Capt. Chamberlain was elected Trust Officer under the new regime—one of the most responsible positions in its management.

Since his residence in Hannibal, Capt. Chamberlain has at all times taken a deep interest in the welfare of his chosen city, and has several times been selected to fill the most responsible positions in the gift of its citizens.

Besides serving as postmaster of Hannibal, he was appointed Disbursing Agent for the Government, and also served as Mayor for one term, with considerable credit to himself and his constituents. He is considered one of the most capable banking officials in the city and has had considerable to do with the development of finance in general in Hannibal.

He is one of Hannibal's most influential citizens, highly esteemed in commercial circles throughout the city, and prominent socially as well, being a member of the A. O. U. W. and Masonic fraternities and G. A. R.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain attend the Presbyterian Church and are active in the church work of that congregation, he having joined that denomination in Lewis County, Mo., in 1870.

Much of the success credited to the Hannibal Trust Co. has no doubt been due to the careful and sagacious management of the subject of this sketch. He has, by many years of painstaking effort in behalf of the people of this city, raised himself to a position high in their estimation and trust.

GEORGE D. CLAYTON.

Mr. Clayton was born in New London, Missouri, August 8, 1859. He is a son of Charles F. and Anne E. (Hays) Clayton, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1832 and 1835, respectively. Charles F. was a physician for many years, and had an extensive practice throughout Ralls and Marion Counties. He removed to Hannibal in 1873, where he located permanently, though he had previously resided in Hannibal during the civil war. He died July 12, 1883, aged 62 years. His wife survived him, but she in turn was called to the home beyond Feb. 23, 1905, aged 72 years. They reared a family of seven children, all of whom survive.

George D. Clayton, our subject, was educated in the public schools of Hannibal and at the age of 17 began life for himself, securing employment as a clerk in one of the leading dry goods stores of this city. On May 7, 1883, Mr. Clayton established his present business, that of fire and life insurance and real estate. He is district agent for the ordinary department of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and in the transaction of both the life and fire insurance business, Mr. Clayton has met with much well deserved success and is considered one of the leading and most prominent insurance men in this section. He is secretary of the Home Savings and Loan Association, is a member of the board of control of the Levering Hospital, and a member of the board of directors of the Free Public Library. Mr. Clayton is also one of the directors of the Hannibal Street Railway Company and has during his business career in this city been identified with many important muncipal interests.

On April 12, 1887, Mr. Clayton was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Morrison, daughter of Hugh D. and Margaret E. Morrison, of St. Louis. To Mr. and Mrs. Clayton have been born six children, by name Robert M., Charles Y., Margaret M., George D., Jr., Anne E. and William K.

In political matters Mr. Clayton has always followed the fortunes of the Democratic party, and has to the best of his ability endeavored to promote his party interests in his home city. He is a leading and active member of the Retail Merchants' Association and has accomplished a great deal in aiding to build up that association and as well in furthering the welfare of many important measures conducive to the best interests of the city as a whole.

Among his fellow citizens, Mr. Clayton is recognized as a business man of ability and by reason of his record as an interested citizen, enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens and acquaintances, among whom he is held in the highest esteem.

FRANK G. RICHARDS.

This progressive and enterprising business man and well known citizen of Hannibal was born in this city May 27, 1867. He is a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Gore) Richards. Joshua P. Richards is one of Hannibal's most influential citizens, having assisted in the organization of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of which institution he has been vice president continuously ever since.

Frank G. Richards attended the common schools of Hannibal and the Hannibal High School, upon leaving which he secured a position in the drug store of DeGaris Bros. This he held for six years. In 1892 Mr. Richards went to Philadelphia, and took a course in pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. This college is the most noted institution of its character in the United States, and is the only one recognized by foreign colleges of pharmacy. Mr. Richards applied himself very diligently to his studies and in 1894 graduated with exceedingly high honors in Chemistry, "Materia Medica" and Pharmacy. He immediately returned to Hannibal, and on July 14, 1894, opened a very handsomely appointed drug store and pharmaceutical establishment, which he now occupies on North Main Street. In establishing this business he was assisted by William Nolin, under the firm name of Nolin & Richards. At the end of three years the partnership was dissolved and on Feb. 28, 1897, Mr. Richards assumed entire control. Since establishing the business it has grown rapidly, and by reason of Mr. Richards' well known skill and experience as a registered and graduate pharmacist, it has acquired a reputation widely known throughout this section. The store is large, containing two floors, and is very handsomely appointed, equipped and furnished throughout. The counters and interior fixtures are of carved quarter oak, plate glass, while the soda fountain is of marble with silver trimmings, and is the largest of this kind in this section.

During the summer Mr. Richards' establishment does a thriving trade in soda and all summer beverages. There is seating capacity for at least sixty people and it is no uncommon sight on Saturday afternoon in July or August to find the store literally thronged with thirsty shoppers and pleasure seekers, who are for the time being intent only upon assuaging their thirst with Richards' famous cream or soda.

Mr. Richards has always made a practice of handling only the purest drugs and the preparations of only the most reliable manufacturers and chemists. The stock carried is most extensive, comprising every line of goods generally found in a well regulated drug store. Mr. Richards, as stated before, has always insisted in employing only registered assistants, this fact is alone a guarantee to the community that all preparations will be carefully and most perfectly compounded.

Mr. Richards is a member of the National Union, and both the National and County Drug Associations, and as well is a leading member of the Merchants' Association, in which organization he takes an active part, in helping to aid and furthering the promotion of all worthy municipal measures. From the first he has demonstrated his faith in the future of Hannibal. His business career has been such as to gain for him and his establishment the utmost confidence of the community and places him in the front rank of Hannibal's most prominent men of business.

J. T. S. HICKMAN.
Photo by Tomlinson.

J. T. S. HICKMAN.

This gentleman, at present Treasurer of the Hannibal Trust Co., and manager of the Savings department of that institution, was born in Quincy, Ill., Sept. 21, 1868. He is a son of Benjamin F. Hickman, a prominent citizen of Monroe City.

When quite young Mr. Hickman's parents removed from Quincy to Monroe City, where our subject received his education. After leaving school he obtained a position in the Monroe City Bank, and beginning at the bottom, worked his way up to the position of cashier of that institution, serving faithfully in all positions of trust imposed upon him, until at the end of twenty years he enjoys the esteem and confidence of the bank officials and the entire community.

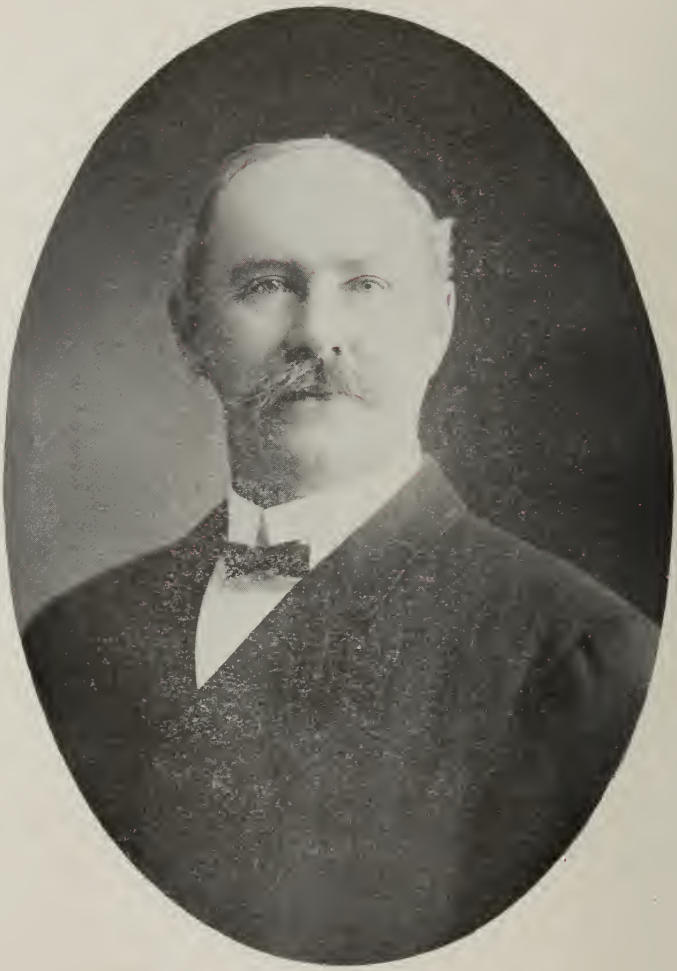
He was married to Miss Eva M. Hawkins, daughter of George A. Hawkins, a contractor and builder of Monroe City. They have had two children, by name Benjamin and Leona.

In April, 1904, Mr. Hickman accepted a position with the Hannibal Trust Co., of this city, as Treasurer of that institution, which he holds to-day, and by reason of his long experience and thorough knowledge of banking, has conducted the duties of his office with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his associates.

The success of the Hannibal Trust Co. has been due largely to the ability and experience of its officials, and the part taken by the subject of this sketch in adding to the popularity of the institution and increasing its prestige has been such as to make his services almost invaluable.

With his family, Mr. Hickman attends the Christian Church of this city, he having joined that organization in Monroe City in 1884.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also a leading spirit in the I. O. O. F., is popular among all of his acquaintances, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the entire community.



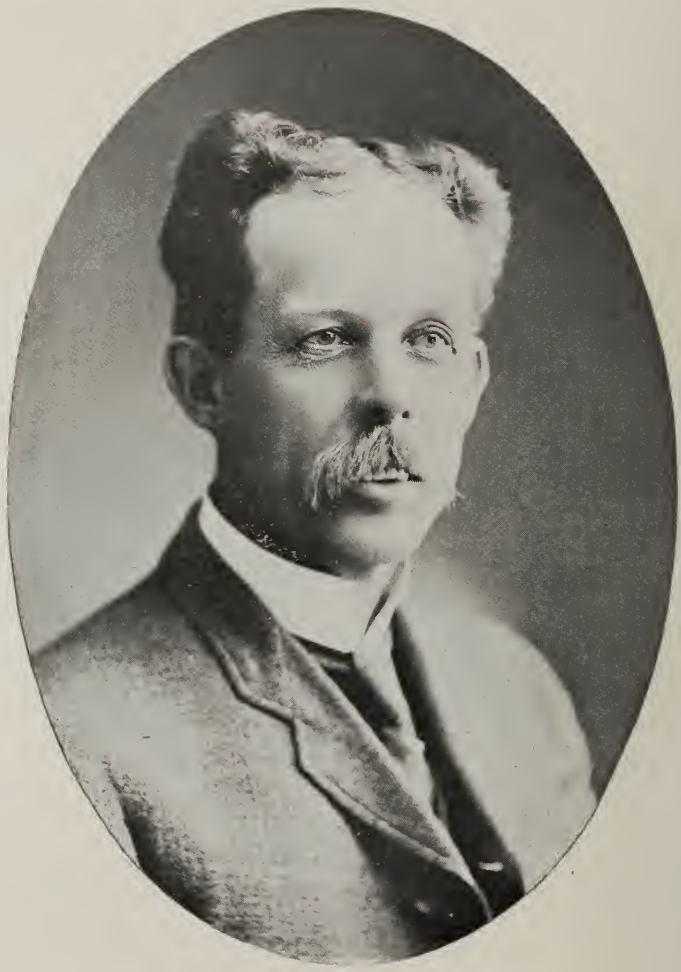
I. N. LAWSON.
Photo by Tomlinson.

ISAAC N. LAWSON.

Isaac N. Lawson, one of the leading coal, wood and feed men of Hannibal, was born in Danville, Hendrix County, Indiana, Sept. 5, 1854. He is the son of Isaac R. and Martha (Templin) Lawson, natives of Virginia and Ohio.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native town, commencing life for himself at the age of 21 as a farmer, this being the vocation of his father. At this time he went to Ohio, where he resided five years. He came to Hannibal in 1881 and leased a farm for four years. In 1885 he purchased a farm near Rensellear, in Ralls County, where he resided for ten years, engaged in farming, raising, baling and shipping hay. In October, 1895, he came to Hannibal and engaged in the grocery and feed business, in which he operated under the name of I. N. Lawson & Co. This business was fairly successful. In January, 1897, the partnership was dissolved and one was formed known as McRay, Lawson & Thrasher, dealing in fuel, feed and produce. This firm dissolved in July, 1899. At this time Mr. Lawson purchased his present lot and embarked in business for himself. He still continues the same line of business, being one of the most extensive dealers in the city. Mr. Lawson was married in Delaware County, Ohio, Feb. 27th, 1879, to Miss Ida M. Hammond, daughter of John and Sarah (Knapp) Hammond, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are the parents of five children, Edna M., wife of W. W. Nevius, of Hannibal, Ova A., L. Irene, S. Ruth and Isaac Elden. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson and family, with the exception of Ova A., are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which church Mr. Lawson is an elder, all taking quite an active interest in the church.

Mr. Lawson takes quite an active interest in politics, being a Republican. He was elected as alderman in 1903 from the Sixth Ward. This is a Democratic Ward, but Mr. Lawson carried it by a good majority. He is universally popular with both political parties. Mr. Lawson has served on all special municipal committees, and has always been found trying to advance the interests of Hannibal in every way. He is considered one of Hannibal's most progressive and enterprising citizens.



R. A. CURTS.
Photo by Tomlinson.

ROBERT A. CURTS.

Mr. Curts was born in Hannibal, July 29th, 1853. He is one of the city's leading business men and citizens, conducting an old established undertaking business and the leading livery business of the city as well. He is a son of Charles W. Curts, who has resided in Hannibal since 1830, removing here from Kentucky during that year. Charles W. Curts is one of the oldest pilots on the Mississippi River between St. Louis and Keokuk, and although advanced in years, still holds his license and is apparently as able and vigorous as ever.

The subject of this sketch attended the Hannibal public schools until about 14 years of age, receiving rather a meager education. He was at this time compelled to leave his studies, and accordingly secured a position in the composing room of the old "Hannibal Courier" about 1867. He remained with the "Courier" for three years and in 1870 entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Evan Fritz, who conducted an undertaking establishment in this city. He remained in the employ of Mr. Fritz, learning the business and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the profession, for about sixteen years, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Fritz under the firm name of Fritz & Curts. This partnership continued until 1898. On the death of Mr. Fritz, Mr. Curts assumed entire control of the business and he has since conducted the same most successfully.

In 1895 Mr. Curts purchased an interest in the Fourth Street livery barn, which he held until 1903, when he purchased the Louden Livery business on Broadway, at the same time disposing of his Fourth Street interest. The Louden Livery business, known as the Broadway barn, is beyond doubt the largest in this section, fronting one hundred feet on Broadway, and carrying an equipment of upwards of eighty head of horses and an extensive line of up-to-date carriages and vehicles of all descriptions.

Mr. Curts' undertaking establishment is the most completely equipped in Hannibal, the parlors being handsomely appointed and furnished throughout. Mr. Curts' long experience in his profession, that of embalmer and undertaker, has enabled him to cater to the very finest trade in this section, and for some years his has been acknowledged the leading establishment of its character throughout Northern Missouri. Mr. Curts owns a handsome residence at No. 1006 Broadway, besides several other business and residential properties located on Broadway and other sections of the city. He is said to own more front feet on Broadway than any other single property owner.

Mr. Curts was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Smith, daughter of John T. Smith, of Ralls County, Mo., now deceased. Their union has been blessed by two daughters, named Lonnie B., aged 16, and Roberta, J., aged 14 years. Mr. Curts was one of the original twelve trustees and directors of the Business Men's Association and was also a member of the first Board of Directors of the Labinnah Club. He is prominent in several fraternal organizations, among them the Modern Woodmen of America, K. O. T. M., Married Men's League, and is also one of the leading and most prominent members of the Retail Merchants' Association.

Mr. Curts is in every sense of the word a self-made man, and has every reason to feel proud of his success, starting as he did, a poor boy with hardly any education, persevering in the face of untold difficulties, he has worked himself up to a high position in commercial circles in Hannibal and to-day is acknowledged one of the city's leading and influential citizens. Throughout his entire career, he has in the management of his various business enterprises, practiced principles of strict integrity and honest dealing, as a consequence of which he has won the confidence of the entire community and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

J. F. MEYER.

(For Portrait see Page 393.)

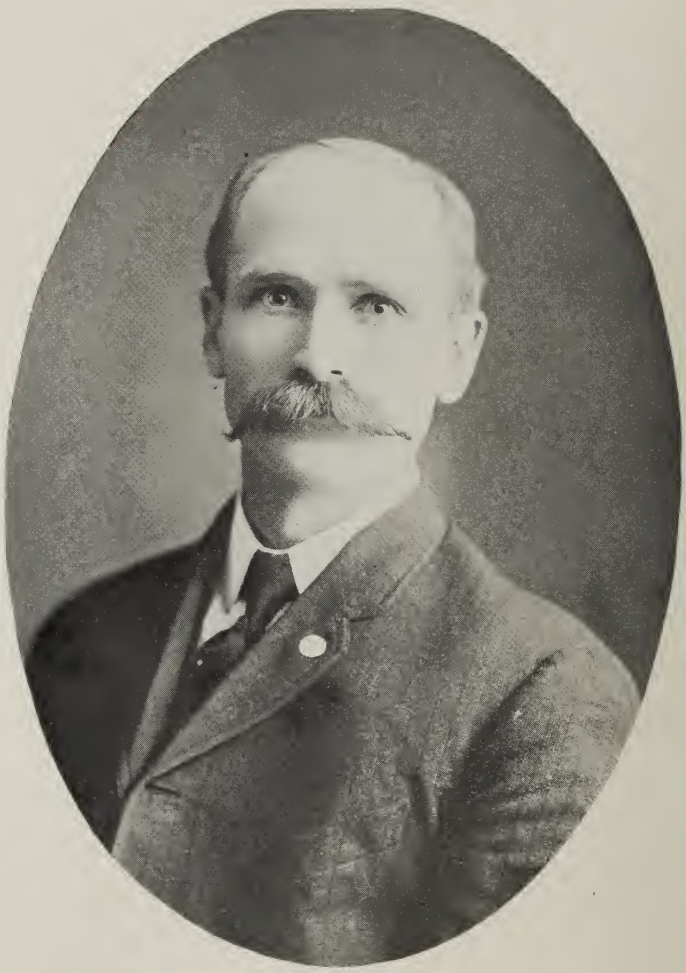
The subject of this sketch was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 26th, 1848. At the age of four years he, with his father and family, removed to this country, arriving in Hannibal in November, 1852. He attended the schools in this city, and at the age of eighteen years began learning the wagon-makers' trade, after which he was employed by Price & McKnight, at their planing mill on Ninth and Collier Streets. He remained here seven years, and then accepted a position with J. M. Patton, where he remained twelve years, the latter eight as foreman of the establishment.

In 1882 Mr. Meyer purchased the South Hannibal Planing Mill, in company with F. W. G. Fahrenhorst, under the firm name of Meyer & Fahrenhorst. This partnership continued until 1891, when Mr. Meyer purchased his partner's interest and continued the business under his own name until 1897. During the same year Mr. Meyer admitted his nephew, Charles F. Bassen, into the firm. In 1898 the mill burned to the ground, and the property on Fourth, Church and Lyon, now occupied by the firm, was purchased. The present structure extends for one block on Fourth, one-half block on Lyon and one-half block on Collier Street. Under the present partnership the building has been remodeled and considerably added to, until to-day it is one of the most completely equipped and extensive planing mills in this part of the country.

Mr. Meyer has from comparatively nothing worked himself up to the position where he is honored and respected by the entire community and is acknowledged to be one of Hannibal's most influential and well-to-do citizens. He is president of the German-American Bank, senior member of the firm of Sonnenberg & Meyer (one of Hannibal's leading dry goods firms), president of the Hannibal Lumber Company, and director of the Marion County Building and Loan Association, president of the Merchants' Building and Loan Association, and is also prominently identified with the local order of Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and is an elder in that organization.

In 1877 Mr. Meyer married Miss Orinda Katherine Foss, daughter of Dedrich Foss, a prominent stone mason of this city. To them have been born three sons and three daughters. Mr. Meyer's mother died in 1863, which sad event was followed, in 1890, by the death of his father, who was one of Hannibal's most respected citizens.

Mr. Meyer's success in Hannibal has been due largely to his indomitable will and the spirit of progressiveness, which in some sense is a family trait. What he is to-day he owes to his own persevering efforts. He has accomplished a success in life of which any one might well be proud, and in later years his children may well look back with considerable pride to the career of their father, who unaided by capital or helping hand, built himself up from nothing to the position where he was looked up to and honored by all with whom he was associated.



J. E. ELZEA.
Photo by Tomlinson.

JOSEPH E. ELZEA.

Mr. Elzea was born in Audrain County, September 9, 1870. He is a son of William S. Elzea, who was a leading farmer of Ralls and Audrain Counties, and who died in December, 1881.

Mr. Elzea is one of five children. He has three sisters and one brother, the latter, O. L. Elzea, now of Louisiana, Missouri. Mr. Elzea received his education in the country schools, after which he engaged in farming.

He removed to Hannibal in April, 1902, and has since been engaged in the insurance business, representing the American Benevolent Association of St. Louis. He has been connected with this association for seven years.

During his three years in Hannibal, under his apt management, the association has gained five hundred members in this locality and is increasing very fast.

It is purely a fraternal insurance society, paying sick, accident and life benefits, and is said to be one of the most reliable of all such similar organizations.

Mr. Elzea is General Agent of this district and has paid in the past three years over $12,000 to Hannibal citizens in sick and accident benefits.

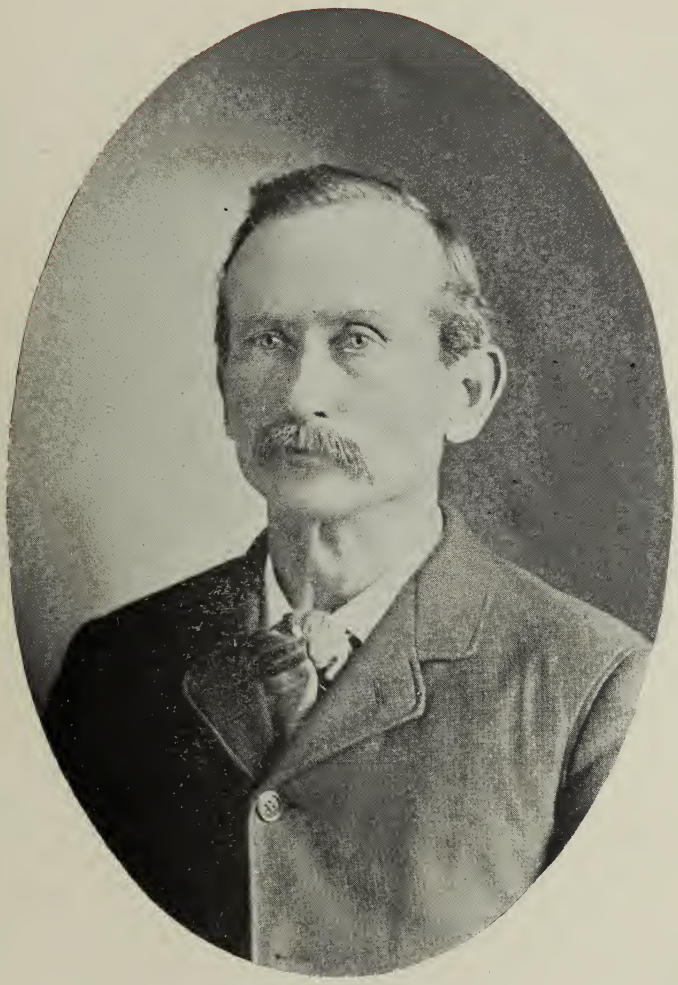
On January 29th, 1899, Mr. Elzea was married to Miss Ada Page, daughter of Thomas E. Page, of Manchester, Illinois. With his wife, Mr. Elzea attends the Fifth Street Baptist Church, he having first joined that organization in Audrain County in 1890.

Although having been in Hannibal but a short time, Mr. Elzea has won the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated and is well liked and popular among his friends and associates.

In politics Mr. Elzea is a staunch Democrat, having been active at all times in aiding to promote the interest of his party. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity and is highly esteemed among the members of that party of men.

Since coming to Hannibal, Mr. Elzea has worked very hard to raise himself in the estimation of and as well to promote the interest of the company he represents. His manner of bringing before the residents of Hannibal the splendid features and benefits of the American Benevolent Association has met with considerable success and as a result he has succeeded in making the association one of the most prominent fraternal organizations in this section. Under his able supervision its membership is fast increasng and beyond doubt will be before long on a par with many of its older, established contemporaries.

JOSEPH P. O'HERN.
Photo by Tomlinson.
(For Biography see Page 350.)



JAMES O'HERN, (Deceased.)

(For Biography see Page 350-1.)

J. H. FASSNACHT.
Photo by Tomlinson.

JESSE H. FASSNACHT.

This gentleman, one of Hannibal's leading barbers, was born at Princeton, Iowa, July 6th, 1876. He is a son of Louis and Ella (Moss) Fassnacht, natives of Pennsylvania and Iowa. They were married in Princeton, Iowa, in the fall of 1871. They removed to Missouri and located on a farm near New London, Ralls County, where he stayed with his family until 1903, when he sold his farm and retired from active life. His wife died January, 1887. They were the parents of four boys, John, a school teacher of Ralls County; Charles, bookkeeper in Illinois, Jesse H., our subject, and Frank, a bookkeeper at Ceaton, Ill. Since the death of his wife, our subject's father has resided in Hannibal.

Jesse H. Fassnacht, of whom this subject relates, was educated in the public schools at New London, and the Christian University at Canton, Mo., leaving that institution in 1898.

Mr. Fassnacht at one time studied for the ministry of the Christian Church, but his eyesight failed and he was compelled to forego his studies. He learned his trade, that of a barber, at which he has since been engaged most of the time in business for himself.

For some time Mr. Fassnacht resided in Denver, Colo., but returned to Hannibal October 31st, 1902, and purchased the shop of Frank Dyke, and for the past three years has conducted that business most successfully.

His business is now located at No. 227 Broadway, and it is regarded as the leading tonsorial establishment in this city, being handsomely fitted, and thoroughly equipped with the most modern and up-to-date facilities.

Several experienced assistants are employed and the establishment is said to be one of the best regulated in this section of the state.

On May 27th, 1903, Mr. Fassnacht was married to Miss Garnet Haden, a native of Frankford, Pike County. She is a daughter of W. J. and Ada (Holman) Haden, natives of Pike County.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Fassnacht are members of the Christian Church of this city, in which congregation they have taken an active part.

Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mystic Lodge, No. 17, and also of the American Benevolent Association. Politically he has followed in his father's footsteps, having taken a prominent and active part in furthering the interests of the Republican party.

Mr. Fassnacht is considered by all of his associates as a very progressive and conscientious young man of business. He has become highly esteemed throughout the community, enjoys a most lucrative patronage, and takes an active interest in aiding and promoting the affairs in general of the community in which he lives.

JOSEPH P. O'HERN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Hannibal, Feb. 23, 1876. Attending the public and parochial schools, graduating from the former, he secured employment in the drug store now owned by him, then conducted by W. W. White & Co., where he continued, gaining an insight to this, his chosen vocation, until 1895. Mr. O'Hern then entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and in 1898 received his diploma from the State Board of Pharmacy, and was registered a duly authorized pharmacist under the laws of the state of Missouri the following year.

Returning to his native city, Mr. O'Hern again entered the employ of W. W. White & Co., remaining with them until 1899, when upon Mr. White's death he assumed nominal charge of the estate and conducted the same with considerable success for about eighteen months. In 1901 he purchased the business and by exercising the same conservative judgment, as well as progressive methods of business, as during his service as employee, he has built up and enlarged the business, and increasing the facilities, until to-day it ranks among the leading and most popularly regarded mercantile institutions of the city.

Some time ago Mr. O'Hern invested in a Ginseng property in southeastern Missouri, some distance from Springfield. From a comparatively small beginning the plantation has increased so rapidly that before long it will prove to be undoubtedly one of the finest Ginseng properties in the state. It has proved a most splendid investment and in time Mr. O'Hern intends disposing of his drug business and devote his entire time to the care of his plantation. As cultivated Ginseng root finds a ready market at from $7 to $10 per pound, the possibilities of a fortune in its cultivation may be easily determined.

About a year prior to his purchasing the business, Mr. O'Hern married Henrietta, youngest daughter of Martha E. Bowles, of Ralls County. One child, a son, Alfred Edward, has blessed the union, having been born Feb. 26th, 1902, at this writing three years of age.

Mr. O'Hern's career presents a fitting object lesson to many young men starting out in life. Beginning with nothing but a good supply of pluck and nerve, Mr. O'Hern has allowed nothing to hinder him or act as an obstacle to his advancement, overcoming all difficulties and persevering in spite of the many discouraging incidents that from time to time occurred. Much of his success has been due undoubtedly to his practice of carrying in stock only the purest drugs, the best and most widely known pharmaceutical remedies, and in fact the products of the

most prominent manufactures in the country. Being a skilled and highly experienced pharmacist himself, and employing only the highest skilled assistants, his prescription department has become a very important branch of the business, every preparation being compounded with the utmost care and of the purest and best ingredients.

Mr. O'Hern has also acquired a considerable reputation in the compounding of pharmaceutical remedies of his own manufacture, one of the most important being the famous No. 9 Cough Syrup, which has attained a remarkably wide sale.

Mr. O'Hern comes of a family which has been identified with the best interests of Hannibal for many years, his father and grandfather having originated two of the city's most important enterprises. The latter, John G. Hock came to America in 1855. After spending four years in Albany and Newark, N. J., he came to Hannibal in the interest of a syndicate of Eastern men, building and organizing the city's first gas plant. As superintendent he conducted the plant very successfully until the war opened, when, owing to the pressure of hard times, he was compelled to discontinue operations, and in 1864 it was sold under the hammer.

Shortly afterwards a company organized by Mr. Hock purchased the business, and at the close of the war resumed the manufacture and supply of gas. This company was composed of A. R. Levering, P. W. Hawes, J. M. Armstrong and Mr. Hock. The business was so conducted successfully until Mr. Hock's death, in 1872. During his lifetime he at all times manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the city, and was counted among its most progressive and influential citizens. The Hock building was erected by him and at the time of his death he owned considerable valuable real estate in Hannibal. Without doubt the gas making industry in this city owes its successful development and present importance to him.

To James O'Hern, Mr. O'Hern's father, is due the installing of the very efficient street railroad service. He and a partner conducted a horse car line here, which they later changed to an electric road, extending its lines throughout the city, at the time installing a most complete electric plant, the first of its kind in Missouri.

James O'Hern, father of the subject of this sketch, died in Hannibal March 16th, 1905, after a somewhat protracted illness. He leaves his wife, Mary Monica (Hock) O'Hern, and eight children living, seven sons and one daughter.

DRS. BELL AND MILLAY.

This firm of Osteopathic physicians located in Hannibal, June, 1904, and have handsomely appointed offices on the second floor of the Davidson Building. The firm consists of John A. Bell and Elmer O. Millay.

Dr. Bell was born in Adair County, Mo., Febraury 27th, 1868, and married Miss Julia Sohn, daughter of H. H. Sohn. Dr. Bell's father was John Bell, a farmer of Adair County, who died in 1902.

Dr. Bell began his education in the common schools, and afterwards attended the State Normal School at Kirksville. He then began teaching in the district schools.

Some time following this he was appointed to the position of Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Adair County, Mo. He next began the study of Osteopathy at the American School of Osteopathy, graduating in 1902.

He practiced at Anna, Ill., for two years and nine months, and then returned to the above named school, taking a post graduate course, which he finished in 1904.

Dr. Millay was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1877. His father was Robert T. Millay, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Sullivan County, now living in Kirksville, Mo.

Dr. Millay was educated in the State Normal School at Kirksville, Normal School of Chillicothe, Mo., and the Valparaiso, Ind., State Normal School. He completed his education in 1898. He next was in business for several years, following which he took up the study of Osteopathy in September, 1902, graduating in June, 1904.

Immediately following his graduation, in company with Dr. Bell, he removed to Hannibal, and has since been associated with the latter named gentleman in the practice of their chosen profession. They have an elegantly furnished suite of offices in the Davidson Building, and from the first their efforts in introducng Osteopathy to the citizens have been attended with considerable success.

Both gentlemen are gifted in the knowledge of their profession, are men of practical experience, and are highly esteemed by those with whom they have become associated.

Osteopathy cannot be better represented in this community than it is by these two gentlemen. Since their advent here, they have attended strictly to business, and have impressed all with whom they have been brought in contact, with their thorough knowledge of, not only Osteopathy, but of the general rudiments of medical practice, strictly essential in the treatment of all bodily ailments.

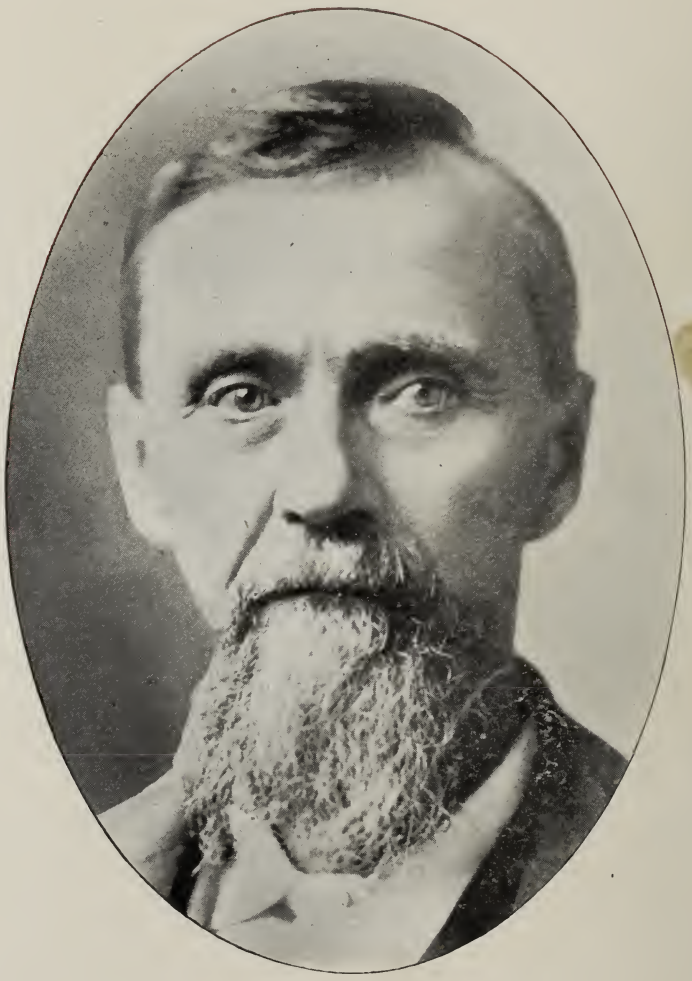
DR. ANDREW T. STILL.

This famous discoverer of Osteopathy founded the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville thirty-one years ago. The subject of this sketch was a practicing physician of the old school at Baldwin, Kan. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted in the 9th Kansas Cavalry, Co. F., and in 1862 was commissioned Captain Co. D., 18th Kansas Militia.

During the spring of 1864, three members of his family, two of his children and an adopted child, were stricken with spinal meningitis, and although they had the best medical talent to be found in this locality, the three died. While Dr. Still had for a number of years been giving all of his spare moments to reasoning out the cause of the disease, yet following the death of his three children, did he begin to doubt the efficacy of drugs. In reading his autobiography, we find the following:

"It was when I stood gazing upon three members of my own family, two of my own children and one adopted child, who died from the disease spinal meningitis that I propounded to myself the serious question, in sickness has not God left man in a world of guessing? Guess what is the matter? What to give, and guess the results? And when dead guess where he goes? I decided then that God was not a guessing God, but a God of truth and all His works, spiritual and material, are harmonious, His law of animal life was absolute. So wise a God had certainly placed the remedy within the material house, in which the spirit dwells. With this thought I trimmed my sail and launched my craft, as an explorer. Like Columbus, I found drift-wood upon the surface; I noticed the course of the wind, whence it came, and steered my vessel accordingly. Soon I saw the green islands of health all over the sea of reason. Ever since then I have watched for the drift-wood and course of the wind, and I have never failed to find the source whence the drifting came."

In the early part of his career Dr. Still practiced in Hannibal and there are to-day many of our older citizens who will testify to Dr. Still's skill and thorough knowledge of the science discovered by him, and which through his enterprise and public spiritedness, is to-day benefiting thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world.



DR. A. T. STILL.

FOUNDER OF OSTEOPATHY,

A Former Resident of Hannibal.

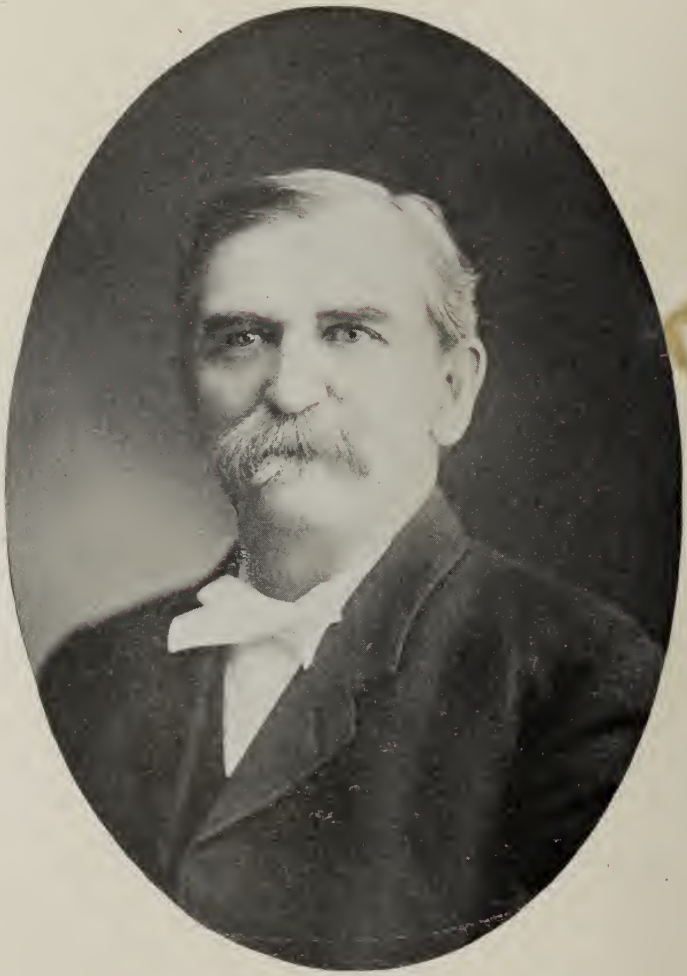
OSTEOPATHY.

Owing to the presence in Hannibal of such a diversity of opinion regarding the true principles and methods underlying the foundation and practice of Osteopathy, it has been deemed advisable to place a true definition of the science before the citizens of Hannibal, thus allowing them to form a correct idea and estimate of its merits. Accordingly the following has been prepared by one of Missouri's most able and experienced practitioners:

Osteopathy is the science of drugless healing. Its method is a radical departure from the old ways of curing disease. Instead of the medical system of diagnosis, depending on outward symptoms for correctness, the Osteopath considers the disease as arising from a purely mechanical disorder of the human system, and endeavors to locate the cause by a careful examination of the affected parts. Aided by a highly developed knowledge of anatomy and a touch which has been trained to note every deviation from nature's laws, he is enabled to locate the cause.

This cause, whether responsible for some slight ailment or for man's most serious ills, is simply an anatomical disorder, a mechanical cause which must be treated by mechanical means, manipulation. In short, Osteopathy is a common-sense system of discovering and correcting all disorders in the human body, and providing an intelligent direction of the body's recuperative forces toward the cure of the disease, whether acute or chronic. Osteopathy knows no compromise with any class or kind of curable diseases. It works solely by the laws of nature and no better proof of this can be given than its daily demonstration.

Osteopathy stands alone, on its own merts, seeking connection with no other system or science of healing. It recognizes the presence of disease and cures disease by mechanical methods. In it there is no attempt to cure disease by influencing the mind, but Osteopathy depends for results solely on the scientific application of physiological measures.



JOHN A. KNOTT.
Photo by Tomlinson.

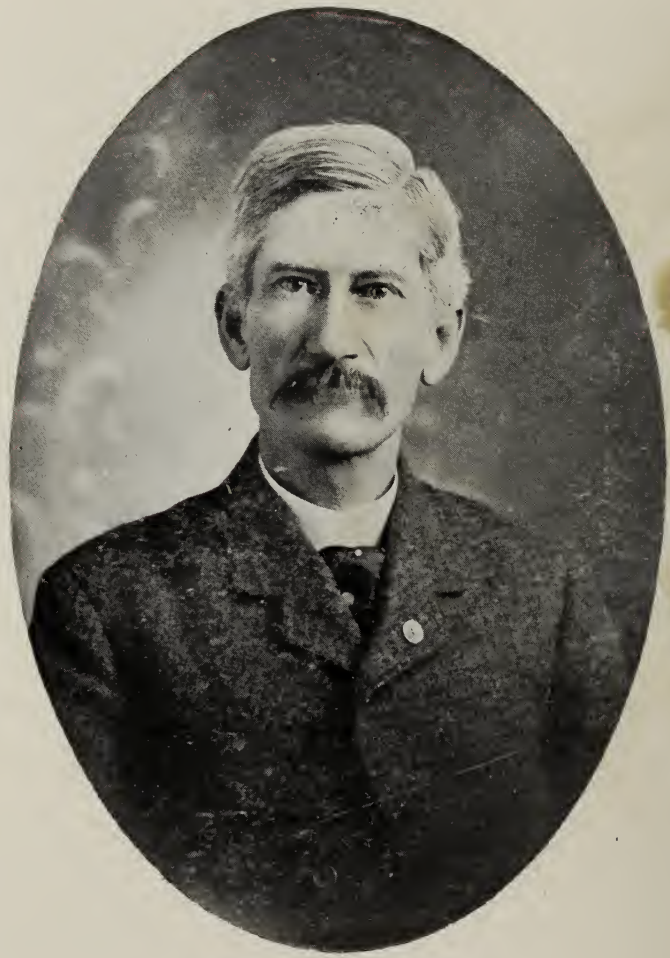
JOHN A. KNOTT.

The subject of this sketch has been prominent in the business affairs of Hannibal for the past twenty years. As the editor of the only morning newspaper between St. Louis and Kansas City—The Hannibal "Morning Journal"—he has made his work and influence felt for the good of his town and his state. He is a native Missourian, having been born in Millersburg, Callaway County. His father, William B. Knott, and his mother, Martha A. McClelland, were Kentuckians. His father died when he was a mere baby, and by force of circumstances he was compelled to enter a general store as a clerk at the tender age of eight years, and he followed that avocation until he was eighteen years old, when he embarked in business for himself. In the seventies he became part owner of the Chamois "Leader," which was the beginning of his newspaper career. In 1878, associated with his brother, William J. Knott, he established the Troy "Free Press." From Troy, in 1885, Mr. Knott came to Hannibal and has resided here continuously since. On June 9, 1880, he was married to Miss Hattie Breckenridge, daughter of the famous Western pathfinder, who was in two campaigns against the Indians with General Freemont. They have one child, Miss Elizabeth Knott.

Mr. Knott has been prominent in state politics and press affairs for the past quarter of a century. He has been a member of almost every Democratic State convention held during that period. In 1895 he was a member of the Richard P. Bland Presidential Campaign Committee, and visited a number of states in the interest of the candidacy of the famous Missourian. He was one of Mr. Bland's trusted lieutenants at Chicago and a member of the national convention. In 1900 he was again, without opposition, elected a delegate to the national Democratic convention held at Kansas City, and was an enthusiastic supporter of William J. Bryan for the presidency.

Mr. Knott was a member of Governor A. M. Dockery's personal staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1902 he was nominated by his party at St. Joseph for State Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, long term (six years), on the first ballot, it being the first instance in the history of the state that a candidate for that position had been so honored. His plurality at the general election was 43,604 votes.

Mr. Knott has been a member of the State Democratic Committee, President of the Missouri Association of Democratic Clubs, President of the Missouri Editorial Association, President of Northeast Press Association, delegate to two national press associations, one being held in Boston and the other Asbury Park, N. J.; twice a member of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and a member by appointment of Governor Stephens of the commission to locate the Missouri Fruit Experimental Station.



CHARLES F. SHEPHERD.

CHARLES F. SHEPHERD.

Mr. Shepherd was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 11th, 1852. After receiving his education, he went into business with his father. He was also associated with the M., K. & T. R. R. Co. for eight years as clerk.

From 1873 to 1889 he was engaged in the grocery business, both for himself and with his brother.

He married Miss Mary L. Thomas, daughter of James W. Thomas, a prominent miller of Palmyra and Hannibal. They have three children, Francis E., Mary W. and Katherine F. Mrs. Shepherd departed this life in 1897.

Since coming to Hannibal, June 30th, 1869, Mr. Shepherd had acquired a host of friends, and applied himself diligently, thus acquiring for himself a successful career, and has as well identified himself with all matters of public moment. Has given his aid freely and willingly at all times in fathering the welfare of his adopted city. Owing to the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him, he was elected Clerk and Auditor of the city in November, 1897, and re-elected in June, 1898, June 1899, June 1900, 1901, 1903 and 1904. The manner in which he has performed the duties of the office has shown his worthiness and ability to maintain such positions of trust.

He is also Secretary of the Board of Health. Mr. Shepherd has always been a Democrat, and has worked untiringly since maturity to promote the welfare of the party.

Socially he is well received, being prominently identified in the K. P., National Union, Marion Counsel, No. 227, being secretary of the latter organization.

He is a follower of the Trinity Episcopal Church, having joined that organization in Hannibal, 1873.

GEORGE W. BOWEN.
Photo by Tomlinson.

GEORGE W. BOWEN.

This gentleman was born in Dubuque, Iowa, December 28, 1859. He is a son of Henry T. Bowen, by trade a harnessmaker, who with his family moved from Dubuque to McGregor, Iowa, when our subject was but two years of age. Here George W. received his education, after completing which he conducted a refreshment stand on a river steamer for one season. He next became employed by the Davis Candy Co. of Burlington, Iowa, where he remained one year and was sent to Quincy, Ill., where he remained eight years in the employ of the same company.

While in Quincy, Mr. Bowen married Miss Elizabeth Eilers, daughter of Frederick Eilers, a merchant of that city. In 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen removed to Hannibal. For the first three years, Mr. Bowen was employed at the Busy Bee candy factory, at the end of which time, he established his present business, at the corner of Sixth Street and Broadway.

Being an experienced candy manufacturer, thoroughly skilled in all parts of the business, Mr. Bowen has been very successful in catering to the refreshment loving element of Hannibal.

From the first his business has increased most rapidly, as a result of which he has been enabled to erect a handsome home on Walnut Street, West Side, which is one of the most attractive in that part of the city.

Besides manufacturing and dealing largely in confectionery of all kinds, Mr. Bowen manufactures immense quantities of ice cream, which he disposes of at both wholesale and retail, to dealers and residents throughout this section of the county.

His ice cream has a splendid reputation and is widely sought by connoisseurs throughout the city. Using only the purest ingredients, and being equipped with the latest and most improved facilities for the manufacture of candy, Mr. Bowen has been enabled to cater very successfully to the best trade of this section, and from a very small beginning, he owns what is to-day the most extensive and prominent candy manufactory in Marion County.

N. J. LEAR.

Photo by Tomlinson.

NORMAN J. LEAR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Marion County, Mo., Sept. 2, 1872. His father, Oliver H. P. Lear, was a well known farmer and fruit raiser of Marion County, and for several years after acquiring his education, Mr. Lear assisted with the farm work. Finally, having a desire to learn something of city life, and having a natural taste for business, Mr. Lear removed to St. Louis, where for several years he occupied a position in one of the largest shoe houses of that city. Beginning at the bottom, he applied himself with such energy to the task of learning the business that before long his employers noticed his ability by promoting him to a higher position. Mr. Lear returned to Hannibal in 1897 and engaged in farming for five years, and having an opportunity to purchase the Conger Laundry, did so, and has since conducted the business very successfully. Engaging in the laundry business as he did, with absolutely no experience, except an ordinary business training, Mr. Lear has accomplished that which has raised him very high in the estimation of those who, at first, were inclined to scoff at his undertaking. He has proved himself to be composed of the necessary qualities essential in the make-up of a successful business man. Not only has he greatly enlarged the capacity and output of his business, but he has perfected many of its departments to such a degree that the plant is now doing more work of a much better character in every respect than it has ever done before. It is undoubtedly the most important business of its character in this part of Missouri; all of which is due to Mr. Lear's energy and thorough business ability. Although a young man, he has shown himself to be the equal if not the superior of many of his fellow business men, whose experience has been double that of himself.

On Sept. 7, 1897, Mr. Lear married Miss Maggie Richie, daughter of Cyrus Richie, a prominent farmer of Marion County. They have three children, two boys and one girl, by name Cyrus Penny Edgar Hayes, and Bertha.

V. H. WHALEY.
Photo by Tomlinson.

VOLNEY H. WHALEY.

This gentleman, manager of the Banking Department of the Hannibal Trust Company, was born in Miller Township, Marion County, June 17, 1871. He is a son of H. Clay Whaley, a leading farmer of Miller Township, Marion County, Mo., who was born in Hannibal.

Volney H. Whaley obtained his education at the common schools of Marion County, after which he entered upon a course at Christian University, and graduated from that institution in 1890. Shortly after graduation he accepted a position as book-keeper of the Jefferson Shoe Co., of Jefferson City, Mo., the duties of which position he performed faithfully and with great credit to himself.

In October, 1895, Mr. Whaley came to Hannibal, and upon the reorganization of this institution, under the name of the Hannibal Trust Co., he was elected manager and has occupied that important position of trust ever since.

On March 9, 1898, Mr. Whaley was married to Miss Hattie M. Turner, daughter of John M. Turner, of Miller Township. They have had four children, by name Mary, Katherine, Volney J. and H. Clay, Jr.

With his family Mr. Whaley attends the Christian Church of this city, he having joined that organization at Mount Zion, Miller Township, in 1884.

Mr. Whaley has aptly demonstrated his ability to faithfully perform the duties of the important position entrusted to him, and is considered to be one of the best authorities on local finance in this section.

Careful and conservative in his supervision of the affairs under his charge, he has, in conjunction with his associates, caused the Hannibal Trust Co. to become one of the most trusted and best patronized financial institutions in this section.

Mr. Whaley is popular among all of his associates, and has won the confidence and esteem of his entire acquaintance.

He is a member of the Maccabees, Married Men's League and Woodmen, in all of which fraternal organizations he has taken an active part.

JOHN TOBIN,

One of Hannibal's Early Settlers.

R. H. STILLWELL.

(For Biography see Index.)

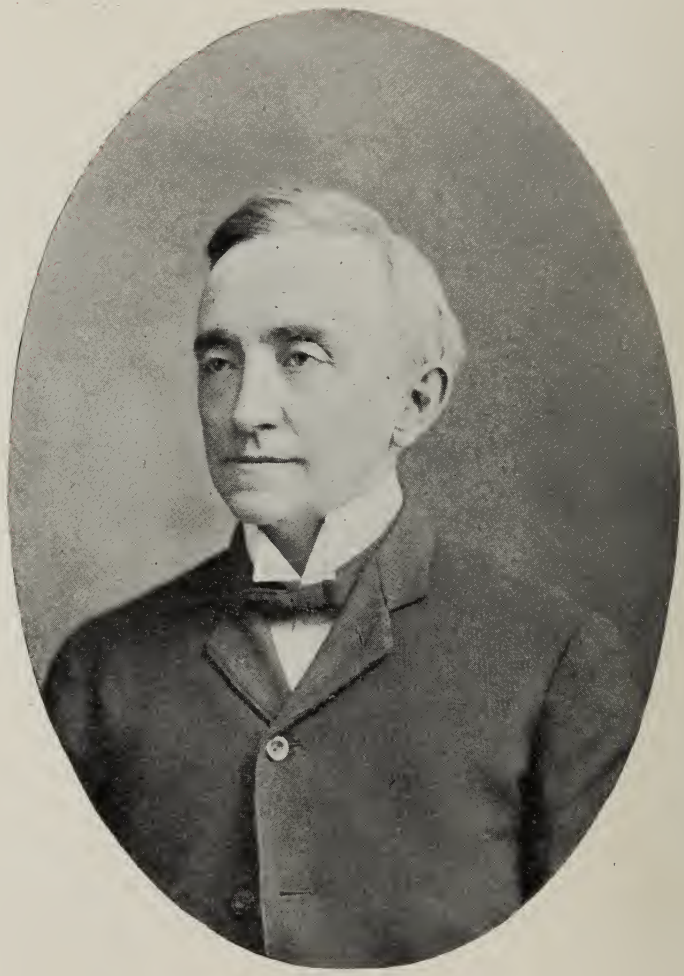
J. J. BOWLES.
Photo by Tomlinson.

J. J. BOWLES.

Mr. Bowles was born in Hannibal, May 23, 1865. His father was John Bowles, who emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1855. The latter followed his trade, that of a stone-mason, after coming to Hannibal, and assisted in the construction of many large buildings of that time. After receiving his education in the schools of Hannibal, the subject of this biography secured employment as cash boy in the large store of Worthington & Co., where he remained until 1889, working his way up from cash boy to head clerk. He next became associated with the firm of Cobb & Bro., where he remained for two years. In 1891 Mr. Bowles went into business for himself, and has continued successfully ever since, carrying an extensive stock of clothing and gents furnishing goods. He occupies a spacious store at numbers 119 and 121 North Main Street. His up-to-date business methods, sterling principles and courteous treatment of all with whom he has associated has resulted in acquiring for him a very large clientele, which extends throughout the city and surrounding country.

In 1887 Mr. Bowles married Miss Mary Traynor, daughter of James Traynor, of Quincy, Ill. Both are earnest followers of the Catholic faith, and are well received in social circles throughout the city.

Mr Bowles is identified prominently with the local order of K. of F. M., C. K. of A. and K. of C., of which latter organization he occupies the position of lecturer. Mr. Bowles is a director and active member of the Merchants' Association, and has, since becoming connected with that organization, been foremost among those who have contributed their time and means towards furthering and promoting the commercial welfare of the city. Mr. Bowles has two sisters and one brother—Mary, who married John Mangles, a railroad man of Covington, Ky., Maggie, who married Robert Berry, of this city, also a well known railroad man, and James, unmarried, who lives with the subject of this sketch. Mr. Bowles' mother was Margaret (Corbett) Bowles. She married his father in this city in 1858. Mr. Bowles' career in business in Hannibal has been a successful one, and that which he has accomplished might well act as an inspiration to those young men who have the world before them, with nothing but their hands and brains to aid them in acquiring a competence. Starting with less than nothing, Mr. Bowles persevered and worked early and late to reach the goal of his ambition, that of success in business. To-day he is acknowledged as one of Hannibal's most successful men of business, and he has the satisfaction of owing it to none but his own efforts.



D. H. EBY, CIRCUIT JUDGE.

DAVID H. EBY.

David H. Eby, at present judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, was born December 31st, 1852, in a house which was then in the country, but is now in the city limits of Hannibal. The Eby family originally came from Canada, settling in New York state, afterwards in Pennsylvania, from there to Illinois and thence to Hannibal.

The father of David was born in Westfield, New York, and between 1840 and 1845 came to Hannibal. In 1844 he married Mary C. Williams, who died in 1858, and of all their seven children none but David and Mary V., the wife of Warren E. Payne, survive.

David H. Eby passed his early life in Hannibal. He was a school boy during the Civil War, and remained a student until 1868. His education was finished in Central College, Fayette, Missouri, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1872.

At the beginning of the next school year he was offered the position of assistant teacher in the Plattsburg, Mo., High School, remaining there a year, at the end of which time (the fall of 1873) he was enrolled as a student of the law department of the Missouri State University at Columbia. Having applied himself diligently to the study of law, he completed the Junior and Senior courses in one year and took the degree of Bachelor of Law, and three years later moved to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he remained a short time.

In 1877 he came back to this city, settling down to the regular practice of his profession. In 1881 Mr. Eby was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of City Recorder, was re-elected, serving three terms, and in 1884 was made City Attorney, serving altogether for three terms. Again in 1890 he was honored with the position of City Attorney and the following year was returned to the office.

In 1880 Mr. Eby was united in marriage to Sarah E., daughter of Benjamin F. and Emily (Gilman) Eby. They have become the parents of four children, one son and three daughters, namely, Jeanne G., Franklin, Notley F. and Elizabeth B.

In 1898 Mr. Eby, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, became a candidate for the nomination of judge for the Tenth Judicial Circuit, there being two other candidates for the nomination. He was nominated and elected by a delegate convention. In 1904 he was a candidate for renomination, and at the Democratic primaries held that year was nominated, and received in his own county majority enough to give him the nomination of the entire circuit of four counties. He had but one opponent, and received enough votes outside his own county to secure him the nomination.

Judge Eby's practice during his many years of experience included both civil and criminal cases, and his experience was such as to fit him most aptly for the responsible position he now holds. During his service as Circuit Judge, there have been heard nothing but words of the highest praise regarding the manner in which he has conducted the duties of his office. His decisions have invariably been fair and impartial, and they have demonstrated the clear conception and exceptional ability which he possesses for this important position.

He is considered one of the most brilliant members of the bar throughout this section of the state, possesses hosts of friends, among whom he is extremely popular, both at home and abroad.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Hannibal National Bank, Corner Broadway and Main Street.

THE HANNIBAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Hannibal National Bank proper was organized June 1, 1888, under the name of the Bank of Hannibal. It succeeded the old Commercial Bank, which was conducted successfully for many years prior to the above date. On March 2, 1903, the Bank of Hannibal was reorganized and the name changed to the Hannibal National Bank. Its present president, Mr. S. M. Carter, has for many years been identified with the commercial prosperity of the city. He was president of the old Commercial Bank, and was also the first president of the Bank of Hannibal.

Col. D. M. Dulany, now deceased, was elected president in 1889 of the Bank of Hannibal, succeeding Mr. Carter, and continued as such until his death. Upon the death of Col. Dulany, Mr. Carter was again elected to the office of president and has occupied that position up to the present time.

From the time that the old Commercial Bank was merged into the Bank of Hannibal, this institution has progressed very rapidly, and has gained a position in financial circles throughout this section not surpassed by any other financial institution. In the past five years its business has doubled, the deposits and general volume of business having increased more than 100 per cent. At the present writing, 1905, the deposit account amounts to about $1,000,000, while the total resources are upwards of one and a quarter million dollars. The bank holds $150,000 in government bonds and about $100,000 in other bonds and gilt edge securities. It is the only national bank in the city, has the distinction of being a United States government depository, having been appointed as such at the earliest age of any bank in the United States, receiving its appointment after having transacted business only six months.

Soon after its organization, the Bank of Hannibal found its quarters too small to meet the amount of business transacted, and in 1890 the present structure occupied by this institution was erected, an illustration of which accompanies this sketch. The building comprises three stories; it is built entirely of pressed brick, and is the finest banking building in northeast Missouri, as well as the finest business building in Hannibal.

The capital stock of the bank is $100,000 and its surplus $50,000; there is an additional liability, under the national banking laws, of

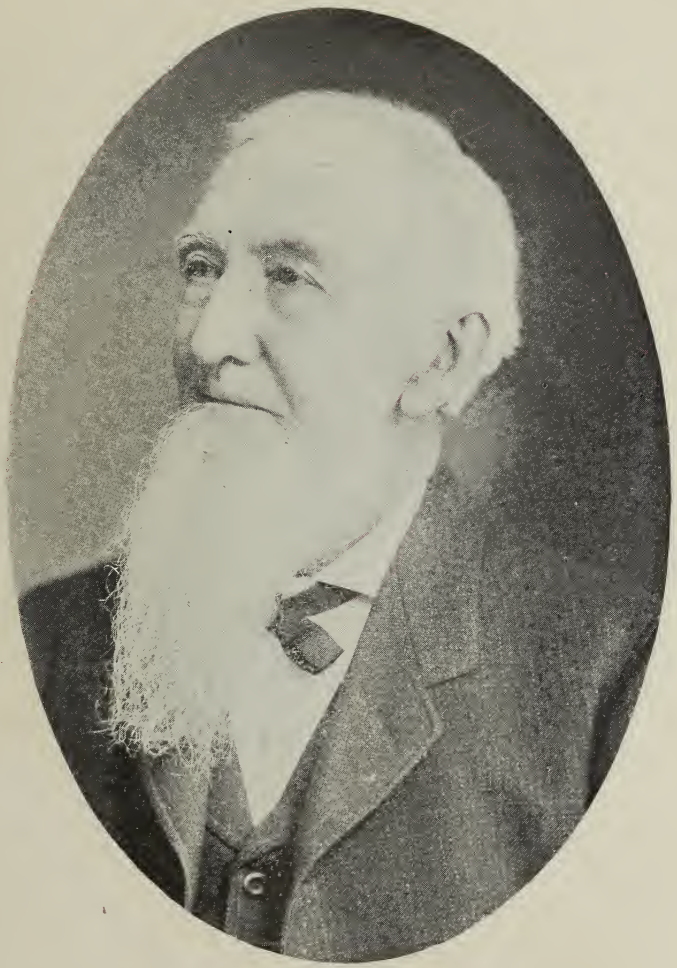
$100,000, which makes its entire capitalization practically $250,000.

The equipment of the institution in all departments is most modern and complete and the public is accorded every reasonable banking facility.

Its officers are Spencer M. Carter, president; Jesse H. McVeigh, vice-president; George A. Mahan, counsel; James P. Hinton, cashier; Warren J Dakin, assistant cashier; Frank W. Hixson, assistant cashier. Its board of directors consists of J. N. Baskett, S. M. Carter, George A. Mahan, George W. Dulany, James P. Hinton, Jesse H. McVeigh, John W. Mounce, Wilson B. Pettibone and Cornelius Voorhis.

Those acquainted with the gentlemen above named cannot but acknowledge the fact that it would be impossible to select a list of men more substantial. Without exception they are men of unquestioned financial ability, whose integrity and sterling worth have been demonstrated most fully to the citizens and residents of this city, during the many years in which they have been identified with the city's most important interests. Their connection with the institution alone is a guarantee of its faithful performance of every duty imposed by its customers. It would be difficult to find throughout the middle west an institution more reliable and financially safe than the one in question.

SPENCER M. CARTER,
President Hannibal National Bank.
Photo by Tomlinson.

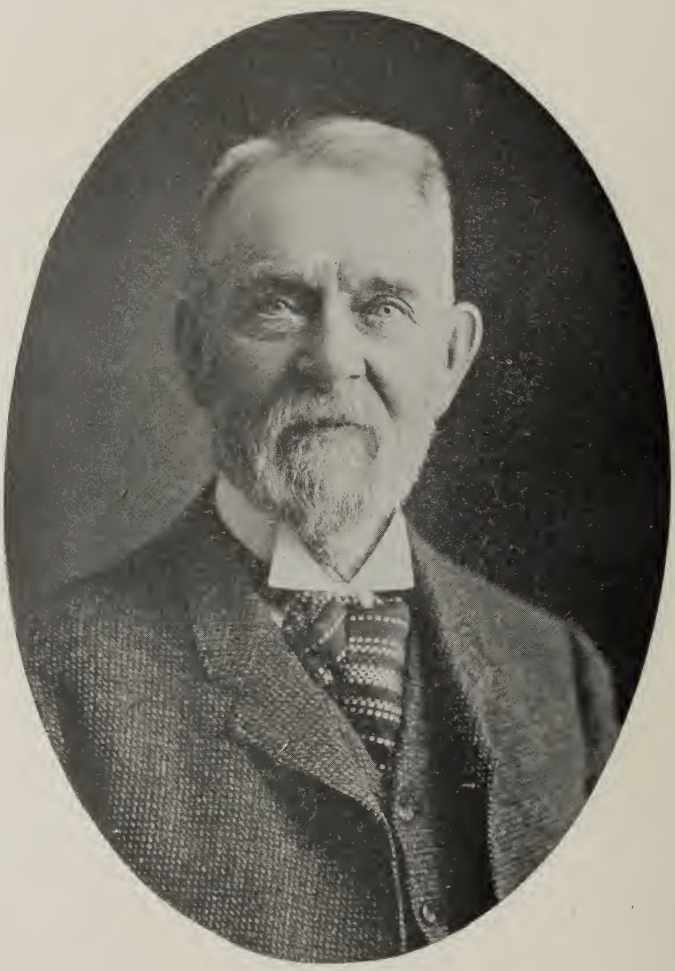


JESSE H. McVEIGH,

Vice-President Hannibal National Bank.

(For Biography see Index.)

Photo by Tomlinson.



COL. C. VOORHIS.

Director, Hannibal National Bank.

Photo by Tomlinson.

COL. CORNELIUS VOORHIS.

Col. Voorhis, one of Hannibal's most prominent citizens, was born on a farm in Warren County, Ohio, May 1st, 1827. His parents were Peter and Susan W. (Stephenson) Voorhis. Peter Voorhis was born on the same farm as our subject, and was a son of Daniel Voorhis, a native of New Jersey. Cornelius Voorhis, grandfather of our subject, was born May 27th, 1767, and was the son of Daniel, who was born in 1737. Daniel was a son of Petres Albertae van Voorhis, born in 1706. The latter was a son of Albert Stevens van Voorhees, who was a son of Stephens Coerte van Voorhees, a native of Hess, Holland.

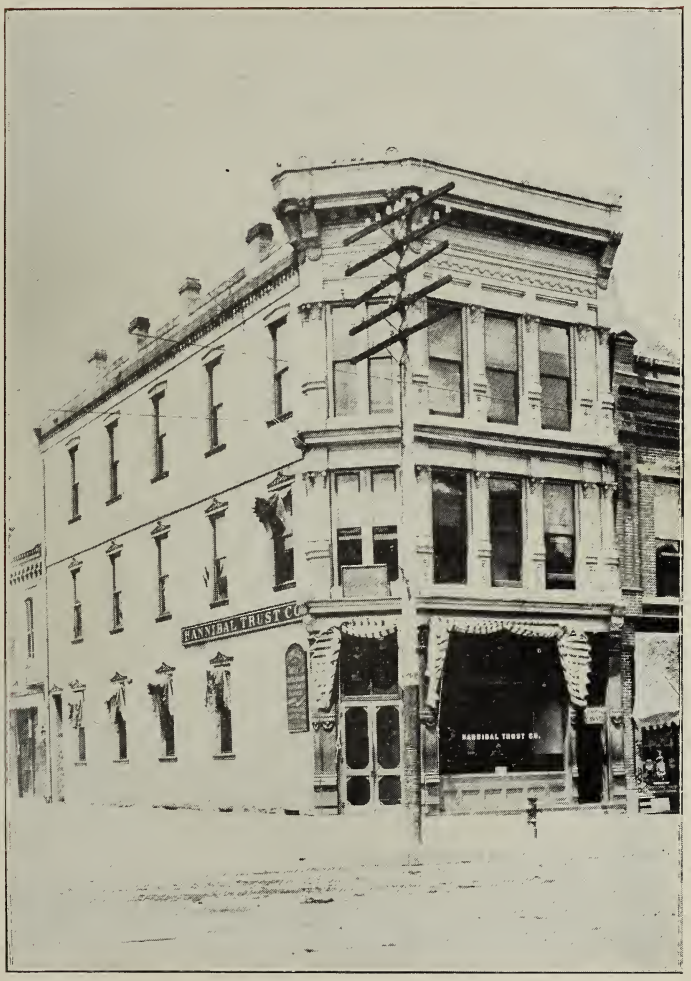
Peter Voorhis was born May 7th, 1798, and his wife Susan, March 17, 1802. The family is of Dutch origin and progenitors of all Voorhees, having emigrated from Holland in 1660, settling on Flatlands, on Long Island. Our subject was educated partly at the village schools and later at Cary's Academy, situated on Pleasant Hill on the Mill Creek Turnpike road leading to Hamilton, an institution in which Col. John Noble and other distinguished men received their primary education.

After a few years in school he was employed in a dry goods store where he remained a short time and then removed to St. Louis, which at time seemed far away in the uncertain farther West. He finally obtained a situation in a leading dry goods house, and remained for several years, until 1854, giving his entire attention to and becoming acquainted with all the details of the dry goods business. In that year he was offered a promising situation in Salt Lake City, where he remained for three years, when he returned to St. Louis and started in the wholesale dry goods business.

He sought in marriage the hand of Louie B. Hull, daughter of Joseph S. Hull, a retired merchant, and she became his wife, but died suddenly soon after. This was the first great sorrow of his life and for several years he retired from business, attending to his various property affairs. Even during the uncertain days of the Civil War, Mr. Voorhis, by thrift and judicious economy, acquired property interests of increasing value and after a retirement of six or seven years, he in 1874 became a resident of Hannibal, where he became a member of the firm of Worthington & Co. When that firm was dissolved he became connected with Williams & Co., and later with Cobb & Co., in the clothing and shoe business. He has acquired considerable real estate, among which are two farms in St. Louis County, a valuable farm in St. Charles County, two homesteads in Ralls County, and also valuable possessions in both St. Louis and Hannibal.

In November, 1860, he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Gordon, daughter of a distinguished Kentucky family. To them have been born three children, Lula H., who married R. H. Stillwell; David J. (deceased), and Margaret D., wife of Charles T. Lamb. Mrs. Voorhis died in 1868, mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. As a citizen Mr. Voorhis is enterprising, always willing to join any measure promoting the general welfare. He has held offices of public trust, such as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Revenue District of Missouri, and City Treasurer of Hannibal. He was one of the organizers of the Hannibal Bank, and also dicector of same. He is still hale and hearty, with promise of a long life of usefulness.

J. P. HINTON,
Cashier Hannibal National Bank.
(For Biography see Index.)
Photo by Tomlinson.



The Hannibal Trust Co., Corner Third and Broadway.

THE HANNIBAL TRUST COMPANY.

The Hannibal Trust Company was organized in 1904 with a capital of $100,000. It succeeded the First International Bank of Hannibal, which was established in 1897 by Capt. Wilbur F. Chamberlain and other leading citizens of Hannibal. On May 11, 1904, the First International Bank was organized as a trust company, under the banking laws of the state and government. Under this new arrangement the following officers were elected: W. J. Roth, president; Robert Robinson, Cyrus Albertson and Daniel H. Hafner, vice-presidents; W. F. Chamberlain, trust officer; V. H. Whaley, manager banking department; J. B. Pollard, secretary, and J. T. S. Hickman, treasurer and manager savings department; the directors consisting of T. B. Arnold, Cyrus Albertson, W. F. Chamberlain D. H. Hafner, Henry Miller, J. A. Miller, E .V. Morawetz, J. W. Perry, Dr. Thomas Proctor, J. C. Raible, Robert Robinson, W. J. Roth, George B. Treat, C. H. Trowbridge, L. E. Turner, V. H. Whaley, William Wilson.

Owing to the fact that the International Bank had gained the implicit confidence of the people and its leading officials have practical charge of the new organization, the success of the Hannibal Trust Company was assured almost from the first. Its first year of business has demonstrated that the confidence of the people has not been misplaced, as the record of business made by the new institution eclipses that of any other similar institution in this section, in comparison to its age.

Its policy from the first has been a most conservative one, and yet progressive and enterprising to a considerable degree. The experience of its officers, together with their well known ability in all matters pertaining to banking, has been such that its progress has been well governed and managed and every opportunity embraced which would tend to add to the interest of its promoters and depositors.

The Hannibal Trust Company is fully equipped to care for the accounts of banks, individuals, firms and corporations and respectfully invites correspondence and personal interviews with those who intend making a change or opening new accounts. As usual with other trust companies, it acts as administrator, executor, conservator, assignee, receiver and trustee, and in the regular course of its business, assumes entire charge of estates, and has authority to draw wills, which are deposited in improved safety vaults without cost, in all cases where the institution is named as executor.

The savings department is one of the most important features of this institution and deposits of one dollar and upward are invited, on which interest is compounded twice each year. Interest is allowed on all time deposits and savings accounts. The securities held by the Hannibal Trust Company as assets to protect its patrons, consist of

government, state, city, county and choicest railroad bonds. The company also makes a business of dealing in gilt-edged bonds and securities of this nature.

Insurance policies, both fire and tornado, and fidelity bonds also, are written in the best companies and at the lowest rates consistent with absolute safety. In the line of general banking, the Hannibal Trust Company offers to its depositors every facility which their balance, business and responsibility warrants.

Their bank offices, a view of which appears in connection with this sketch, are among the best equipped in this section of the country. Every convenience is furnished for the benefit of patrons in the transaction of their business.

An important feature of the institution is the courtesy which is universally accorded those who visit it. All patrons are waited on with promptness and dispatch and the utmost accuracy is demanded of its employees by those in charge.

In comparison with the ability of other institutions of its character, it has unsurpassed facilities for the prompt and proper transacton of all business coming under its several departments, this fact also being responsible for a large share of the extensive clientage which the company has acquired in the short space of time it has been before the people. In the matter of collections, the Hannibal Trust Company also gives the highest satisfaction, as it has seemingly been unusually successful in handling all claims placed in its hands, and in all cases remits amounts collected on the day of payment.

The wonderful success it has made within this short space of time is surely indicative of a far greater increase in the near future. The character of those men who have allied themselves with its fortunes is in all cases beyond question, while their financial status in the community is such as to place the institution on the most solid foundation, in the minds of those seeking a safe institution wherein to deposit their savings.

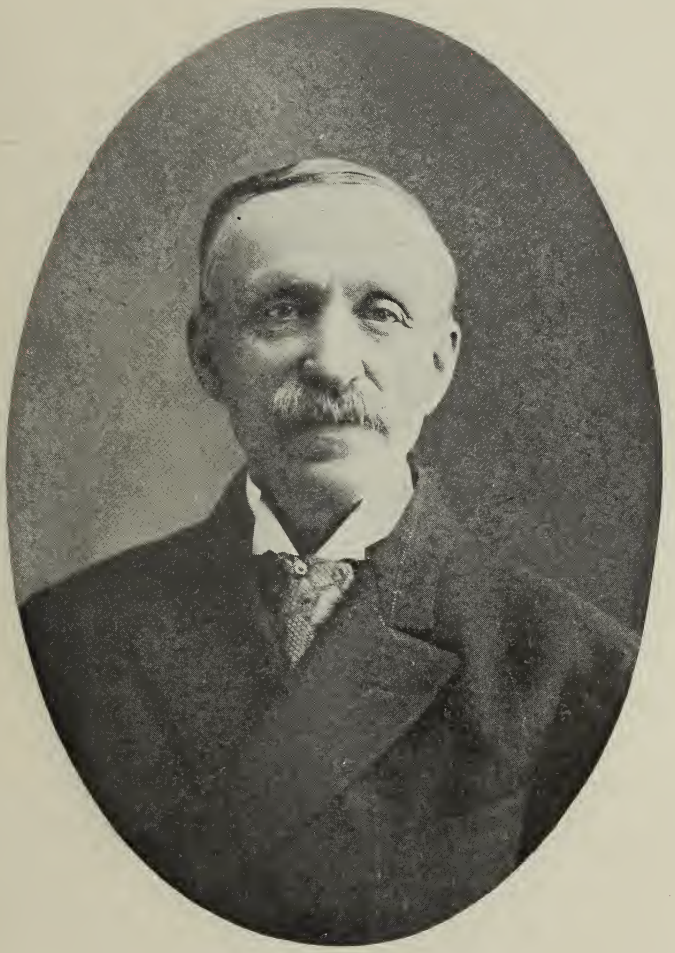
In conclusion, more cannot be said than that in every respect the Hannibal Trust Company has already fulfilled its promise to the people and is to-day in a position to accomplish more and better results for its friends and depositors than ever before.

W. J. ROTH,

President Hannibal Trust Company.

(For Biography see Index.)

Photo by Tomlinson.



ROBERT ROBINSON.

Vice-President Hannibal Trust Company.

(For Biography see Index.)

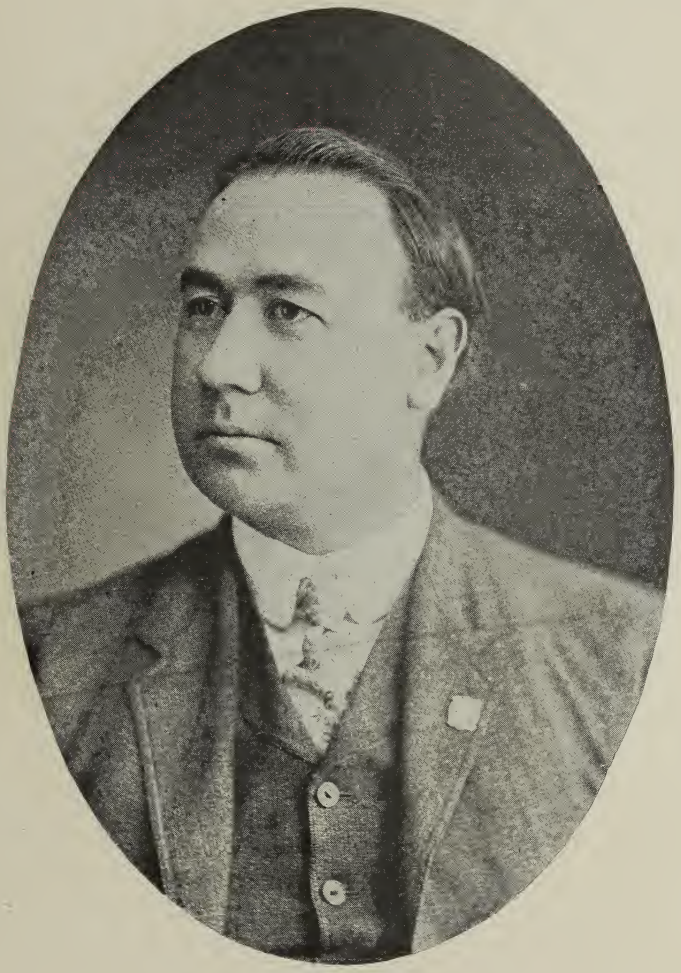
Photo by Tomlinson.

CYRUS ALBERTSON.

Vice-President Hannibal Trust Company.

(For Biography see Index.)

Photo by Tomlinson.

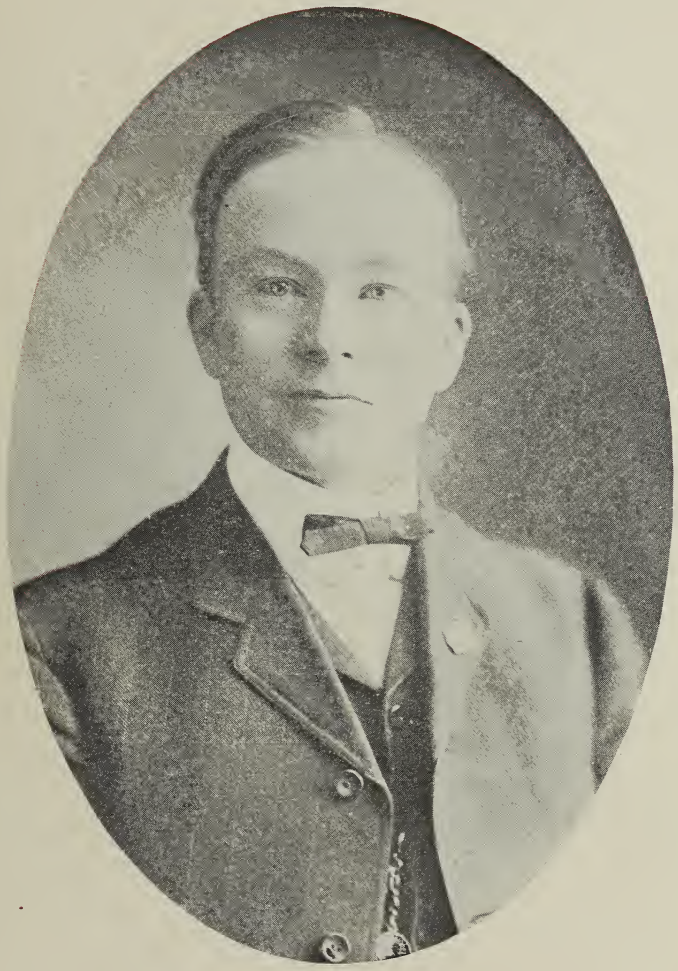


VOLNEY H. WHALEY,
Secretary Hannibal Trust Company.
Photo by Tomlinson.

W. F CHAMBERLAIN.

Trust Officer Hannibal Trust Company.

Photo by Tomlinson.



J. T. HICKMAN.

Cashier Hannibal Trust Company.

Photo by Tomlinson.

J. B. POLLARD.

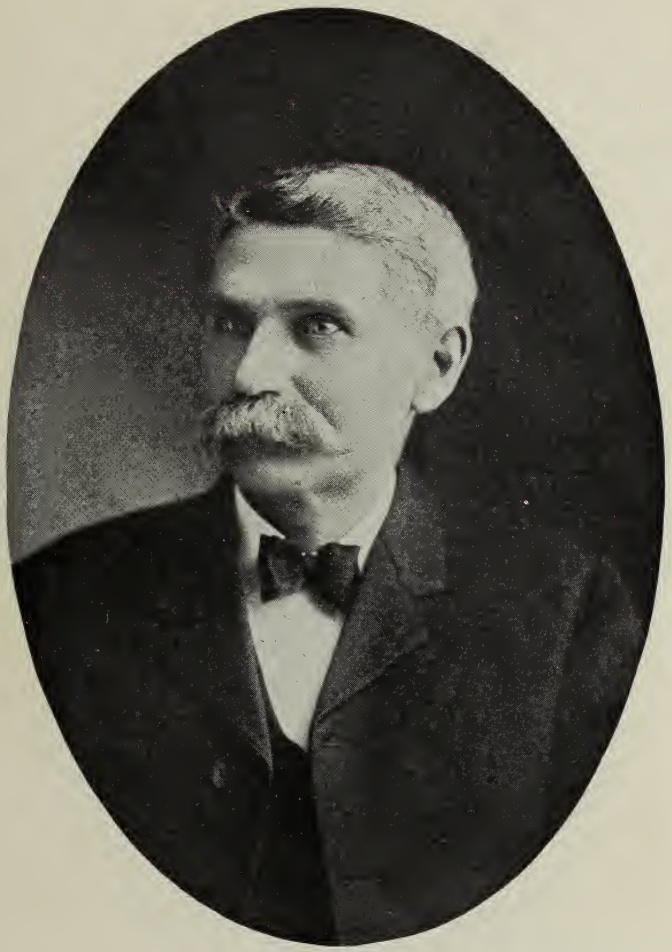
JOHN B. POLLARD.

This gentleman was born in Flint Hill, Mo., January 19th, 1875. He is a son of T. J. Pollard, a prominent farmer of Flint Hill. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Moscow Mills, the Mexico, Mo., High School, and the Westminster College, after which he was connected with the People's Bank at Troy, Mo., where he remained ten years, at the end of which time, in 1904, he became connected, as secretary, with the Hannibal Trust Company, which office he still holds.

Mr. Pollard's long association with the People's bank at Troy served as an excellent school in thoroughly fitting him for his present responsible position. He is well versed in all departments of banking and is thoroughly acquainted with the state and national banking laws.

Since locating in Hannibal, he has become quite popular among his fellow associates and has made many friends for himself, as well as the institution he represents. Together with his associates and officials, Mr. Pollard has endeavored to carefully preserve the interests of the patrons of the Hannibal Trust Company, and has performed his individual duties with painstaking care and in an exceptionally faithful manner. The implicit confidence reposed in this instituton is largely due to the careful management and conservative policies of those in charge, among whom the subject of this sketch has been from the first most zealous in aiding in its development and growth. Mr. Pollard attends the Presbyterian Church, having recently joined that congregation, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, in which organization he is very popular and highly esteemed.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.



J. F. MEYER.

President German-American Bank.

(For Biography see Index.)

Photo by Tomlinson.

T. L. ANDERSON.

Director German-American Bank.

(For Biography see Index.)

GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.

The German American Bank, the only financial institution of the West Side, and one of the leading banks in this section, was established in 1890, with a capital stock of $10,000. Its first officers were William Derwin, president, Fred Stohr, vice president, and U. G. Osborn, cashier.

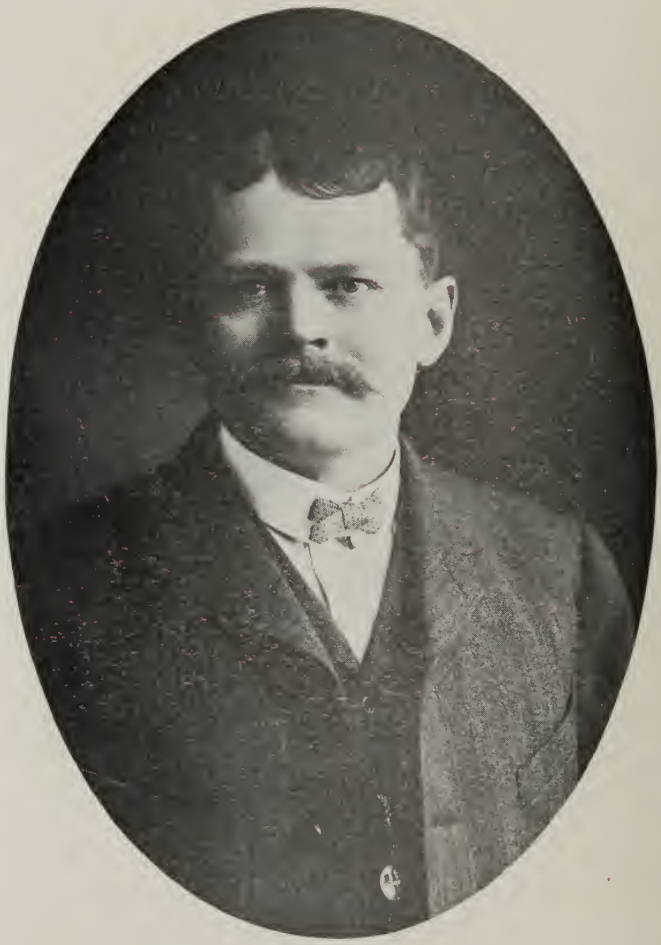
This bank has a splendid patronage, extending throughout the city generally, but more especially in the western portion of the city. During the past eight years it has increased very rapidly year by year in the volume of business transacted, until its deposit account amounts to $135,000, as against $40,000 eight years ago.

Its cashier, Mr. C. H. Northam, is a gentleman of marked ability in all matters pertaining to banking and finance, and from his advent in this bank to the present time, has worked utiringly in advancing and promoting the interests of the institution's patrons. He has had general supervision of the affairs of the bank and his management has been, although conservative, progressive to the extent of taking advantage of every safe opportunity to add to the reseources of the institution and the interests of its depositors. Mr. Northam has a thorough knowledge of this section and its finances and from having been very successful in his management of the bank's affairs, is very highly regarded by his associates and as well by those who patronize it and whose interests it protects.

The handsome brick structure occupied by this institution was erected by the bank in 1891 and 1892. It was originally organized in the Diedrich Foss building, known as the National Hall building, but owing to the rapid increase in business was compelled to seek larger quarters, hence the erection of the building referred to, an illustration of which appears herewith.

At the present time, with its capital of $10,000, the bank has a surplus and undivided profit account of $2,500. The institution pays 3 per cent interest on time and savings deposits and is regarded by the entire community as being a most safe depository for its wealth and valuables.

The present officers are Mr. J. F. Meyer, president; J. C. Raible, vice-president; C. H. Northam, cashier; while its directors are Messrs. J. F. Meyer, J. C. Raible, T. L. Anderson, C. H. Northam and W. B. Jones. The mention of these gentlemen is sufficient guarantee to the public of the absolute safety and reliability of the institution. They are without exception men whose financial solidity, integrity and sterling worth has never been questioned.

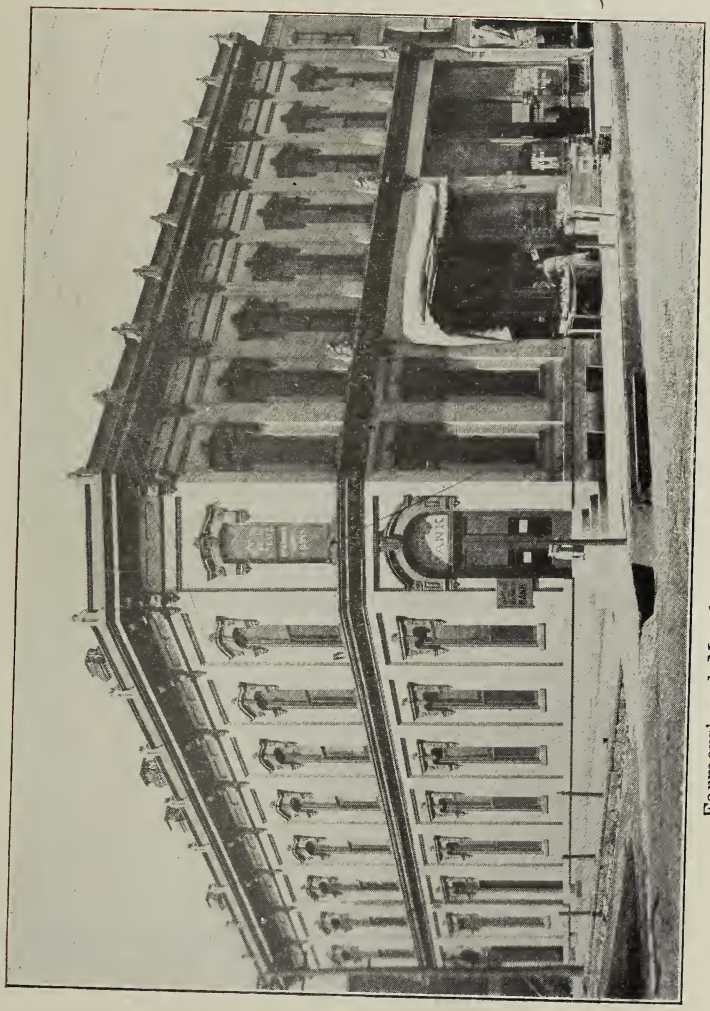


J. C. RAIBLE.

Vice-President German-American Bank.

(For Biography see Index.)

Photo by Tomlinson.



Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, 201 North Main Street.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

This institution, noted throughout this section of the state for its conservative management and financial solidity, was organized in 1870. Of its present officers Mr. A. R. Levering and Mr. J. P. Richards and W. R. Pitts and F. L. Dubach assisted in its organization.

Mr. George A. Hawes was elected first president of the institution, and upon his resignation, was succeeded by Mr. John Garth. Mr. Garth was finally compelled to retire from active life on account of ill-health, and in consequence Mr. A. R. Levering, who was acting as cashier of the institution, was elected to fill the vacancy and has since occupied the office of president.

Judge Joshua P. Richards, present vice-president of the association and one of Hannibal's oldest and most respected citizens, has occupied this office since its organization in 1870.

From 1870 to 1876 the bank occupied a small office building opposite its present location. In the latter named year the present handsome bank structure was erected, a portrait of which appears in this work.

The present cashier of the bank, Mr. W. S. Snyder, is one of the most able bank officials in this section of the state. He has been connected with banking interests in Hannibal since 1869, having served as office boy in the old First National Bank, from October 1, 1869, until May 17, 1879, when that institution went into voluntary liquidation. The next day Mr. Snyder accepted a position in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and by persevering efforts, and conscientious service, has worked himself up in the estimation of the entire board of directorate, and as well the community, until to-day he occupies a most responsible position in that most famous institution.

Socially speaking Mr. Snyder has also attained considerable prominence in Hannibal; is Past Eminent Commander of Excaliber Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, and a member of Chapter No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, and for ten years past and is now treasurer of Hannibal Lodge No. 188, A. F. & A. M. He was also for several years treasurer of Excalibar Commandery No. 5.

In 1881, Mr. Snyder united in marriage with Miss Lillie V. Logan, daughter of John (now deceased) and Drusilla Logan. To this union has been born one child, a daughter, named Edith L.

His long term of service is ample proof of his worth and of the confidence reposed in him by those in charge. He was born in Hannibal in 1854 and has resided here continuously since that time.

F. T. Hodgdon, assistant cashier of the institution, was born in Hannibal in 1873. He attended the Hannibal public schools, graduating from the Hannibal High School, after which he entered upon a course at Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, leaving that institution in 1894. Prior to this, during the summers of '91 and '92, he was

employed by the Bank of Hannibal. After leaving college until September, 1895, Mr. Hodgdon was connected with the Hannibal Oil Company as bookkeeper, at the end of which time he entered the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank as individual bookkeeper and teller. By strict attention to his duties, his worth and ability were soon made apparent to the officers of the institution, and in January, 1891, he was elected assistant cashier, which position he has filled from that time to the present with considerable credit.

Mr. Hodgdon is very popular among his associates and is a young man of unquestioned ability and spotless reputation. He has before him a brilliant career and beyond doubt, will ultimately become one of Hannibal's most influential and prominent citizens.

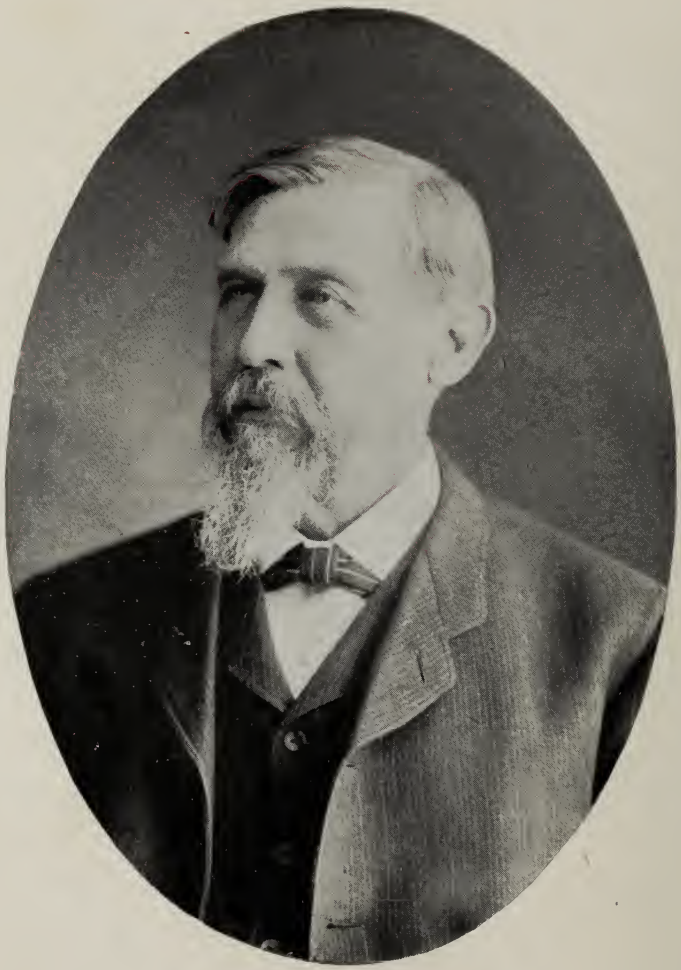
The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank has from the day of its organization pursued the most conservative and careful course. Although organized shortly before the great panic of 1873, it withstood the storm very successfully and has since the first year never missed paying the yearly dividend.

In May, 1886, the bank declared a dividend of 150 per cent on its capital stock and has at other times issued exceptionally large dividends. It is now paying a regular 3 per cent semi-annual dividend, has added yearly to its surplus, and has become more and more prosperous as the years pass on.

This institution has been closely allied with the growth and development of Hannibal, and too much cannot be said in praise of the part taken by its promoters and officers in aiding to enhance and develop the commercial prosperity of this city.

Its officers are: A. R. Levering, president; J. P. Richards, vice-president; W. S. Snyder, cashier; F. T. Hodgdon, assistant cashier. The directors are: W. A. Munger, John J. Cruikshank, W. R. Pitts, A. R. Levering, F. L. Dubach, F. L. Schofield, and J. P. Richards, all of whom are considered among Hannibal's most respected and influential men of business, of whose financial worth, sterling integrity there can be and never has been any question.

The fact alone of the connection of these gentlemen with this institution is enough to guarantee its ability to carefully preserve the interests of its customers and depositors.

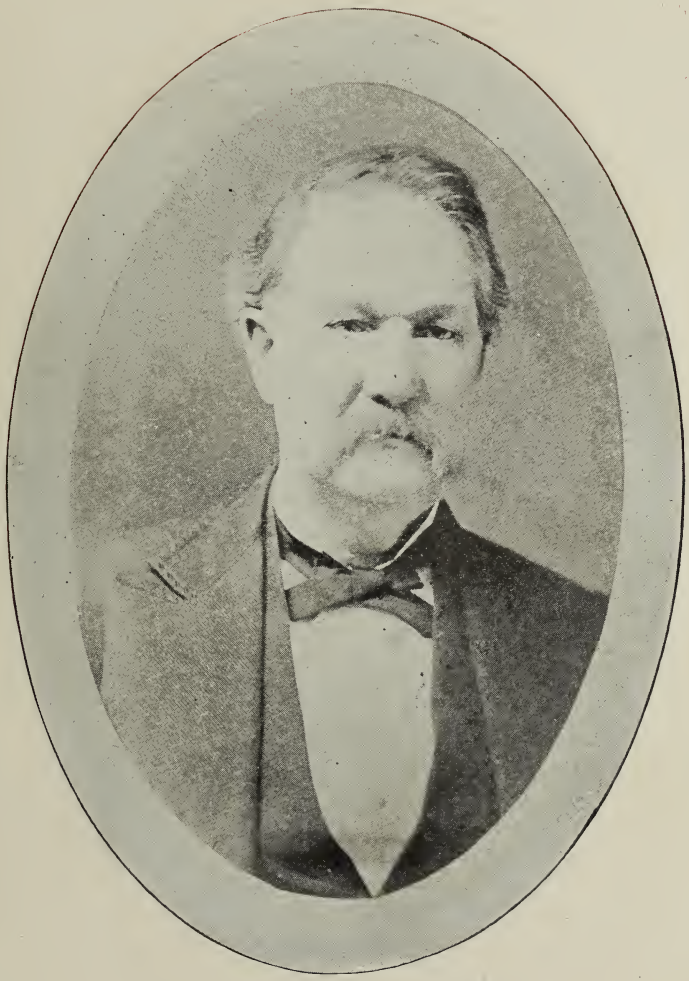


A. R. LEVERING.

President Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

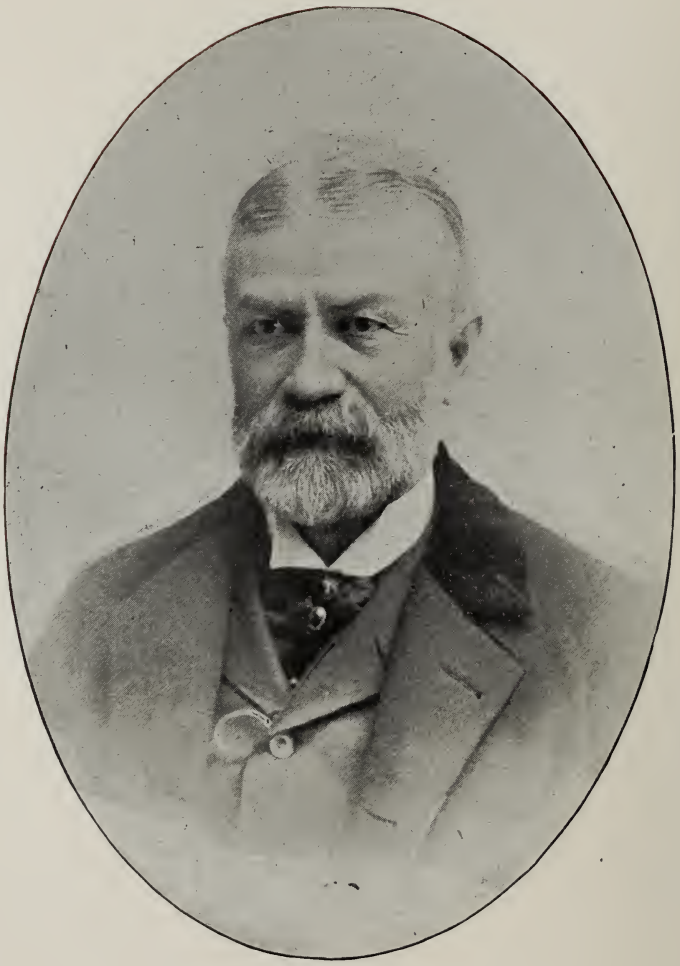
(For Biography see Index.)

Photo by Tomlinson.



GEORGE A. HAWES (Deceased).

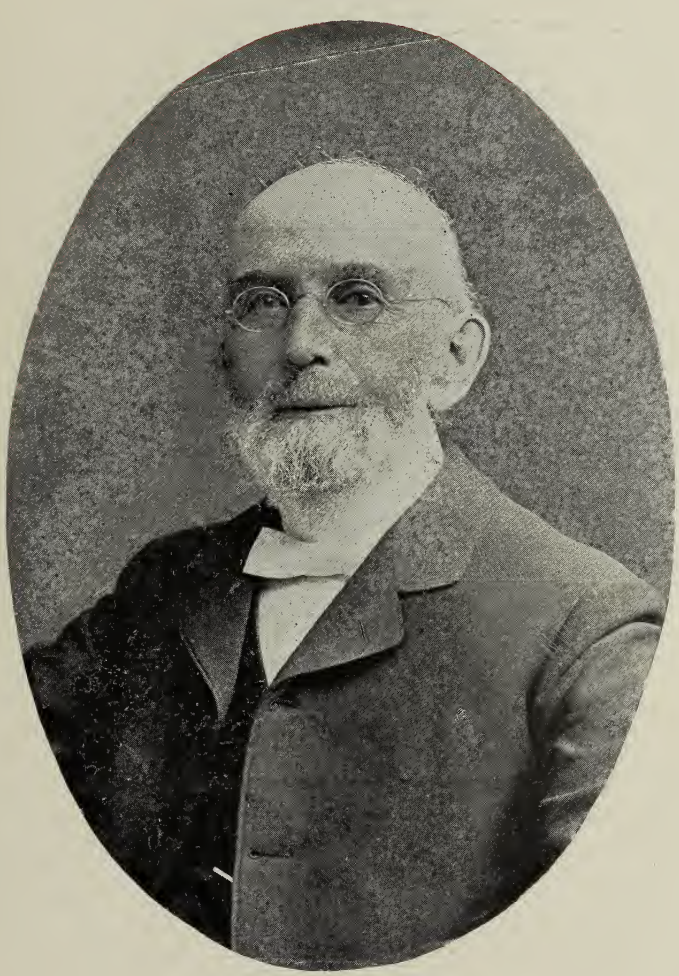
First President of Farmers and Merchants Bank (Established 1870.)



JOHN H. GARTH, (deceased.)

Second President Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

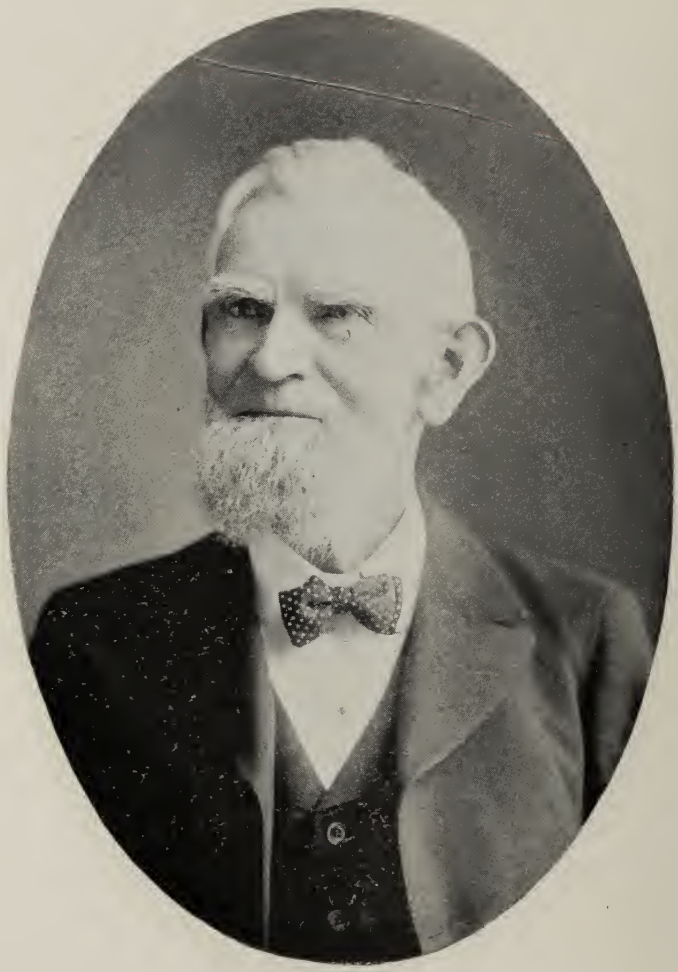
(For Biography see Index.)



JOSHUA P. RICHARDS.

Vice-President Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

(For Biography see Index.)

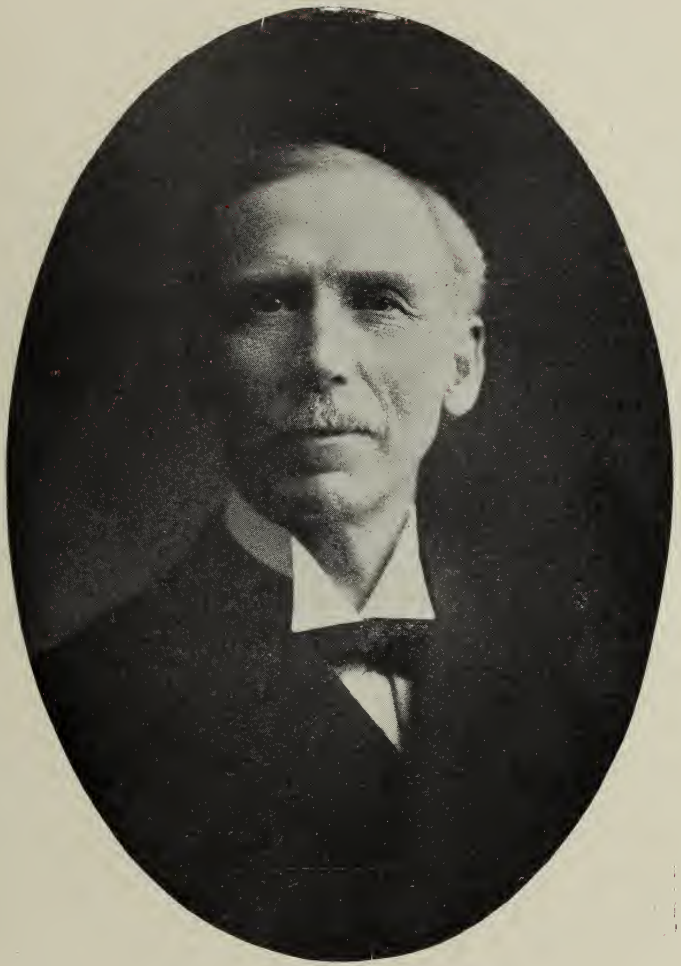


F. L. DUBACH.

Director, Farmers and Merchants Bank.

(For Biography see Index.)

Photo by Tomlinson.



F. L. SCHOFIELD.

Director, Farmers and Merchants Bank.

(For Biography see Index.)

Photo by Tomlinson.

AARON R. LEVERING.

This gentleman, who has been identified with the prosperity of Hannibal for the past fifty years, was born in Clark County, September 26th, 1839. With his parents, he removed to Hannibal in 1841. His father was Frank Levering, who was engaged in the general provision and commission business in this city for a number of years.

The subject of this biography received his education in the schools of Hannibal, and at the age of 13 years entered the hardware store of Wilson Bros., succeeded by B. F. Hixson, with whom he remained until 1870. During his term of employment with the latter firm, he began at the bottom, working his way up until he occupied the most responsible position in the establishment, and enjoyed the most confidential relations with his employers. In company with George A. Hawes, Mr. Levering organized the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank in 1870, with Mr. Hawes as president of the bank and our subject cashier. Upon Mr. Hawes' retiring from the bank, Mr. Garth was made president and Mr. Levering held the position of cashier, until at Mr. Garth's death, he in turn was elected to the president's chair, a position he has filled since that time. Under Mr. Levering's most careful and conservative management, the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank has become one of the most important financial institutions in this part of the state.

Mr. Levering's mother, Miss Alice L. Levering, was a member of a leading Baltimore, Md., family. She married Mr. Levering's father in Baltimore and some time after that removed to Missouri.

The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Ella Porter, daughter of Judge Gilchrist Porter. With his wife, Mr. Levering attends the Fifth Street Baptist Church, having joined that congregation in 1858. Mr. Levering has at all times been prominent in city affairs in general, and has been a member of the City School Board for thirteen years.

In 1902 Mr. Levering erected what is known as the Levering Hospital, a handsome structure located in the western part of the city. This is only one of the ways Mr. Levering has demonstrated his public spiritedness and general benevolent nature. Of our many public spirited men, there are none more honored and beloved than is he. By his many kindly acts, and his life of unblemished business activity, he occupies a position in the minds and hearts of his fellow citizens which will cause him to be remembered and revered for generations to come.

WILLIAM R. PITTS.

This respected citizen of Hannibal, one of the founders of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, was born in Berlin, Worcester County, Maryland, December 28th, 1832. He is a son of James P. and Gertrude (Jarman) Pitts, both natives of Maryland. His grandfather was a sea-captain and soldier of 1812. Mr. Pitts' parents came to Hannibal in 1836 and at the age of 14 our subject was apprenticed to the harness making and saddler's trade until 20, but by working over time he was able to buy his time at 18 years of age.

In 1852, in company with a Mr. Jordan, he engaged in the harness making business under the firm name of Jordan & Pitts. This partnership continued until 1878, when he bought out his partner's interest and conducted the business alone, both retail and wholesale, until 1890. Our subject then disposed of his business to Mr. S. A. Drake and retired from active business life. He has since devoted his time to looking after his private affairs and his interests in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of which he has been a director ever since its organization. He is one of Hannibal's oldest pioneer business men and has been at all times active in aiding and advancing the welfare of his home city. At different times his friends and constituents have shown their appreciation of his true worth as a citizen by placing him in the charge of their interests in the Council Chamber, and for two terms he has represented his ward and faithfully performed the many arduous duties imposed upon him. His success in life has been due to his own industry and energy, and starting as he did from the bottom of the ladder, working his way up to the top, overcoming many obstacles and meeting with untold difficulties, he richly deserves the success he has attained. In 1853 he married Miss A. D. Combs. They have had ten children, nine boys and one girl, four of whom are living, by name, Charles J., Robert J., Frank B. and Harry.

Throughout his life Mr. Pitts has been held in the highest esteem by those with whom he has associated and the utmost confidence is reposed in him by the entire community, the main purpose of his life having been to sustain the true character of a Christian gentleman.

W. S. SNYDER.

Cashier, Farmers and Merchants Bank,

Photo by Tomlinson.

F. T. HODGDON.

Assistant Cashier, Farmers and Merchants Bank.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

Continued.

FREDERICK LOUIS DUBACH.

This gentleman, one of Hannibal's oldest and most respected citizens, comes from a very noble family, is generous and charitable and enjoys the respect and affection of the entire community. He was born July 22nd, 1828, in Jefferson County, Ind., and his education was received in the public schools of Madison. His father was John A. Dubach. He was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, February 29th, 1794, and was brought up by his father in agricultural pursuits, the elder Dubach owning an Alpine homestead. In 1820 John A. left his native land to seek a home in the new world, in company with a colony of nearly 200 persons, many of whom perished in the bleak Hudson Bay regions, whither they had been induced to go by English speculators. He finally settled on a farm in Switzerland County, Indiana, and later moved to Madison, Indiana, where he was engaged in business up to the time of his death, April 1st, 1837. His wife was Maria C. Van Gunten, being wedded to her before they left Switzerland. She died May 24th, 1880.

Of their seven children, John is deceased; Mary Ann, wife of Edmond P. Gillette, died March 31st, 1864; David, now deceased; Charlotte M., deceased, and Frederick L., subject of this sketch, is the only survivor of the family. Rachel died in childhood and George W. died June 24th, 1872. The latter was a member of Co. C, 67th Indiana Infantry, and was in the battle of Arkansas Post and the Siege of Vicksburg. He was taken prisoner at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, and was finally discharged on account of ill health. Frederick L., after acquiring his education, first learned the painters' trade and was employed in steamboat painting until 1864. That year he embarked in the wholesale and retail grocery business in Madison and in 1856 he joined his brother at Hannibal, in the lumber business, which connection existed until 1890, when both brothers retired. Mr. Dubach is a stockholder of the Delles Lumber Company, of Eau Claire, Wis., and is also interested in lands in this county and Boone County, Iowa. He has been president of the Hannibal Milling Company since the death of his brother David. He is a stockholder, and also director, of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. On April 20th, 1854, he married Louisa Z., daughter of Capt. F. L. and Zelie C. (Simon) Grisard, natives of Switzerland.

Our subject and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church, the former being one of the ruling elders. In politics he is an unwavering Republican. Since retiring from active life, a large part of his time has been occupied in looking after his real estate and property interests, which are very numerous. He owns some of the most valuable residences and business properties in Hannibal, and has in the past ten years erected scores of dwelling houses and other structures. He built, in connection with his brother David, the Magnolia and Empire Mills, Meyer & Co. Planing Mills and the Sixth Street Planing Mills, besides many other large buildings. He has never aspired to office holding, though he has been requested many times to serve in various important positions. He is a man of practical information, and is revered, honored and respected by all who know him.

LOUIS M. ARONSON.

LOUIS M. ARONSON.

Albert Aronson, father of the subject of the sketch, came to this country when only 15 years old, settling in Quincy, afterwards removing to Hannibal, where he began dealing in hides, wool, pelts, etc., in a small way. Taking as well a deep interest in the public affairs and having the welfare of Hannibal always at heart, Albert Aronson, as has his son since his father's death, aided at all times in advancing the progress of the city and its people. Louis M. Aronson was the oldest of five children, three boys and two girls. A. W. Aronson, one of the brothers, was until his death connected with leading metropolitan papers in St. Louis, Colorado and the South. The other brother, F. S. Aronson, is quite high in the service of the Missouri Pacific.

After receiving his education at the public schools, Louis, at the age of 17 years, entered the business with his father. From the first he has been active in promoting its growth and has, since his father's death, eight years ago, continued the management along the same honest, straightforward and conservatives lines as inaugurated by the senior Aronson. At the latter's death the firm name was changed to A. Aronson & Company, with Louis in sole charge. The business is now over forty years old. These many years of experince enable the firm to place its goods to the best advantage and thereby pay its customers full value.

While hides, wool, horse hides, pelts, tallow, feathers, genseng, golden seal, etc., are largely dealt in, the principal traffic is in furs and wools. Immense quantities of furs are sold direct to the manufacturer and for the export trade, while hundreds of thousands of pounds of wool are sent annually to the large mills of the country.

The success which has attended this business through the many years of ownership of Albert Aronson and later of his son, Louis M. Aronson, of whom this sketch deals, demonstrates most aptly what is possible of accomplishment by means of methods in which the principles of honesty and integrity predominate. Landing in Castle Garden with but a few cents with which to buy his next meal, the senior Aronson, undaunted by such obstacles, with faith in the future of America and his own ability, finally after many years of arduous labor, dealing fairly at all cost, established himself in an unpretentious shape on Broadway opposite the Park, from which small beginning has grown the extensive business now in operation at 707 Broadway. Beyond doubt it is the largest and most important of its kind in this part of the state, besides being the oldest established. Its patrons have learned long ago that to deal with the firm was to feel certain of honest, fair treatment under any or all circumstances.

Louis Aronson could not follow more carefully in his father's footsteps than he has and during his enterprising management the business has increased even more rapidly than in the past. He enjoys the high esteem of his entire acquaintance, ranks among Hannibal's most influential and progressive citizens and has always aided to the extent of his resources in promoting all measures conducive to the welfare of the community at large.

HON. JOSHUA P. RICHARDS.

This gentleman, one of Hannibal's oldest and most honored retired citizens, was born in Chester County, Pa., Dec. 9th, 1820. His father was Joshua Richards, a prominent farmer of Chester County, who died in 1824. The subject of this sketch was one of seven children, six girls and one boy. Three of his sisters died in infancy and the remaining three reached maturity, were married and have since died. Sarah A. married Isaac Coates, of Philadelphia, and died June 8, 1892. Hannah married William Ludwig, of Bucyrus, Ohio, and died April 10, 1884. Lydia E. married Thomas J. Collins, a merchant of Hannibal, her death occurring July 13, 1885.

Our subject was educated at the common schools of Chester County, and in 1838 and 1839 attended college at Westchester, Chester County, from which he graduated the latter named year. He married Miss Lizzie C. Shackelford, whose mother was a daughter of W. B. Stone, made famous by his long association with Alexander Campbell. He remained on his father's and grandfather's farms until 17 years of age, when he went to Wheeling, Va., where he entered a wholesale and retail hardware house, where he remained until the spring of 1845. He came to Hannibal May 1st, 1845, and opened the first hardware store in Hannibal. This he conducted successfully until 1852, when he was compelled to sell his business, owing to the ill-health of his wife, the doctors having advised her to seek another climate. He took her first to the Isthmus of Panama, and various points in South America, returning to the Island of Jamaica, and remained there until 1853, when he returned to Hannibal, saddened by the death of his wife, which occurred October 1st of that year. Judge Richards' next business venture was that of private banking, he having purchased the outfit left by a banking firm which had recently failed. This continued successfully until the advent of the Civil War, when he was compelled to close out his business. During the war he lived in Philadelphia, and at its close, in the fall of 1865, he returned to Hannibal and engaged in the real estate, abstract and insurance business until 1883.

On June 18th, 1860, Judge Richards married Miss Linnie Gore, of Monroe County, who died April 9th, 1877. Since closing out his real estate business, in 1883, Judge Richards has not been engaged in any active business, except that connected with his office of vice-president of the F. and M. Bank, which he helped to organize in 1870. He has since been a stockholder and director of this institution, since its infancy, and has been vice-president for many years.

Judge Richards was also one of the organizers and directors of the Hannibal and Central Missouri Railroad, until same was purchased by the Wabash. Judge Richards has had five children, one of whom, a daughter, Lavinia, died in infancy. The remaining four, all boys, are prominent business men of Hannibal, namely: William B., Charles M., J. P., Jr., and Frank G.

The Richards family came to this country from England, settling in Pennsylvania, and was one of the oldest Quaker families of that section, having been followers of Elias Hicks. Judge Richards is, himself, a Quaker, but attends the Christian Church of this city. In the affairs of Marion County, as well as Hannibal, has Judge Richards been prominent since his location here 60 years ago. In 1850 he was a member of the City Council and later was elected Judge of the County Court, which responsible position he filled with great credit to himself and his constituents for four years. He has since been importuned many times to accept similar positions of trust, but owing to so much of his time being taken up by his own business affairs, and his health of late years not having been the best, he has been compelled to refuse. He has, however, been extremely active in helping to promote the commercial welfare of the city, and has given of his time and means very freely in furthering all projects of merit which promised to be beneficial to the community at large.

Although nearly 86 years of age, he is still active, attends to his duties at the F. and M. Bank and gives promise of remaining with his many friends and admirers in Hannibal for many years to come. His private life, ublemished business and social career, together with the many acts of charity and philanthropy credited to him, have all caused him to be revered and honored by the entire community.

MRS. ADAM C. HELTON.

ADAM C. HELTON.

The Honorable Adam C. Helton, late of Marion County, Missouri, deceased, was born in Brown County, Indiana, on the 18th day of April, 1832. He was the second son and third child of John and Nancy Helton, to whom were born eight children, three sons and five daughters. The youngest child was born on January 19th, 1841, and on the 17th day of May, 1841, the father died, leaving the mother with eight small children living on a farm only partially opened up. Soon after the death of the husband and father, the widow moved on a farm near the village of Heltonsville, in Lawrence County, Indiana, where one son, Andrew, and one daughter, Elizabeth, died. They were poor and the prospects for making money in those days were limited, so in 1851 Adam C., being nineteen years of age, set out in life for himself and in 1852 went to Marion County, Missouri, where he lived until his death, September 30th, 1901. After he left home, his mother and family moved to Smithville, Monroe County, Indiana, where her oldest son, John Helton, engaged in merchandising for a number of years. Her children that survived all married, the last one in 1856, and are all dead except the youngest, Mrs. Deckard, who resides in Monroe County, Indiana. John died in 1864, Eliza in 1882, the mother in 1888, Mary in 1897, Hannah in 1890 and Adam C. in 1901. Adam C. Helton was a farmer and during his stay in Marion County he accumulated a large body of land, had the same well improved, owned property in Monroe County, Missouri, and Hannibal, Missouri, and also large personal property. He was County Judge of his adopted county, an honest and industrious farmer. He was married in Marion County, Missouri, to Miss Mary Clark, who survives him.

To them were born six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Laura McDonald, Julie Sherman, Lulie Griffith, Virgil Helton and Dollie Arnold, all of whom are married and living in Marion County except Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Griffith. Judge Helton's health began to fail about July, 1900, but he was not seriously ill until the spring of 1901. When he became so feeble he could not look after his large farming interests he and his faithful wife came to Hannibal to live with Mrs. McDonald, where they remained until September, 30th, 1901, when in the twilight of the evening, without any warning of the approach of death, he breathed his last with only his wife and daughter in the room.

He was for many years a member of the Mount Zion Christian Church, so his earthly life ended in the home of his friend and daughter, and his death caused as great grief and regret to his neighbors and friends as, perhaps, any farmer that ever lived in the county.

JUDGE A. C. HELTON (Deceased)

HERMAN C. NERLICH.

This prominent resident of the West Side was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1853. His father was Herman G. Nerlich, who came to this country from Germany in the early days, serving first in Quincy and later in Hannibal, where he has since conducted a successful grocery business.

Our subject commenced his education in the common schools of Quincy, his parents removing to Hannibal in 1865. He attended the common schools of Hannibal and upon completing his course secured employmet in his father's store as clerk. Mr. Nerlich early demonstrated his inherent ability for business and from the first was a great assistance to his father in building up and developing the business started by them since locating in this city. After remaining with his father for a number of years, Mr. Nerlich engaged in business for himself and has since conducted one of the best appointed and most successful grocery establishments in the West End. He has acquired a reputation for honest dealing and integrity, and by treating his customers with the utmost liberality and observing the most strict principles and honest business methods in the building up of his clientage, he has won the confidence of the entire community in which he lives.

On Oct. 24th, 1875, he married Miss Annie Raible, whose father was Jacob Raible, a prominent wagon maker of Hannibal. This union has been blessed by the birth of four children, namely, Alfred R., born in 1877; William H., born in 1879; Byrdie M., in 1881, and Charles C., in 1888. Mr. Nerlich has two brothers and one sister living, by name William, Edward and Louise, all of whom reside in this city. Mr. Nerlich is a member of the Retail Merchants' Association and one of its most active supporters. He belongs to the fraternal order of A. O. U. W., and is very popular among all of his friends and associates. He is said to be one of the most influential residents and business men of the West Side, and has aided at all times, to the extent of his means, in the improvement and development of his community. From a very small beginning Mr. Nerlich has acquired a patronage second to none of its character in that section of the city in which he lives, and has proven himself to be, in every sense of the word, a self-made man.

JESSE H. McVEIGH.

Another of Hannibal's pioneer citizens and business men, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, May 1st, 1824. He is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Humphrey) McVeigh, who came formerly from Virginia. Mr. McVeigh was educated at the Baltimore Academy at Fauquier County, Virginia, and in 1848 began the study of law in Alexandria. He took a course of lectures at Richmond and was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1853 Mr. McVeigh located at Paris, Mo., where he practiced his profession until 1862 with considerable success. In 1862 he removed to Quincy, Ill., and in connection with D. M. and W. H. Dulany, became engaged in the tobacco business. At the end of five years the partnership was dissolved and in 1867 he removed to Hannibal, and with his former partners established an extensive lumber business in this city, under the name of Dulany & McVeigh, and was afterwards changed to the Empire Lumber Company. Almost from the first this business grew and increased in extent with great rapidity. The territory covered by the firm embraced this entire section of Missouri, and immense quantities of lumber were shipped to all parts of this and adjoining states. Too much could not be said of the part taken by Dulany & McVeigh, the Empire Lumber Company, in the development of this city. Its advent marked the birth of the lumber industry in this section, and with the expansion of the business transacted also was associated a corresponding development of the city as a whole.

The citizens of Hannibal were not long in appreciating Mr. McVeigh's worth as a citizen. He was asked to serve in the Common Council, as a member from his ward, and was also elected to the office of presiding judge of the county court. In all positions of trust occupied by him he has proved himself to be worthy of the honor reposed in him, and in all cases worked untiringly in the interest of his constituents, and demonstrated beyond doubt his ability to faithfully care for and preserve the interests of those whose votes elected him.

In 1855 Mr. McVeigh married Miss Mary McBride, daughter of Judge E. W. McBride, of Monroe County, Mo. She died in 1875 leaving four children. Judge McVeigh was again married in 1877 to Miss Lizzie Bullock, of Hannibal, and has by this union one child, by name Jessie H., who on December 9th, 1903, was married to Mr. R. B. Goodson of the Beggs-Goodson Wagon Company. Mr. McVeigh was one of the founders of the Hannibal National Bank, and has since its organization been connected with its board of directors and in other official capacities. His connection with this institution, together with other men of unquestionable financial solidity and integrity, has resulted in making it one of the safest, most widely known and popular banking institutions in this part of the state. In every way in his power has our subject endeavored to aid in the progress of Hannibal, and among all of our many public spirited and prominent men, there are none more respected and more worthy of its respect than is he.

For Portrait see Page 377.

JAMES P. HINTON.

James P. Hinton, cashier of the Hannibal National Bank, has acted in that responsible capacity since October 1st, 1900. Prior to that time Mr. Hinton served on the Board of Directors for several years.

Mr. Hinton was born in Hannibal, and was educated here and also in New York City. After completing his education, he entered the coal and wood business, in 1879, with his uncle, James P. Hinton, Sr. In 1886 Mr. Hinton became associated in the wholesale ice and coal business with the late George W. Storrs, and upon his death the business was reorganized under the title of the Storrs-Hinton Ice and Coal Company, Mr. Storrs' son acting as secretary and general manager. Mr. Hinton still retains his interest in this business, being president and treasurer of the company.

In 1883 he married Miss Martha B. Hawkins, daughter of the late Dr. Edwin J. Hawkins and grand-daughter of Moses D. Bates, the original founder of Hannibal. Their union has been blessed by two children, a son and a daughter. With his family Mr. Hinton attends the Fifth Street Baptist Church, of which organization he has been treasurer for the past fifteen years In connection with his other important business interests, Mr. Hinton is a director and treasurer of the Bluff City Telephone Company, president of the Hannibal Mutual Loan and Building Association, the oldest of its character in this city, and member and vice-president of the Board of Public Works, in charge of the new electric light plant.

Mr. Hinton is recognized as an authority on matters of finance and has been of invaluable assistance in promoting the interests of the Hannibal National Bank and superintending its management. He is generally recognized as one of the city's leading and most influential men, and has during his many years' connection with important commercial enteprises in this city demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of the community his interest in the city's future welfare and prosperity.

For Portrait see Page 380.

J. H. BOUGHTON.

JOHN H. BOUGHTON.

The subject of this sketch has been prominently identified with the commercial prosperity of Hannibal since 1866. He is a son of Sanford L. Boughton, a leading contractor and builder of Warsaw, N. Y. His mother was Maria A. Roberts, a daughter of Nelson Roberts, a farmer of Massachusetts.

Our subject was born in Warsaw, N. Y., July 15, 1845. He received his education in the public school of Warsaw, and later attended the commercial college at Rochester, from which he graduated. At the age of 21 years Mr. Boughton came to Missouri and settled in Hannibal in October, 1866. He was first employed in the stationery store of George A. Collins, with whom he remained for five years. In 1871 Mr. Boughton went into business for himself, conducting a business similar to that which he now owns, and operated it successfully until 1879, when he admitted a partner under the firm name of Boughton & McCann. In 1895 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Boughton purchasing his associate's interest, and has since conducted the business so successfully that it is regarded as one of the most important in this section of Missouri.

March 4, 1873, Mr. Boughton married Miss Harriet E. Chamberlain, daughter of William C. Chamberlain, a prominent railroad contractor, and former resident of this city. They have had two children, Helen and Florence C. On May 17, 1904, Florence was married to Mr. Theodore Moreno, who is connected with the Star Shoe Factory of this city, in the capacity of Superintendent. Since engaging in business for himself Mr. Boughton has met with much deserved success. His long experience in his chosen line of work, together with his thorough business education and up-to-date modern methods, have fitted him peculiarly for this business. His establishment on South Main Street is one of the most extensive in the city and is thoroughly equipped for carrying on the large trade, both wholesale and retail, which he has acquired.

Mr. Boughton is very well and favorably known throughout this section of Missouri and ranks among the city's most influential men, and has at all times proven himself to be thoroughly alive to the needs of the community and actively interested in furthering the welfare of the city at large. In commercial circles he has taken an active part in aiding and developing the resources of the city, and he has become known as one of Hannibal's leading and public spirited men. His residence on South Tenth Street is one of the most attractive in that section of the city, a view of which appears in this volume. Mr. Boughton and family attend the Episcopal Church, and are as well prominent in the leading social circles of the city. Both Miss Helen and Mrs. Moreno are prominent in literary circles, both being active members of the Wednesday Club, while Mrs. Moreno is also a leading member of the Monday Club.

FRANK W. HIXSON.

Mr. Hixson occupies the position of assistant cashier of the Hannibal National Bank. He was born in this city on November 14th, 1869, and is the son of Thomas M. Hixson, one of Hannibal's oldest residents, who removed to this state from Kentucky years ago.

Mr. Hixson attended the schools of Hannibal, finishing his education in 1886. On May 9th, 1887, he became associated with the Old Commercial Bank as collector for that institution, and upon its reorganization under the name of the Bank of Hannibal, he was retained and has been employed by that institution ever since. During his service he has succeeded in raising himself in the estimation, winning the high esteem of his associates and superiors and by successive stages has from his first psoition as collector, reached the important and responsible position of trust he now occupies. He is thoroughly acquainted with all details relative to his position and is exceedingly well posted in banking matters in general. He has won the confidence of the entire community, by whom he is considered one of the city's most promising, aggressive and energetic young men of business.

He is a member of the Missouri Bankers' Association, in which he has been very active, at present occupying the responsible office of chairman of group one. Among his fellow associates in the Bankers' Association he is very popular and highly esteemed.

On June 9, 1898, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary League, a sister of William League, of this city. They have one child, a daughter named Mary Virginia, born September 27th, 1901.

In 1904 Mr. Hixson was appointed city treasurer and has since performed the duties of that office with considerable skill and credit to himself and his constituents. The affairs of the office of city treasurer were never in better condition than at present. This fact in itself speaks highly of his qualifications for this and similar positions of trust. During his long associaton with the above named banking institution he has made a careful study of financial situations in this section and is exceptionally posted in all matters pertaining to Hannibal and vicinity finance.

Mr. Hixson is a member of the Labbinah and Country Clubs. He has at all times taken a deep interest in aiding and promoting the welfare of the Hannibal National Bank, by attending strictly to his duties and at all times acting in accordance with the well known policies and principles of that institution.

W. J. ROTH.

Mr. Roth was born in Sauk County, Wis., February 27th, 1858. He is a son of Frank G. Roth, now retired, formerly one of Hannibal's most prominent business men. When our subject was 2 years of age his father removed his family from Sauk County to Madison, Wis., from whence, in 1869, they removed to Hannibal. The family at that time consisted of father and mother, our subject and brother Frank, and sister Carrie. Frank died shortly after arriving in this city. Another son was born after they arrived in Hannibal, who was also named Frank.

Our subject acquired his education at the common schools of Hannibal, and at the Hannibal Commercial College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1875. His first business experience was as clerk in his father's grocery store, where he remained for five years after leaving school. He then, at the age of 21 years, purchased the grocery store on the corner of Palmyra Ave., and Fourth Streets, which he managed successfully for eleven years, after which he disposed of the same to his brother Frank. He then established a grocery business in the Roth building (erected by him) at the junction of Market Street and Broadway extension, where he conducted a most successful business for nine years. He sold this business to the present owners, Spencer & McIntyre, and shortly after established his present extensive wholesale grocery business. This was six years ago, and to-day the business is one of the most extensive and important of its character in this part of the state, covering a territory extending fifty miles in all directions. On October 3rd, 1881, Mr. Roth was married to Miss Regina Sultzman, daughter of John Sultzman, formerly a prominent merchant of Hannibal. They have had three children, Harry F., engaged in business with his father, William J., Jr., also associated with his father, and Violet, who married Mr. Louis Appel, of this city, in 1904. With his family Mr. Roth attends the Catholic church. When Mr. Roth first started in business on Palmyra Avenue he was possessed of just $1,040. In the eleven years of business there, he increased the business to one of $42,000 yearly. He started again in the Roth building and increased that business from nothing to $60,000 a year. He established his wholesale business on a new foundation and in the six years past has built that business up from nothing to one of $300,000 annually.

In each of his three business experiences Mr. Roth started with no clientage whatever and his almost unparalled success is the best evidence of his ability, tact and thorough business methods. He has proven himself one of the city's most successful and influential men and is one of the few in Hannibal, of his standing, who may aptly be termed self made men. He has been president of the Hannibal Trust Company since its organization and has been largely instrumental in bringing about the success and popularity of that well known and solid financial institution. He is also vice-president of the Marion County Mutual Loan and Building Association and director of Hannibal's latest business enterprise, the Mark Twain Hotel. He is a leading member of the Merchants' Association and one of its organizers. Mr. Roth has demonstrated his worth as a citizen by lending his invaluable aid at all times, contributing liberally towards any movement calculated to improve and benefit Hannibal's commercial status.

For Portrait see Page 384.

FREDERICK JOHN TEGLER.

FREDERICK JOHN TEGLER.

Mr. Tegler was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1857. His parents were Fred and Mary (Lund) Tegler. Fred Tegler was a native of Westphalia, Prussia, where he was born Nov. 22, 1820. He came to America in 1850 and for some time was engaged at his trade, that of a cabinet maker, in Syracuse. In 1862 he came to Hannibal, and entered the employ of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad shops as cabinet maker in the car department.

In 1864 he entered into a co-partnership with Whiting Bros. in the manufacture of furniture, under the firm name of Whiting Bros. & Co. In 1868 the firm was dissolved, Mr. Whiting removing to California, and in the following year the large factory now owned and operated by our subject was built by Fred Tegler. Fred Tegler and wife were the parents of seven children, three of whom survive, John E, of Sedalia, Mo.; E. G., of Hannibal, and our subject.

Frederick John Tegler was educated in the public schools of Hannibal, after which he obtained employment as a stationary fireman at the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad shops. Here he remained until August 4th, 1875, when he became associated with his father in the latter's planing mill. In 1889 his father having retired from business, he purchased the latter's mill and remodeled and added to its equipment, enabling him to furnish to the trade all manner of building material, such as sash, doors and blinds, and interior house finishings.

In 1898 Mr. Tegler installed an excelsior plant and cigar box factory, and to-day conducts an extensive business in this line. On May 26, 1881, Mr. Tegler married Miss Katherine B. Ziegler. Mrs. Tegler's parents were Louis and Barbara (Finsens) Ziegler, natives of Germany, who came to America about 1840. They were the parents of eight children, only two of whom survive, by name Mrs. W. C. Rendlen, and Katherine, wife of our subject. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tegler are members of the Fifth Street Baptist Church.

From a small beginning Mr. Tegler has, by his own hard work and indomitable energy, built up what is to-day one of the most important industries of its kind in this section. In all of his business dealings he has acted honorably, has acquired a reputation for straightforward business principles, and among all of his many associates and friends he is held in the highest esteem. Mr. Tegler has always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of Hannibal and from the first, having had considerable faith in its future, has lent freely of his resourecs towards its development and upbuilding.

ROBERT ROBINSON.

This gentleman, who is president of the Merchants' Association of Hannibal, arrived in New York from Ireland in 1870, and the following year he came to Hannibal. For the next few years he worked at his trade of painting and paper hanging, in company with his brother, and in 1874, with the same brother, started in business under the firm name of Robinson Bros. Their first important contract was the glazing and painting of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. Some years later they purchased buildings on the site of the present location, and in 1893 they were burned out, and immediately afterwards re-built the present handsome business structure occupied by them. Their building comprises more floor space than any other in this city and they have to-day by far the largest paint and wall paper business in this part of the state. They manufacture mixed paints in large quantities, for the wholesale and retail trade, having a most immense stock of wall paper, and have built up an extensive business, reaching out into the surrounding country over a distance of 200 miles.

On August 10, 1881, the subject of this biography married Miss Fannie C. Bowman. Mrs. Bowman's father was M. H. Bowman, a prominent farmer, who came from Kentucky in the early days, settling in Howard County. Mr. Robinson's father was Robert Robinson, a member of the British Constabulary, who died in 1854, leaving, besides the subject of our sketch, a son, Thomas, and two sisters. They are by name Mrs. J. R. Buckman, of Monroe County; Mrs. J. W. Ayres, of Harriman, Tenn.

In connection with the extensive paper and painting business, they have a most complete stock of furniture, carrying the products of the largest factories in the country, and in the latest and most improved styles and designs in all lines.

The subject of this sketch and his brother deserve great credit for the manner in which they have built themselves up from comparatively nothing from their settlement in what was then to them an entirely new country.

Mr. Robinson has earned the confidence of the entire community; in fact, both brothers are considered among those of our city's most prominent and influential citizens, having been in the front rank at all times in the promotion of measures in which the betterment of the city's commercial resources was concerned. Mr. Robinson, as stated before, is president of the Merchants' Association, and it was owing largely to his efforts, in conjunction with other members of the association, that those of our present large manufactories were induced to locate here. He was made vice-president of the first shoe factory that located in Hannibal and which to-day employs more than 1,000 people. Mr. Robinson is vice-president of the Hannibal Trust Company, is a member of the Episcopal Church, and both he and his wife are received in the most exclusive social circles in the city, among whom they are prominent and exceptionally popular.

For Portrait see Page 385.

D. H. HAFNER.

Mr. Hafner was born in Hannibal, May 21st, 1862. He is a son of the late D. L. Hafner, who died April 24th, 1900. Our subject attended the Hannibal public schools and the Hannibal High school, and at the age of 17 years secured employment in the wholesale grocery establishment owned by Elliott & Wyman, in this city, and remained with this establishment for eighteen years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, making himself an invaluable aid to his employers.

Mr. Hafner next accepted a position as traveling salesman with the Alkire Grocery Company of St. Louis, remaining with the latter firm for three years, when he became associated with the Goddard Wholesale Grocery Company, with a branch store in this city. This was in 1902, and since that day our subject has had entire control and management of the Hannibal store and has succeded in building up the business of that establishment to an extent beyond even the expectations of its owners. Having lived in this city all his life and having a very wide acquaintance throughout Marion County, Mr. Hafner's influence has been invaluable in extending the business of the Goddard Grocery Company. Under his management the business has become one of the leading firms of its character in this section and bears an excellent reputation. Besides his connection with the Goddard Grocery Company, Mr. Hafner has other important business interests. He has been vice-president of the Hannibal Trust Company since its organization and one of its leading and most influential directors, and as well president of the Hannibal Ferry Company.

He was married Jan. 16, 1890, to Miss Bessie Mason, daughter of a well known newspaper man of this section of the state, having been editor of the Paris Mercury for thirty-five years. He died in April, 1884. Our subject and his wife have become the parents of three children: Pearl, aged 14 years, Daniel H., aged 9, and Bessie, aged 6 years. Our subject has been for twenty-five years a communicant of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the United Commercial Travelers' Association and is also a member of the Labinnah Club. During his entire business experience in this city he has demonstrated his public spirited nature and progressive disposition and has become one of the leading men and active members of the Retail Merchants' Association.

MR. HERMAN G. NERLICH.

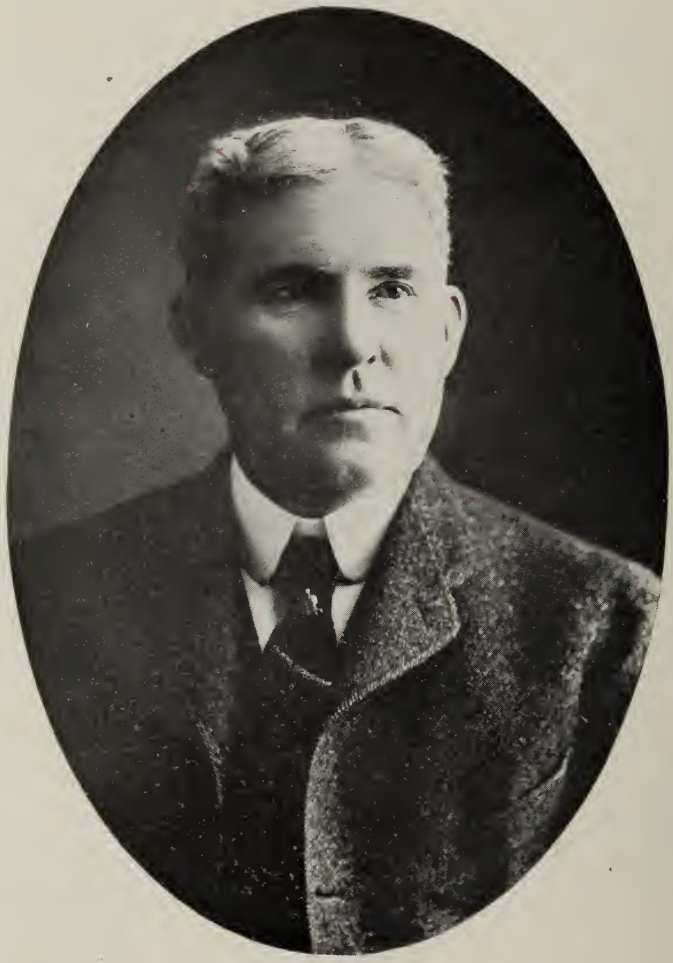
Mr. Nerlich, one of the West Side's business men and citizens, was born in Smiegel, Prussia, Sept. 28, 1827, where he lived until 24 years of age. After acquiring his education he learned the cabinet-makers' trade under the tuition of his brother, who was a skilled artisan in that line. He is a son of August and Henrietta (Otto) Nerlich, both natives of Prussia. In 1851 Mr. Nerlich emigrated to the United States and located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where for some time he worked at his trade with varying success. In 1854 he removed to Quincy, Illinois. In 1863 he became engaged in the grocery business, of which he acquired a thorough knowledge and which he followed for two years. Mr. Nerlich then moved to Hannibal and established a small grocery business, the year being 1865. After meeting with considerable success in this venture he made a visit to Germany, visiting all of his old acquaintances. After returning to Hannibal Mr. Nerlich established a small cigar store, dealing in tobacco and cigars for about a year, at the end of which time he engaged in the grocery business, which was the nucleus of the extensive grocery business now conducted by him.

Throughout his business career in Hannibal Mr. Nerlich has followed principles of the utmost integrity and dealt squarely and honorably with all with whom he came in contact, and as a consequence of this he is held in the highest esteem by the entire community.

In 1849 he married Miss Pauline H., daughter of John and Joanna Bashel, of Hamburg, Germany. There were born to this union six children, four of whom lived to maturity: H. C., of Hannibal; W. H., of Hannibal; Louisa H. and Edward.

Mr. Nerlich is a popular member of the K. of P. and A. O. U. W., and in both organizations he is held in the utmost reverence and respect. In all matters pretaining to the development of Hannibal's commercial future Mr. Nerlich has taken a deep interest. He has been identified for many years with the highest commercial circles of the city and has done more than his share in aiding and promoting the welfare of the community in which he lives.

Bench and Bar.



GEO. A. MAHAN,

ATTORNEY.

Photo by Tomlinson.

GEORGE A. MAHAN.

George A. Mahan was born on a farm near Palmyra, Mo. His father, George A. B. Mahan, was a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1833, settling in Palmyra, Marion County. He there married Jennie, daughter of Samuel Griffith, a leading farmer of that section, in 1849. The subject of this sketch was the first child born of this union.

Mr. Mahan began his education in the district schools of Marion County and took an academic course in Bethel College at Palmyra. He then entered the famed Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., graduating finally in the class of 1870.

His general education being completed, he returned home and took up the study of law in the office of Redd & McCabe, after which, in 1871, he went to Indiana, where in the law department of the State University at Bloomington he completed his course, receiving his degree, L. L. B., a member of the class of 1872.

The latter part of the same year he was admitted to the bar by Judge William P. Harrison at Hannibal, and in January, 1873, began the practice of law. He has continued to reside here ever since, adding to his reputation as a lawyer at a constantly appreciating ratio.

In 1885 Mr. Mahan formed a partnership with Judge Harrison, which was maintained to the satisfaction and profit of both principals until 1892, when Judge Harrison retired from practice and Mr. Mahan succeeded to the practice of the firm and has since continued alone.

Mr. Mahan was elected City Counsellor of Hannibal in 1875, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County, an office he held three consecutive terms. In 1887 he was elected to represent Marion County in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly and was rated by the House as one of its most able and brilliant members, this being illustrated by the fact of his being placed on the Judiciary Committee.

He is a director of the Hannibal Mercantile Free Library Association. He is a director of the Hannibal National Bank and holds the same relation to the Hannibal Mutual Loan and Building Association. He is a Royal Arch Mason and member of K. P., a Democrat in politics, and is one of the most influential members of this, the dominant party of this section.

On May 24th, 1883, he was married to Miss Ida Dulany, daughter of the late Col. Daniel Dulany, wholesale lumber dealer and banker of Hannibal. He was president of the Bank of Hannibal at his death in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Mahan have one child, a son named Dulany Mahan, born May 25th, 1884.

In speaking of Mr. Mahan's personal characteristics, it may be claimed with justice that his distinguishing trait is his finesse, his diplomacy in the affairs of his position, and the various affairs of life. He is graceful, smooth and polished in manner. As a public speaker he is forcible, yet smooth and convincing. The diversity of Mr. Mahan's dealings is such as to fit him almost equally for the varied duties of the attorney and those of the barrister and business man. His greatest strength lies in the trial of law cases at the bar. Here he is always a proved foeman of the best tempered blade.

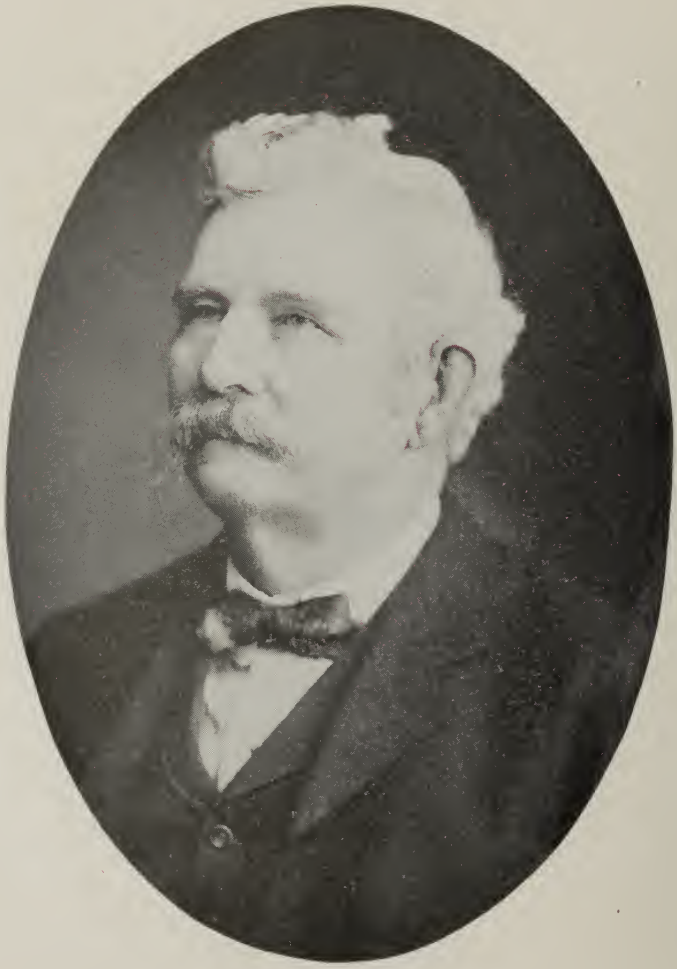
GEORGE W. WHITECOTTON.

Attorney.

Photo by Tomlinson.

GEORGE W. WHITECOTTON.

George W. Whitecotton, the subject of this sketch, was born at Cincinnati, Missouri, August 4, 1859. He is a son of George A. Whitecotton, who was born in Green County, Kentucky, in 1821, coming to Missouri when quite young. His mother was Miss Zuelda Spaulding, a daughter of Ben A. and Matilda Spaulding, who were among the pioneer settlers of Ralls County. George W. Whitecotton's father located in Missouri nearly 80 years ago, being one of the original settlers of Ralls County. He was a Democrat and very prominent throughout the county. George W., or the subject of our sketch, was one of eight children, all boys, two of whom died in infancy. George W. was educated at the common schools of Ralls County and afterwards attended several sessions of the Kirksville Normal School, being there nearly five years altogether. He next spent a year and a half at Van Rensselaer Academy of Ralls County, at that time one of the most important educational instituions of the middle west. After finishing his course at the latter school he read law by himself and was admitted to the bar without any outside aid. He then attended the State University for one year and located at New London, in the practice of law, April 23, 1884. During the time he was acquiring his education he lived at home on the farm a major portion of the time, helping his father during vacation and at odd times, in this manner earning his board and money with which to resume his studies. Laboring as he did under many difficulties, encountering untold obstacles, his course has been such to excite the admiration of those who have followed his career. In the fall of 1885, after one year of practice at New London, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Ralls County, and in 1888 was re-elected, serving in all four years. He continued the practice of law at the same location till April 1, 1899, when he located at Hannibal. On November 23, 1889, he married Miss Lily McAtee, daughter of Clem McAtee, a resident of this city. Miss McAtee's mother was Miss Jennie Brewington, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of this county. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a daughter, Jennie B., now 13 years of age. At all times Mr. Whitecotton has lent his aid most willingly toward the promotion of all important measures conducive to the welfare of the community at large. He has become noted throughout the state as a criminal lawyer, and has been connected with some of the most noteworthy cases in the latter history of Marion, Ralls, Pike and Monroe Counties. He is known far and near as one of Missouri's most brilliant legal lights. A brother, J. H. Whitecotton, has represented Monroe County in the State Legislature for ten years, two terms of which he occupied the important position of speaker of the House. Another brother, W. E. Whitecotton, is engaged in the practice of law at Paris, Missouri, and is also a brilliant lawyer, active in Democratic politics. George W. Whitecotton, to whom this sketch relates, is regarded as one of Hannibal's most influential and progressive citizens. He is interested extensively in Hannbal real estate and has many important investments throughout this section. His residence at 419 North Sixth Street, an illustration of which appears in this volume, is one of the most attractive in the city.



Very Truly Yours
J. R. C. Anderson

RUFUS E. ANDERSON.

This gentleman is one of Hannibal's most eminent lawyers. He is a son of Thomas L. and Russella (Easton) Anderson, both now deceased. Thomas L. Anderson was one of the distinguished lawyers of Marion County, being admitted to the bar in 1829, before he became of age. He practiced in Kentucky until 1830, when he removed to St. Charles, Mo.; in 1831, married Russella, daughter of Col. Rufus Easton, and in 1832 located at Palmyra. He once served on the Governor's staff, was elected to Congress in 1852, and in 1858 he served in the House of Representatives until the outbreak of the war. He died at Palmyra in 1886. Russella E. Anderson, mother of our subject, was a daughter of Col. Rufus Easton, of Litchfield, Conn. She died in 1840, leaving three children, William R., the only surviving brother, now practicing in Palmyra. Col. Anderson's second wife was Miss Fannie M. Wichell, of Palmyra, a native of Massachusetts.

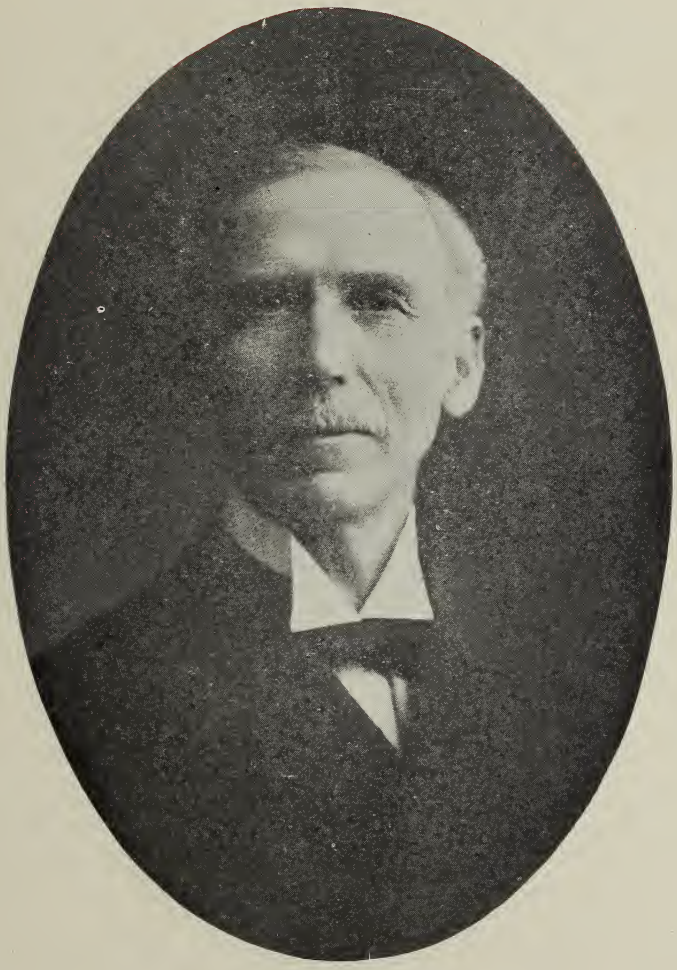
Rufus E. Anderson was born January 22nd, 1833, at Palmyra. He was educated in the common schools there and afterwards attended the Masonic College at Philadelphia, Mo., and the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., where he remained for three years. He then entered his father's law office and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He at once entered into partnership with Henry S. Lipscomb and afterwards with W. M. Boulware. His connection with the latter continued until 1877, when he removed to Hannibal and here opened an office. From the first he rapidly arose in the estimation of all. Eschewing political office, he devoted himself the more earnestly to his profession, and may well be proud of the progress he has made. He has been practicing successfully as a criminal lawyer, and has tried successfully some of the most noted cases in this section. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1888, serving two years.

On January 11th, 1854, he married Cornelia F. Thompson, daughter of Thomas E. and Margaret (Williams) Thompson. They have had nine children, namely: Edwin L., now in California; Maggie T.; Mrs. H. H. Markell, of Palmyra; Nellie F., wife of A. R. Betts, of Cincinnati; Russella, who is at home; Rufus E. and Russell, Juliet, Fannie C. and Annie Y. are deceased.

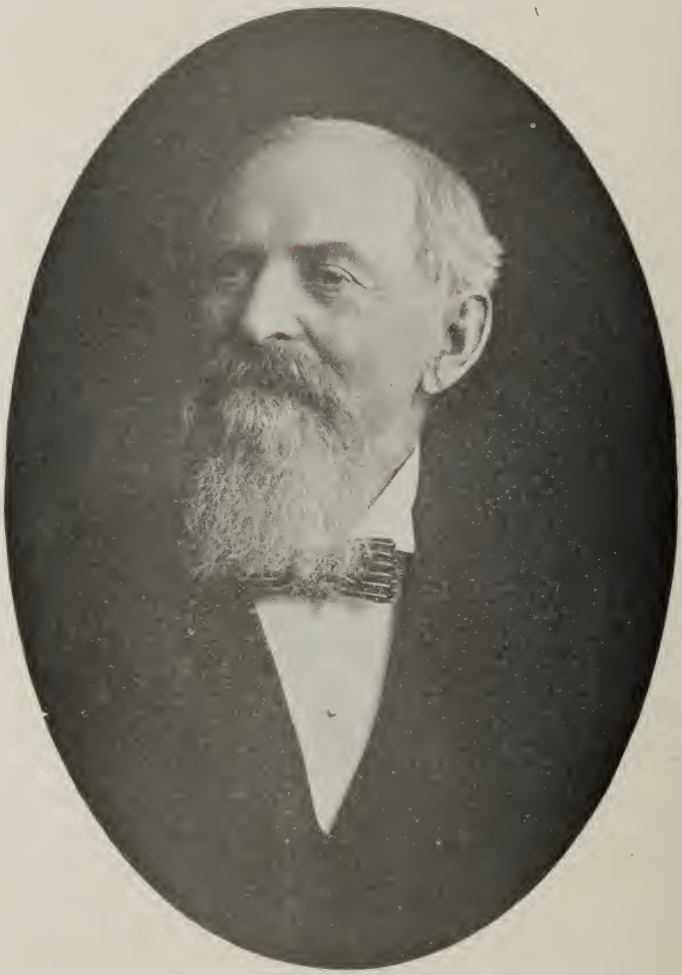
Judge Anderson is famed as an orator and enjoys an enviable place in the Masonic order, having been Worshipful Master at Palmyra and Hannibal for more than thirty years. He has at times held the offices of High Priest and Eminent Commander. He has taken the Knights Templar orders and is now chairman on grievances and appeals in the Grant Commandery. He has attended every session of the Grand Lodge of Missouri for forty years, having served many times as chairman on important committees. In October, 1873, he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and the following year was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter. In June, 1874, he, as Grand Master, officiated at the laying of the corner stone of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and by the officers of that organization was presented with a handsome silver trowel.

His address, with its graces of rhetoric, elevating moral sentiments and general brilliancy, marks him as one of the eminent orators of the day. In 1886 he was chosen Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Commandry of Knights Templar; one of the incorporators of the Masonic Home of Missouri, organized in 1887, was made a director of the same and still serves as such. Upon the death, in 1904, of John D. Vincil, Col. Anderson was by Judge Leroy B. Valiant, present Grand Master of Masons in Missouri, appointed chairman of the committee on Foreign Correspondence, and is now acting as such. Mr. Vincil held this office for twenty-five years. Col. Anderson is also a 32nd degree Scottish Right Mason and a Shriner.

Though brought up in the Presbyterian faith, his chivalry prompted him to adopt that of his wife, who was a Methodist. He has represented this denomination in the General Conference in Louisville, and for over thirty-five years has been a frequent delegate to the conferences of his church. For many years he has been one of the most respected inhabitants of Hannibal, in which city and vicinity he has an exceedingly large clientage. His opponents recognize in him one who is worthy of their best efforts and his candor and sincerity and logical reasoning generally bring the verdict of the juries before whom he pleads his side of the argument.



F. L. SCHOFIELD.
Attorney.
Photo by Tomlinson.
(For Biography see Index.)



Col. John L. RoBards,
Attorney.
Photo by Tomlinson.

Col. John Lewis RoBards.

Col. RoBards was born at Houstonville, Lincoln County, Kentucky, May 8, 1839 He is a son of Capt. Archibald Sampson RoBards, native of Mercer County, Kentucky. He was born December 25th, 1797. The latter's father, Capt. George RoBards, was born in Virginia, August 1st, 1760, and christened in the Church of England. He died in 1833 in Mercer County, Kentucky.

When but 16 years of age he enlisted in the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment Continental Line, in the Revolutionary War, was transferred to the Tenth Virginia Regiment, and during the service of three years was promoted to be Sergeant and took part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Stony Point, passing the terrible winters of 1777 and 1778 at Valley Forge. Sergeant RoBards was appointed Lieutenant by Gov. Thomas Jefferson and afterwards promoted to be Captain under LaFayette and served until the close of the war.

Archibald S. RoBards, father of our subject, was commissioned Captain of the Fifth Kentucky Regiment by Gov. Desha in 1825, and on May 3rd, 1843, came to Missouri and engaged in the milling business at Hannibal, and was awarded the highest premium on flour, which was exhibited at the first World's Fair at London.

In 1846 and again in 1854 he served as Mayor of Hannibal. In 1849 Capt. RoBards took a company of men to the California gold fields, attended by his son, John L. RoBards. In 1851, at Sacramento City, Capt. RoBards gave freedom to Green (the first slave liberated in California.)

Capt. Archibald S. RoBards and Miss Amanda Carpenter were united in marriage June 13, 1832. The latter was a daughter of George and Jane (Logan) Carpenter, both natives of Kentucky. In 1857 John L. RoBards was a student in the Missouri State University, and afterwards read law with Judge Gilchrist Porter at Hannibal, and in 1861 graduated from the Louisville University in the Law Department. He has since continued in the practice of law, and has been particularly successful in pleading civil cases before the local, State and Federal Courts. He is well versed in the fundamental principles of law, statutory enactments and decisions, and is a fine general advocate.

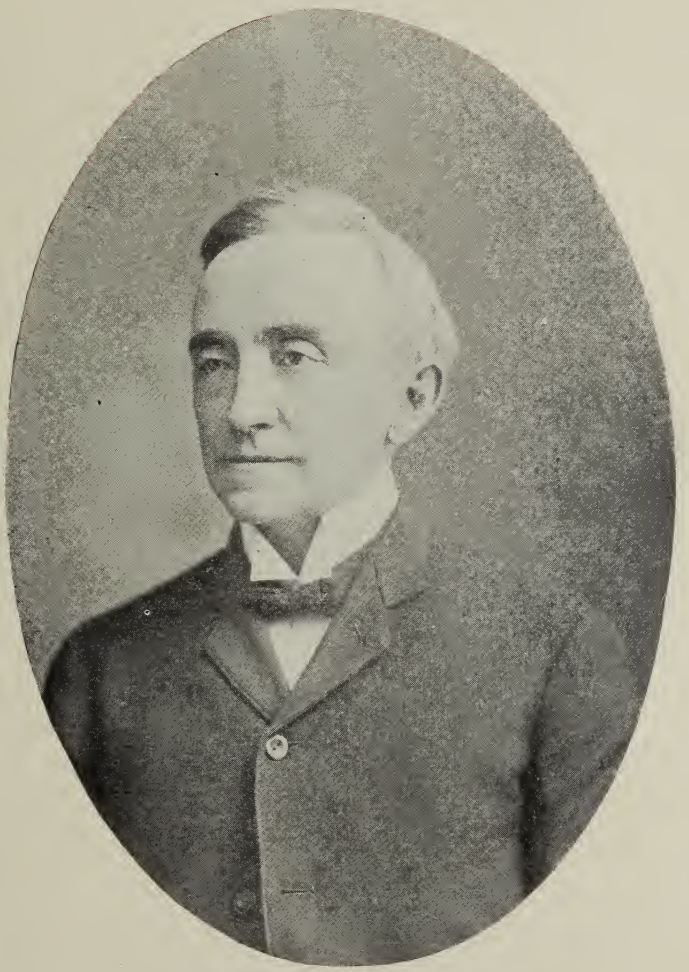
On April 4, 1861, Col. RoBards married Miss Sara, the accomplished daughter of the late Judge John B. and Mary (Crump) Helm. There have been born to Col. and Mrs RoBards three children: Mary L., who is the wife of Elisha A. Richardson, of Louisville, Kentucky.; Archie C. and Mabel Helm (RoBards) Bozarth, wife of James R. Bozarth of this city.

For thirty years Col. RoBards has been treasurer and secretary of the Mt. Olivet Cemetery Association, a benevolent corporation, and drafted the articles of incorporation for the same. He is a Master Mason, and also Past Eminent Commander of Excalibar Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar. He was a delegate to the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in Washington, D. C., April 30, 1894, and was Vice-president of the Missouri society of this order for six years. Col. RoBards is the author of the most masterful

and scholarly lecture, "Constantine the Great," which he has delivered before many brilliant assemblages. In his delivery of this lecture, he has been pronounced by his hearers, "At once a student, thinker and most eloquent orator."

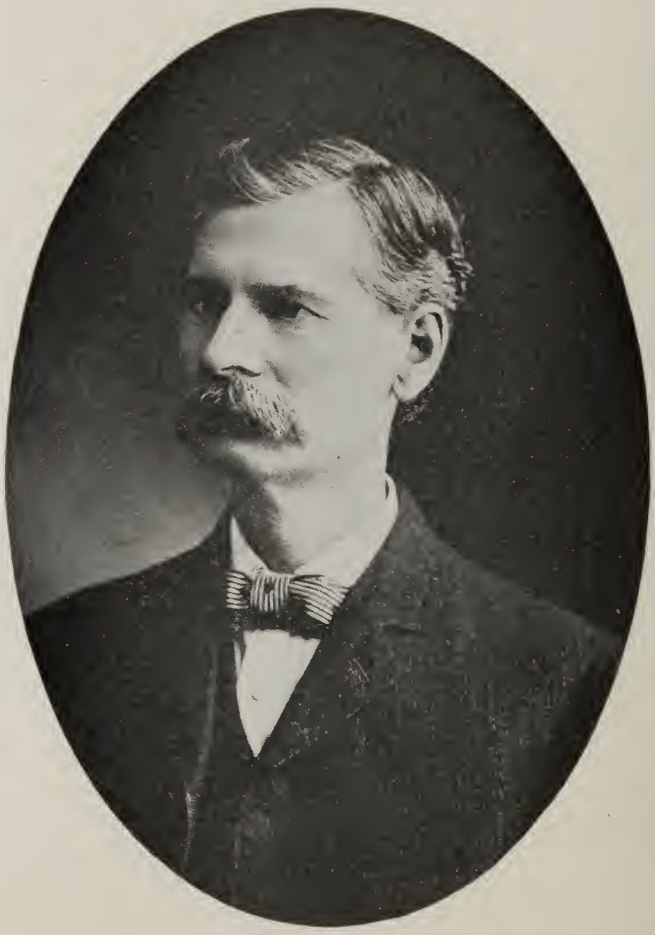
For five years he was President of the Hannibal Bible Auxiliary (composed of ten churches) of the American Bible Society, and one of the Directors of the Home for the Friendless for fifteen years, as well as its attorney for five years. During this latter time he instituted suit in the Probate Court, entitled—Home for the Friendless vs. Henrietta Berry— to appoint a guardian for the latter's two minor children. Judgment was given the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed to the Common Pleas Court and St. Louis Court of Appeals, upon which judgment in both cases was affirmed. The two little girls are now being carefully reared and educated in the Home for the Friendless and their deceased father's pension has been transferred to them by the government. When the Free Public Library was organized in 1889 Col. Ro-Bards became a charter member, and has been Vice-president ever since. He was also a member of the Missouri Bar Association, and was honored with the position of Vice-president of the same for several years. He is the author of the anthem, "Song of the Angels," which is of rare poetic merit and has been sung in churches of many cities.

He is of strict integrity, high character and is known by all, for he has been before the public for years, and is one of the representative men of this section. He is a pronounced Jefferson Democrat, and a member of the Park Methodist Church. Having long held a high place in the esteem of his fellows, he is justly entitled to a leading position among the chronicles of the prominent men of this community.



D. H. EBY, CIRCUIT JUDGE.

(For Biography see Index.)



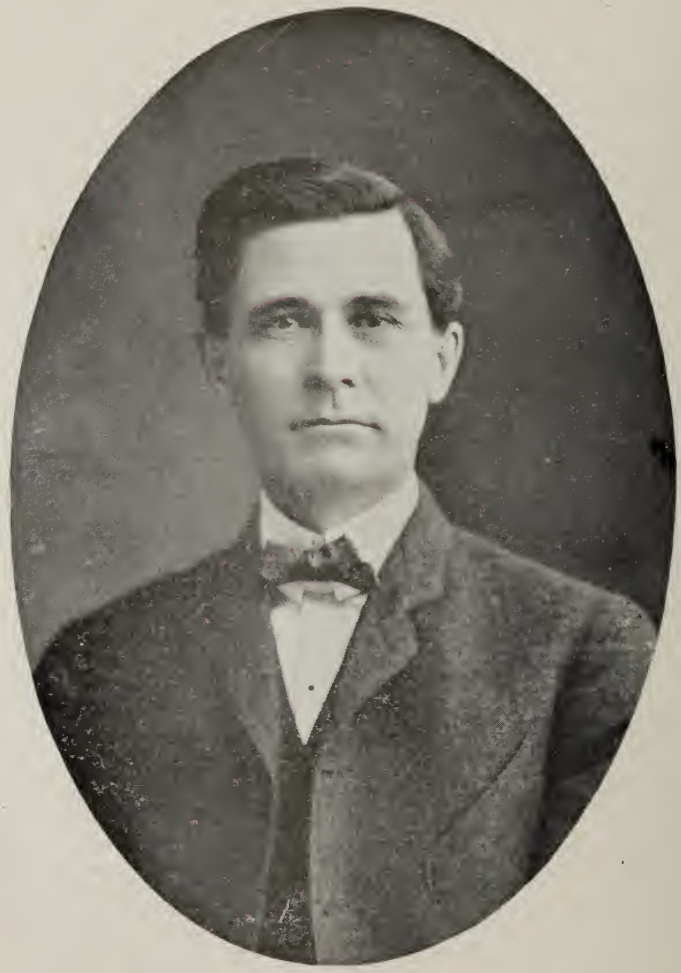
A. E. DENT, JUSTICE PEACE.
Photo by Tomlinson.

ALLEN E. DENT.

Allen E. Dent, one of Hannibal's prominent attorneys, was born in Paris, Mo., and removed to Marion County with his parents when quite young. He is a son of Arthur and Rebecca (Hayden) Dent, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. Arthur Dent served in the Confederate army as a private. He died Feb. 7th, 1877. His wife died on April 12th, 1890. The subject of this sketch, their son, was educated in the public schools of Marion County, and afterwards attended Bethel College at Palmyra. Later he read law under Anderson & Wilson and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He soon afterwards went to California, where he spent two years practicing law, at the close of which he returned to Missouri in 1879.

On Feb. 7th, 1878, he was married to Miss Emma Christian, of Warren, Marion County. Upon returning from California in 1879, Mr. Dent was appointed to the position of superintendent of the LaBelle public schools. He performed the duties of this office with great credit to himself, and later was appointed superintendent of Knox County schools. From 1888 to 1894 he was engaged in the practice of law in LaBelle. The latter year he was unanimously elected superintendent of public schools of Green City, Sullivan County, which position he filled until 1896. In March of that year Mr. Dent came to Hannibal, and after practicing at his profession in this city for two years was, in 1898, elected City Attorney. During his term of office, the manner in which he performed the duties imposed upon him by the city was such that shortly after he was appointed Assistant County Attorney, which important position he held for one year. In 1904, there being a vacancy in the office of Justice of the Peace, Judge Dent, by request of various prominent members of the bar in this city, was appointed to fill this vacancy on Oct. 17th. It seems to be the universal opinion that Mr. Dent is an ideal justice, filling that position not only with great credit to himself, but has met the approval of the entire community.

Mr. Dent's first wife died June 20th, 1895. His second wife was Mrs. Ella Bennet, nee Fletcher, of Palmyra. Although much of his time is taken up by his justice duties, he is still practicing law, and owing to his extensive acquaintance throughout the community, and to the unblemished reputation which he has acquired after years of honorable dealing, strict principles of integrity, he has acquired a large practice from all parts of Marion County, as a result of which his entire time is taken up with his many legal duties. Although a good lawyer in every sense of the word, he has attained considerable notoriety for the manner in which he tries and pleads criminal cases, and his methods are said to be effective in bringing the decision of the jury to his side of the argument.



HON. SIDNEY J. ROY.

Attorney.

Photo by Tomlinson.

S. J. ROY.

Mr. Roy is a native of Marion County, Missouri, having been born on his father's farm near Nelsonville, Missouri. His father, Fantly Jackson Roy, was a native of Warren County, Virginia. His mother was Miss Vienna Finnell, also of Warren County, Virginia. The Roys were early settlers in Marion County, William Roy, grandfather of our subject, having settled in Fabius Township about 1836. Mr. Roy comes of one of the largest families in Marion County, there being eight brothers and two sisters, eight boys and one sister now living.

Mr. Roy has taken some interest in politics. He was appointed Clerk of the Comimttee on Municipal Corporation in the Missouri General Assembly during the session of 1889. He was elected assistant chief clerk of the house of Representatives in 1893. During the session of the Assembly in 1895 and 1897, Mr. Roy was engaged in reporting the proceedings for several metropolitan newspapers, having gained some reputation as a fearless and vigorous writer. It was such work that caused the lobby members of the State Senate to refuse him a seat at the reporters' table, in the Senate Chamber, as a punishment for having told the truth about them.

Mr. Roy was married on the 20th day of June, 1894, to Miss Jenny Smith Curry, daughter of Dr. William A. Curry, for years one of the leading physicians of Jefferson City, Mo., where she was reared and educated. They have a daughter, Mary Sydney, now six years of age.

Mr. Roy was admitted to the bar at Kansas City, Mo., in May, 1904, and early in June of that year came back to his native county, Marion, and settled in Hannibal, since which time he has been following his chosen profession with more than usual success. He has been honored with political offices on several occasions, he having been appointed city attorney of Hannibal in 1897 by Mayor F. W. O'Brien, without Mr. Roy's solicitation. In 1900 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Marion County, which position he filled with credit to himself and his profession.

Since his residence in Hannibal, Mr. Roy has been extremely active in civic affairs, and has been brought into considerable prominence by the results accomplished in furthering the interests of the city, in the Merchants' Association, of which organization he is secretary.

Mr. Roy is without exaggeration one of Hannibal's most brilliant and promising young attorneys. Judging from his past career in this city, he has mapped out for himself a future in the practice of his chosen profession whih cannot but ultimately result in gratifying his many friends and acquaintances. He has done a great deal to infuse life into the circle of progressive business men, and in advancing Hannibal's commercial interests, and every spare moment is spent by him in attending to and promoting the interests of Hannibal through that body of public spirited men.

JUDGE SAMUEL J. HARRISON,
Attorney.

JUDGE SAMUEL J. HARRISON.

This prominent Hannibal attorney was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 18th, 1842. He is the son of W. P. and Margaret (Morton) Harrison. The father of our subject was a native of Virginia, emigrating to Missouri and settling in St. Louis shortly after he arrived at the age of 14. While in St. Louis he was married to Miss Margaret Morton when in his 20th year. His wife's father settled in St. Louis in 1820, where he afterwards became one of the city's leading contractors and builders.

Mr. Harrison came to Hannibal in 1845 and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother Samuel J., who was in 1847 and 1848 Mayor of Hannibal. In 1851 he was elected Mayor of the city, and in 1864 was elected to the Senate from the Hannibal district. Subsequently he was appointed to the bench of the Circuit Court. While at Palmyra he was made Register of the Land Office. During the Civil War he was appointed Lieutenant-colonel and also Provost Marshal of Hannibal. At the close of the war he continued his practice until a short time before his death, which occurred July 29th, 1894.

His wife, Margaret Morton, was a daughter of George and Mary Morton. To them were born a family of several children, of whom six grew to mature years. They are George M., now deceased; Samuel J.; Ellen M., wife of Guy Bryan, of St. Louis; Margaret, who married Dr. E. C. Hays of this city, now deceased; Nannie C., wife of J. C. Fuller, of Kansas, and Sallie B., now deceased. The wife and mother departed this life February 24th, 1852, and the judge married later Miss Nannie Bullock, of Kentucky. To this union were born seven children: Frank, Lucy, Lizzie, Alice, Thomas Q., William P., Jr., and Jesse McVeigh.

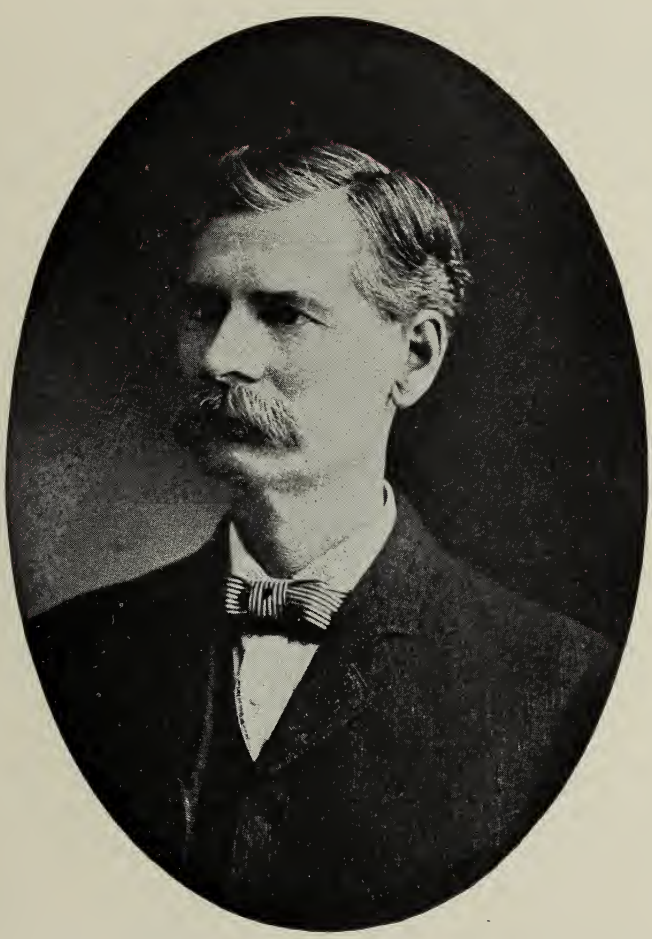
The subject of this sketch was educated in the parochial schools of Palmyra, the St. Paul College and the Baptist College. When his father removed to Hannibal, he became a student of the schools here and in June, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate service, under the command of Major Hawkins. He later joined the regular Confederate army at Richmond, Virginia, serving until the surrender of the army at Appomattox. Mr. Harrison participated in many of the noted engagements of that time, among them that of Gettysburg, Winchester, Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg and Five Forks. He was wounded in both of the latter engagements. At the close of the war, Judge Harrison engaged in the mercantile business in this city until 1868, when he located on a farm in Ralls County, remaining there for ten years, when he returned to Hannibal and began the study of law, with his father and brother, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Two years later he was elected Justice of the Peace and served continuously for twelve years, after which he resumed the practice of law.

Judge Harrison first married Miss Alice McPike, on December 10th, 1868. To them was born one son, Abraham McPike, who died in infancy. The mother died December 27th, 1870, and in 1872 the judge was married to Miss Alice, daughter of John Crow. To them was born one son, who died when 7 years of age. The mother died February 12th,

1874, and on December 17th, 1889, our subject chose for his third wife Mary E. Buchanan. To them have been born four children, Walker W., Margaret M., Mary B. and Samuel J., Margaret M. having died at the age of 4 years.

Judge Harrison was in 1884 sent as a delegate to the State Convention which nominated Marmaduke for Governor. He was chairman of the delegation sent from Marion County in 1888 which nominated D. R. Francis for Governor, and in 1892 was chairman of the county delegation which named Stone for Governor, as also in the convention which nominated Folk for Governor. From 1890 to 1892 he was chairman of the County Central Committee, and four years chairman of the Congressional Committee of the First District.

During his long incumbency in the office of Justice of the Peace, Judge Harrison discharged his duties creditably and ably. He is one man whom the people of Hannibal hold in the highest esteem. He has at all times taken a deep interest in municipal affairs, having given his aid willingly in the furthering of all measures in which the welfare of the city was at stake. The Judge is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is also a member. Mrs. Harrison is quite active in church work, belongs to several leading ladies' clubs and also is a member of several literary societies.



ALLEN E. DENT,

Attorney.

(For Biography see Page 445.)

Photo by Tomlinson.

DAVID S. SCOTT, JUSTICE PEACE.

DAVID SEVERN SCOTT.

David S. Scott was born near Fairview, Fayette County, Indiana, June 5th, 1831. His parents were William and Rebecca (Severn) Scott. His father was a native of Kent County, Delaware, the mother from Berkely County, Virginia. They were married in Ohio about 1829 and at once came to Indiana, where he engaged in farming. When he had resided at this place three years, he moved to Jackson Township, Hancock County, Indiana, where they resided until his death. His first wife died in 1840. He was then married to Julia A. Fry, who survived him. Mr. Scott died in 1880 at the age of 73 years.

By his first wife he had six children. one died in infancy. Of those to be grown are David S., our subject; John W. (deceased); Aaron, who resides in Hancock County, Indiana; Joseph, who resides in Trenton, Grundy County, Missouri, and Samuel, of Hancock County, Indiana.

Judge D. S. Scott was educated in the subscription schools of his county, and at the age of 19 our subject left home and worked for a farmer two years, at $6 per month, for nine months each year, the remaining three months did chores mornings and evenings and on Saturday for his board, while attending school. At the age of 21 he engaged as a book agent and traveled over many of the Eastern States, until 1856. He then came home and in 1857 was elected constable of his town, Greenfield, Hancock County, Ind., filling the position for three years. In 1860 he went into the book business and remained in that until April 19th, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, as an independent, under Capt. Reuben A. Riley, father of James Whitcomb Riley.

Judge Scott has the distinction of being one of only two men, whom the writer can secure any record of, who served throughout the war with only one arm. Judge Scott lost his arm by having it mashed in the cog-wheels of a flouring mill, at Knightstown, Ind., at the age of 12 years. The arm was amputated midway between the shoulder and the elbow. After serving for three months, the regiment was reorganized and Mr. Scott joined the Regular Army, by special request of his captain and colonel. He was a member of Company H, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. His captain was Oliver H. P. Cary, and his colonel was David Shunk. Judge Scott was first under fire at Rich Mountain, Va. He was soon afterwards transferred to the Trans-Mississippi department and was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

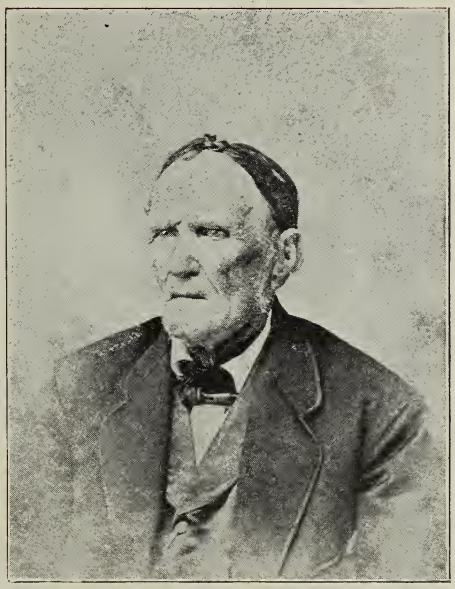
After this the regiment went south and stopped for three months near Batesville, Ark., at a place called Sulphur Rock. From there the army went to Helena, Ark., where they stayed only a short time, moving back near St. Louis, Mo. In the spring of 1863 they left St. Genevieve, Mo., in transports on the Mississippi to Milligan's Bend., Ark., landing and marching through the swamps to Fort Gibson, where the army was first engaged; next engagement at Raymond and Champion Hills, thence on to Vicksburg, Miss., where he was engaged with Grant's army in the siege for 47 days, constantly under the fire of the Confederate guns. After the surrender of Vicksburg they engaged

Joseph E. Johnson's army at Jackson for five days, the latter army retreating under cover of darkness. The army then returned to Vicksburg, where they remained for only a short time, going to New Orleans; thence making a raid through the southern part of Louisiana, near the Texas line; returned to Brazier City, on Birwicks Bay, La.; shipped from there to St. Joseph Island, Tex.; crossed the Madigordia Island and took Ft. Esperanza, Tex. They then went to Indianola, Tex., where the regiment veteranized. Mr. Scott was discharged from the service in February, 1864, after three years' service. All of the soldiers who veteranized were given a forty-days furlough, and came home by the way of New Orleans.

The judge went to Jersey Shore, Licoming County, Pa., where he married Miss Mary C. Missimer. After this Judge Scott was elected as sutler of his old regiment, at New Orleans. From there the regiment made quite a number of marches, marching through Georgia with Gen. Grover. The last battle fought by this regiment was at Cedar Creek, Va. The regiment was discharged at Darien, Ga.

Judge Scott returned with his comrades to Indianapolis in August, 1865. On Aug. 13th, 1865, he landed in this city, where he has resided continuously ever since. He has taken quite an active part in politics, having been elected first to the office of Deputy Marshal, elected Constable from 1884 to 1890, and in 1890 was elected Justice of the Peace, and served four years; in 1898 was again elected Justice and again in 1902. Almost since coming here the Judge has ben engaged in the real estate business. He also served one year as City Recorder.

Mr. Scott is a member of William T. Sherman Post, No. 43, Department of Missouri G. A. R., in which he has filled the office of Junior V. C. one term. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Married Men's League. Judge Scott has only one child, a son, William A., born in Hannibal on Oct. 26th, 1868. Mrs. Scott died on Nov. 7th, 1890. William A. Scott was married on Sept. 28th, 1890, to Miss Ellie G. Poore, of Pike County, Ill. Mr. Scott is an architect and builder, in which business he is quite prominent. He and his wife have three children, David G., Ernest P. and Mary C.

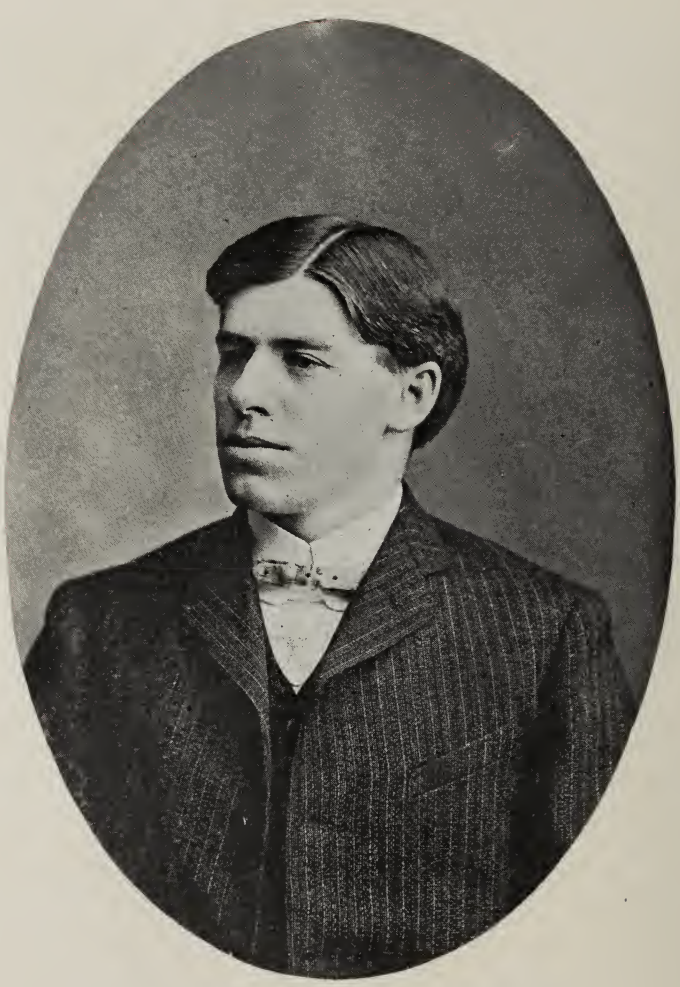


WILLIAM GREATHOUSE. (Deceased)

Born, Nelson County, Kentucky.

Enlisted in the War of 1812, August 24, 1813, as a Volunteer.

Came to Hannibal from Kentucky in 1830—Died 1876.



E. W. NELSON, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.
Photo by Tomlinson.

EUGENE W. NELSON.

Mr. Nelson was born in Marion County, September 21st, 1875. His father was W. L. Nelson, whose family were originally English, coming to Kentucky in the early days and later to Marion County, Mo., where he became one of the county's leading farmers. He married Mary A. Johnston, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Singleton) Johnston. The Singleton family were very prominent in Virginia, removing to Marion County from Culpepper County, Va.

Eugene has two brothers, Ernest F., of St. Louis, and Bert L., who is engaged in farming in Marion County.

After finishing a common school education, Mr. Nelson attended the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, receiving from that institution a degree of B. S. D. He next attended the State University at Columbia, graduating in 1900, with the degree of L. L. B. He was admitted to the bar of Missouri in June, 1900, and in December of the same year was admitted to the Federal Court. Having become interested some in Democratic politics of the county, and having acquired a reputation as a rising young attorney, Mr. Nelson was induced by his friends to run for nomination of Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County in 1902. At the primary election he received a majority of 800 votes against his opponent, who was running for re-election. The following term he was re-elected without opposition.

During his service as prosecuting officer of this county he has distinguished himself and demonstrated most conclusively his ability to perform the duties of that responsible position. He has successfully prosecuted many important cases during his term of office, among them, of the State vs. Lola Richmond, of the State vs. Augustus Smith, both of which cases were affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Since Mr. Nelson's residence in Hannibal he has become exceedingly popular among his fellow members of the bar, as well as in the social circles throughout the city. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Fraternity of Eagles, and is very popular among the members of both organizations.

Mr. Nelson came from a family whose ancestors were prominently identified with the early history of our country. His grandfather, J. F. Nelson, served in the war of 1812 and settled in Missouri in 1829, his father was a soldier in the Revolution, and his mother's great-grandfather, Singleton, was also a soldier in the war of 1812.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of Mr. Nelson's self-made career. Starting at the bottom of the ladder, he has labored early and late, having but one ambition in life, that of rising to the top of his profession. Although obstacles were encountered and the path of success quite rough, Mr. Nelson has steadfastly persevered, and to-day, although a young man, he may well be proud of his success, having acquired the same unaided.

JOHN G. CABLE.
Attorney.
Photo by Tomlinson.

JOHN GORE CABLE.

This rising young attorney was born in Perry, Ralls County, Mo., Jan. 27th, 1879. His father, the late John W. Cable, was born in Fauquier County, Va., and served through the Civil War with Pickett's division. The latter's maternal grandfather was Col. Bradford, colonel of Virginia troops during the war of 1812. His father in turn was a Revolutionary soldier.

John W. Cable, father of the subject of this sketch, came to Missouri in 1871 and settled in Ralls County, where he lived until his death on May 6th, 1904. His mother's maiden name was Alberta B. Gore. She is also a native of Fauquier County, Va., coming to Missouri in 1870 with her father, L. O. Gore, who now resides in Ralls County.

The subject of this sketch graduated in the Hannibal High School in 1899, after which he attended the University of Missouri for the next three years. He graduated from the law department with the degree of L. L. B. in 1902 and immediately located afterwards in Hannibal in the practice of his profession, which he has continued ever since. In politics Mr. Cable is a Democrat. Although comparatively young in his profession, he has already distinguished himself in many important cases and has brought upon himself the favorable notice of the members of the bar of this section. Mr. Cable is one of our most intelligent and bright young lawyers, and judging from his record in Hannibal, it is safe to prophesy for him a most successful future. Mr. Cable has become very popular among his fellow lawyers, as well as among the several social organizations of the city of which he is a member, among them the Hannibal Camp No. 2129, Modern Woodmen of America, Hannibal Lodge No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

F. W. NEEPER.
Attorney.
Photo by Tomlinson.

FREDERICK W. NEEPER.

Frederick W. Neeper was born at Nagadore, Summit County, Ohio, Dec. 28th, 1863. He has lived in Missouri since March, 1866, having been raised on a farm in Clark County. His early years were devoted to commercial matters, until in May, 1890, he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1892, when he located in Hannibal in December of that year. Some years ago Mr. Neeper married Miss Leigh Allison, daughter of Robert Burgess Allison, a prominent citizen of Hastings, Minn.

Socially, Mr. Neeper belongs to the Masonic fraternity and several fraternal insurance orders, and has been an earnest member of the Episcopal Church since 1896. His career in Hannibal has been such as to place him very high in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He has been elected to the office of City Attorney two successive terms, and is at present Referee in Bankruptcy. During his term of office as City Attorney, Mr. Neeper conducted the affairs of that office in such manner as to win the praise and approval of his many constituents. In his law practice he has devoted himself principally to commercial law with considerable success. He practices in all the State and Federal Courts in Missouri, and is counted among the city's most enterprising attorneys. For the past ten years Mr. Neeper has been identified as a worker in all enterprises for the upbuilding of Hannibal, contributing both time and money, so far as his means permitted him. He has at all times shown himself to be faithfully interested in everything pertaining to the "going ahead" of Hannibal, in the future of which he has great faith. He represents a large number of Eastern business concerns, and has recently been employed by many Missouri corporations, assisting them in incorporating and in advising their operations. Mr. Neeper is very popular among hs fellow attorneys, and has been praised very highly for the manner in which he has conducted his law practice, and for the interest he has taken in the city's progress and advancement. Earnest and conscientious in all his undertakings, he has shown himself to be one of Hannibal's most hard-working and successful practitioners of the bar.

He is now in his third term as Referee in Bankruptcy, being the only referee appointed in fifteen counties constituting the Northern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri. His duties as referee call him to the said several counties frequently.

MORRIS ANDERSON, CITY ATTORNEY.

Photo by Tomlinson.

MORRIS ANDERSON.

This prominent young attorney was born in Hannibal, March 22nd, 1879. His father, Walter D. Anderson, was born in this county. He attended Westminister College at Fulton, Mo., and completed the study of law under his uncle, Thomas L. Anderson, at Palmyra. In 1869 he moved to Hannibal and there practiced his profession very successfully until ill health forced him to retire a few years before his death, which occurred Jan. 26th, 1903.

In 1876 Mr. Anderson married Mrs. Barton S. Green, who now lives at the old homestead on South Maple Avenue. Morris Anderson was the only child born of this union. He was educated in the public schools of this city and graduated from the Hannibal High School in 1899. The practice of law is a characteristic of the Anderson family and Morris followed in its footsteps. He graduated from the law department of the University of Missouri in 1902. During his college days he was a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity, a department editor of the Missouri Independent and a half back on the foot ball team. Upon his return to this city he at once began the practice of law, and two years later he was elected City Attorney on the Democratic ticket. This office had been held for five consecutive terms previous to this by members of the opposite party.

On Nov. 12th, 1903, Mr. Anderson married Miss Willie Strode, of Ralls County. To them has been born one child, a girl, Martine. Mrs. Anderson is the daughter of D. Strode and a grand-daughter of Mrs. William Dodd, with whom she made her home at the time of her marriage.

Mr. Anderson's grandfather, Dr. Anderson, was the first physician in this section of the country, and his practice extended from the Missouri River to the Iowa line. He died while crossing the plains to California in 1850. Mr. Anderson's great-grandfather, William Muldrow, was a man whose name yet stands forth as one of the greatest pioneers of early days, and figures as one of the leading characters in at least two famous stories by Mark Twain and Charles Dickens.

Mr. Anderson himself has followed a course which cannot but meet with the approval of his fellow men. Although as yet young in the practice of law, he has won the confidence and respect of the residents of the city and has built a considerable practice. Mr. Anderson is very popular among all of his friends, and gives evidence of his intention to make the name Anderson as highly honored in this generation as in the past.

BERRYMAN HENWOOD.

Attorney.

Photo by Tomlinson.

BERRYMAN HENWOOD.

Among the younger members of the Hannibal bar whose career in the profession bids fair to be bright is Berryman Henwood. Born in Hannibal, April 23rd, 1881, it is not unnatural that twenty-three years later, after having completed his education, he should here hang out his shingle and enter the practice of law. Berryman is the son of George W. Henwood, who for more than thirty years has been officially connected with the M., K. & T. and Wabash Railroad Companies, and who is prominently known in railroad and commercial circles of this city. Both his father and mother are natives of Illinois, his father being a descendant of a distinguished Virginian family of English extraction who came to America in the early colonial days, and his mother coming from a prominent Ohio family bearing the name of Dunham.

After receiving his elementary education in the village school of Oakwood, where his parents have resided for the past twenty years, Berryman entered the Hannibal High School, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1900. While in the High School he proved himself to be a young man of great sincerity of purpose and endowed with the foundation of strong mind, displaying much natural ability in oratory and debate. His summer vacations were spent in the M., K. & T. and Wabash Railroad offices and the year following his graduation from the High School he held the position of car accountant for those companies in this city.

In the fall of 1901 Mr. Henwood entered the law department of the State University and was graduated with the dgree of L.L. B. cum laude, in June, 1904. In addition to the regular law course, he took special work in the field of political science, embracing the subjects of Politics, Jurisprudence and Comparative Constitutional Law. As a student he was ever loyal to his "jealous master," yet found time to take an interest in all student activities, especially in debating and athletics. At the beginning of his second year in the University he became a member of the Legal Fraternity Phi Delta Phi.

His rank and popularity among his fellow classmates can best be told by the fact that he was elected president of his class by acclamation in his senior year, and by virtue of that office he was leader and spokesman of the Law Department. For two years he was a member of the Mock Trial committee and was awarded the second prize in the Edward Thompson Thesis contest.

In the recent county election he was the Republican nominee for prosecuting attorney of Marion County; and although he lives in a section of the state which is strongly Democratic, he was elected assistant chief clerk of the House of Representatives of the Forty-third General Assembly and served in that capacity during the memorable session of that body.

Mr. Henwood holds certificates of admission from all State and Federal Courts which entitle him to the privilege of practicing in those courts, and though his experience in the practice of law has been brief, the measure of success which he has already won certainly justifies the prediction that the future holds much in store for him.

Physicians and Dentists.

J. N. BASKETT, M. D.

Dr. J. N. Baskett, Hannibal's present Mayor, who is just completing his second term, has resided in Hannibal for many years removing to this city when but a young man, he has by painstaking endeavor and careful attention to the most strict principles of daily life, become one of the city's most influential and respected citizens.

Dr. Baskett has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Hannibal for many years and is regarded as one of the city's most skillful physicians. He is possessed of a very extensive practice, which of late years has increased so rapidly that on account of failing health he was compelled to relinquish all but his general office practice.

In 1903 Dr. Baskett was elected Mayor of the city, and in the following year, 1904, was re-elected by a very large majority. During his two years administration a number of important measures, of great interest to the community in general, were passed. During his first administration an ordinance was passed, permitting the issuance of bonds for the construction of the new electric light plant, the amount of the issue being $100,000. The value to the community of this measure is evidenced by the very superior lighting service, at a lessened expense, accorded the city by the new plant, which has just been completed.

Among other important measures passed during the past year, were franchises granted to the Hannibal Gas & Coke Company and the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, the latter of which had been operating in this city for many years without a franchise.

It is the general belief of our best citizens that in his administration of the city's affairs, during the past two years, Dr. Baskett has fulfilled the highest expectations of his friends and constituents. He has proved to be a most efficient public official, at all times alive to the best welfare of the community and ever zealous in aiding in the promotion of every measure calculated to redound to the general good of the city as a whole. After an active business and professional career in Hannibal, extending throughout many years, Dr. Baskett deserves the appreciation and high esteem of every true and interested citizen. In every capacity, and at all times, he has demonstrated his ability to faithfully perform the most responsible and onerous duties imposed upon him.

WM. CLOYD GUSS, M. D.

Photo by Tomlinson.

WILLIAM CLOYD GUSS, M. D.

Dr. Guss was born in Barry, Pike County, Illinois, Nov. 17, 1869. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Sellers) Guss, natives of Pennsylvania and Illinois. They were married in 1861 and reared a family of four children, all of whom are living.

Dr. Guss was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Barry High School in 1889, and in 1894 he entered the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis (now the Washington University), graduating from there in 1898. Upon graduating Dr. Guss entered the St. John Hospital, where he remained nine months, serving as house physician. Dr. Guss next located at Janesville, Ill., and practiced successfully for three years. In 1901 he went to Chicago and entered upon a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic of that city. On May 1st of the same year he started for Europe, stopping for a time in England and Germany. Not liking the schools of either country, he located in Vienna, Austria, entering the medical department of the Vienna University, where he completed the post graduate course in twelve months in the study of "Internal Medica and Pathology." Here, with the best of instructors, he gained much medical knowledge, which has been greatly beneficial to him in the practice of his profession. Dr. Guss returned to his home in Barry, Ill., Sept. 1, and on October 15, 1903, located in Hannibal.

Although comparatively a new man here he has convinced Hannibal residents of his skill and thorough knowledge of his profession, and as a consequence enjoys a most extensive practice. He has won the most implicit confidence of his patients and fellow citizens, and is also held in the highest esteem by his fellow practitioners. His practice is rapidly increasing, and compares very favorably with that of his older and more established contemporaries.

J. J. FARRELL, M. D.
Photo by Tomlinson.

JOHN JOSEPH FARRELL, M. D.

John Joseph Farrell was born in this city February 25th, 1879, son of P. J. and Katherine (Solan) Farrell, who came from New York and Illinois—the father being a native of the Emerald Isle, the mother a native of the city of Alton, Ill. They were married in Hannibal in 1875. Mr. Farrell has been engaged in business since coming to the city.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. J. J. Farrell, was educated in the public schools of Hannibal, graduating from the High School. Immediately after graduation he attended the medical department of the now Washington University, then the St. Louis College of Medicine, graduating in 1901. He spent one year at the City Hospital, St. Louis, one year as house surgeon of the St. Francis Hospital at Colorado Springs, came home and at once opened practice.

Dr. Farrell has the honor of being born next door to the place where Mark Twain was born and reared; the celebrated white-washed fence alone separated the doctor's home from the Clemmens family. The doctor's aunt, Mrs. Frank Ellis, now owns the Clemmens home. The doctor, as his father before him, made himself extremely popular among all of his associates, and although there are to-day many skilled physicians of long experience in Hannibal, there is not one among all of these, in proportion to the time he has practiced, who has a better reputation in the practice of medicine, or who is held higher in the estimation of his patients and acquaintances than is Dr. Farrell.

Struggling honorably in all of his transactions, having but one aim in life, that of succeeding honorably and with credit to himself and his family, he has won the implicit confidence of those with whom he has been associated, and there is not to-day in this city a young man more highly respected among his fellow men and more gifted in the ways of his profession than is Dr. Farrell.

THOMAS CHOWNING, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born at Florida, Missouri, Oct. 22nd, 1852. He is a son of Thomas J. Chowning, a native of Tennessee, by profession also a physician. Our subject was educated at the common schools of Florida, afterwards attending Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which latter institution he graduated on the 4th day of March, 1875.

On December 15th, 1892, Dr. Chowning settled in Hannibal in the practice of his profession, and to-day is recognized as one of the city's most talented and prominent physicians. His experience and knowledge of his chosen profession, together with considerable inherent skill, has resulted in his having impressed the residents of this city with his ability, and as a consequence he has a very large following and extensive practice, comprising many of the leading families of this section. December 1st, 1885, Dr. Chowning was united in marriage to Miss Alice R. Clark, daughter of M. J. Clark, of this city. Dr. and Mrs. Chowning attend the Christian Church, having joined that congregation in this city in 1894. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is popular and exceedingly well liked among all of his associates and friends and ranks among Hannibal's most respected and highly esteemed citizens.

EDWARD H. BOUNDS, M. D.

Dr. Bounds was born in Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri, February, 1873. He is the son of Charles L. Bounds, now a retired resident of this city, who removed from Kentucky in 1883 to Missouri, locating first at Bay Mills, from whence he removed to Shelby County, from there to Kirksville, and in 1899 to Hannibal.

Dr. Bounds was educated at the common schools of Kirksville and later attended the State Normal school at Kirksville, and upon graduating from which he took a medical course at Barnes University at St. Louis, graduating from the latter institution in 1898. In May of the same year Dr. Bounds removed to Hannibal, where he located in the practice of his profession.

When the Holmes office building, corner of Sixth and Broadway, was complete, Dr. Bounds secured offices in that building, where he has since been located. Although comparatively a young man, he is considered one of the city's most promising physicians, and although having resided in Hannibal but a few years, has acquired an extensive practice, which by reason of his undoubted skill and pleasing personality, is rapidly increasing. Dr. Bounds is a member of the old Brewington family, for so many years promiment in this city, his mother before her marriage having been Margaret A. Brewington.

On November 19th, 1902, Dr. Bounds was united in marriage to Miss Ellene Howell Drescher, daughter of Edward Drescher, a former merchant of this city, now retired. Dr. Bounds is a member and medical examiner of the Modern Woodmen fraternity and also a member of the Marion County Board of Health.

E. T. HORNBACK, M. D.

Dr. Hornback was born in Ralls County, Missouri, March 13th, 1864. He is a son of James Hornback, deceased, formerly a prominent farmer and resident of Ralls County. Dr. Hornback's father was a native of Kentucky and removed to this state during the early days. Our subject attended the public schools in this county, after which he took a course in the Academy, upon completing which he attended the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis and graduated from that institution in May, 1891. In order to further perfect himself in the knowledge of his chosen profession, Dr. Hornback some time after this entered upon a post graduate course in eye, ear, nose and throat work in London, England, which he completed and returned immediately to his native country. He settled in Hannibal in 1891 and entered upon the practice of his profession.

Dr. Hornback has indeed been successful in demonstrating his skill as a specialist and has met with great success in building up a practice here. He enjoys the confidence of his entire acquaintance and is considered one of the city's leading and talented physicians.

On October 8th, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna B. Muldrow, daughter of J. A. Muldrow, a prominent farmer of Ralls County. They have had four children, by name Elbert H., deceased, Rodes H., aged 9, George Allen, aged 5, and Howard D., aged 1 year.

Mr. and Mrs. Hornback attend the Presbyterian Church, our subject having joined that congregation in this city in 1893. He is a member of the Married Men's League and the Court of Honor and occupies a high position in the estimation and good will of his fellow and associate physicians.

A. S. SHANKS, M. D.

This prominent young physician of the South Side was born in Canton, Missouri, July 10th, 1875. He is a son of Cyrus F. and Elizabeth Shanks, both natives of Missouri. John Shanks, father of Cyrus F., was one of the first settlers of Lewis County, Missouri. Our subject's mother's maiden name was Rees, a native of Virginia, who settled in Missouri in the early days. C. F. Shanks was a farmer during his early and middle life. He retired from active life some years ago. During the War of the Rebellion he served a short time in the United States service. He and his wife still reside at Canton, Missouri.

Our subject was educated at home, attending the public schools. He next entered upon a course at the Christian University at Canton, Mo., which he completed, and at the age of 21 entered the medical department of the Missouri Medical college, where he remained two years, when this institution was absorbed by the Washington University in 1901. Dr. Shanks graduated with honors from the medical department of the Washington University.

Immediately after graduation he moved to Hannibal and located in the southern portion of the city, and from the beginning has met with considerable success. Possessed of a social disposition and pleas-

ing personality. Dr. Shanks was soon after his advent on the South Side received by its best families. He is recognized as one of the city's most talented young physicians and during the comparatively short time in which he has been practicing, he has met with a success to be envied even by his older and more experienced contemporaries. His practice is of a general nature, extending throughout the city, but more especially on the South Side. In addition the doctor has quite an extensive practice leading into the country in all directions.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Monticello, Lewis County, Mo., and not long ago was appointed medical examiner for the National Life Insurance Company, and besides a number of other local societies of which he is a member.

Dr. Shanks has without a doubt demonstrated to the citizens of Hannibal his thorough knowledge and skill in the practice of medicine. Although comparatively a new-comer, he has won the confidence of his entire acquaintance and is esteemed very highly by those whom he has met professionally and socially.

HARRY RUSSELL NEEPER, D. D. S.

Dr. Neeper, one of the oldest dentists of Hannibal, was born in Morgadore, Summitt County, Ohio, September 3rd, 1858. He is the son of Samuel and Mary A. (Russell) Neeper. Samuel Neeper was a physician and was captain of Company G, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with Gen. Thomas. He participated in many battles, among them being the Battle of Chicamauga, where he bore an important part. During this battle he was in charge of the ammunition and supplies and just previous to the Confederates' last charge on Gen. Thomas he had supplied the army with ammunition, which had they not received in the nick of time would have lost the battle to the Federal forces. He was therefore largely responsible for the loss of this battle to the Confederate forces. He was in charge at Missionary Ridge, where he received a grape shot in the leg, which disabled him for some time. He also participated in the battle of Stone River and Murphysboro, besides quite a number of others of more or less importance. He served for thirty-two months and was honorably discharged on account of disability.

He moved to Missouri in 1867 locating in Williamstown, Lewis County, on a farm, where he continued practicing his profession until his death in Kakoka, Mo. His wife died in 1875, at Williamstown, Mo., at the age of 39 years. They were the parents of seven children, H. R. (our subject); Josephene R.; F. W., an attorney; Letitia E.; Edward R., a doctor of Colorado Springs, Colo.; James L (deceased); Hubert Patterson, D. D. S., of Keokuk, Iowa.

Our subject, Dr. Neeper, was educated in the country and private schools of Williamstown, Mo., and studied dentistry under Samuel Murdock, A. M., M. D., of Kahoka, Mo. Since then he has attended special lectures on dentistry in various places.

He located first in Bethany, Mo., where he practiced his profession for nine years, and in 1889 came to Hannibal and opened an office, since which time he has met with great success.

He was married March 7th, 1883, to Miss Edith May Shepherd, daughter of John Shepherd, of Payson, Ill. To them have been born two children, Gladys E. and Harry Shepherd. Dr. Neeper, with his family, attends the Presbyterian church, of which organization he is a deacon. Politically Dr. Neeper is a Republican and takes quite an active interest in the affairs of that party. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., No. 188, I. O. O. F., K. O. T. M., and Sons of Veterans, in all of which organizations he is very prominent and highly esteemed.

DR. L. E. FISHER.

Dr. Fisher was born in Knox County, Missouri, Sept. 27, 1867. He is a son of John and Martha (Phipps) Fisher, natives of Illinois and Missouri. The Fisher family originally came from Scotland, settling in Illinois in the early days. Our subject's father settled in Missouri in 1842. He and his wife still reside at La Plata, Missouri. They were the parents of three children, L. E., our subject, Robert, of Helena, Mont., and Maymie, wife of John T. Barker, of La Plata, Missouri.

The subject of this sketch was educated first in the common schools of his county, afterwards taking a course at Kirksville, Mo., graduating in 1885. In 1891 he entered the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, now the Washington University, graduating from that institution in 1895. He located at Baring, Knox County, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for nine years.

He next moved to Hannibal and purchased the business then conducted by Mrs. Fannie Hummrich, known as the Hummrich Pharmacy, since which time Mr. Fisher has conducted the same under the name of the Fisher Pharmacy, meeting with considerable success. His management of his establishment, during his business career in Hannibal, has been such that he has won the confidence of the community and enjoys the esteem of his entire acquaintance. He is acknowledged one of the most skillful and experienced pharmacists in the city.

Dr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Blodgett, of Shelby County, Missouri, daughter of S. L. and A. M. Blodgett, early settlers of that county. S. L. Blodgett served during the Civil War as Captain of Company I, Ninth Iowa Infantry. He served under Gen. Sherman on his march through Georgia to the sea, participating in many of the most severe battles in which the regiment was engaged on that historical march. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are the parents of two daughters, Josephine and Irene. Dr. Fisher is a member of Hannibal Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Lodge No. 231, A. F. and A.M., of La Plata, Missouri. He is also a member of the M. W. A., No. 2129, of which fraternity he also serves as medical examiner. While not as yet a member of the Retail Merchants' Association, Dr. Fisher takes a most active interest in all measures pertaining to the welfare of Hannibal and has always been known willingly to assist to his utmost ability to aid and promote the growth and general advancement of his adopted city.

DR. BENJAMIN Q. STEVENS.

Dr. Stevens was born in this county on a farm a short distance from Palmyra on April 21, 1837. He is a son of Rev. Benjamin Stevens, a Baptist minister, who removed from England to this country and settled in Missouri in the early days. Dr. Stevens acquired his education in the common schools of this country, after which he learned the carpenter's trade. After working at this trade for some time, he began the study of dentistry in 1859 and entered upon a course in the Missouri Dental College at St. Louis. He was graduated from this institution in 1866 and received his diploma in 1870, and shortly afterwards began the practice of his profession in this city, where he has resided ever since.

Our subject was married on May 21, 1862, to Miss Hattie E. McLeod, daughter of Elisha McLeod, of Stephen City, Frederick County, Va. She died in Hannibal in 1903. To this union were born six children, all of whom are married with the exception of one, who died at the age of 18 years.

Dr. Stevens for some time served as private in the Missouri State Militia, and was honorably discharged in 1863. Of his family there remains one brother in San Francisco, Cal., a sister residing in St. Louis, another sister in Omaha, Neb., and one in Hannibal. His father died on April 19, 1896, aged 95 years, 5 months, 27 days, and his mother on July 30, 1899, aged 94 years, 7 months, 13 days.

He has been very successful in the practice of his profession in Hannibal and is considered one of the city's leading dentists. He is very ably assisted in his practice by his son Benjamin F., who graduated from the Missouri Dental College in 1895 and is one of the most skillful and popular dentists in Marion County. Dr. Stevens and his family attend the Baptist Church, he having joined the same in 1852, and is one of the deacons of the church. The doctor's career in Hannibal has been such as to endear him to all those with whom he has been associated and he is held in the utmost confidence and esteem by the entire community. His dental parlors are located in the RoBards building, at the corner of Broadway and South Main Street, and are models of neatness and complete and up-to-date equipments. Although having resided in this city since 1857, there is yet to be said one word of Dr. Stevens other than in praise of his exemplary and upright life and of his honorable and courteous treatment of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He has at all times done his share in aiding to advance the general welfare of the community and may well be termed one of Hannibal's oldest, most faithful and interested citizens and professional men.

DR. GEORGE H. SMITH.

Dr. George H. Smith, one of the leading dentists of Hannibal, was born in Ralls County, Missouri, October 7, 1850. He is a son of James N. and Lucinda (Alexander) Smith. James Smith came to Ralls County, Missouri, from Virginia in 1833, being a farmer and slave owner. He died in 1872 at the age of 69 years, and his wife departed this life in 1900 at the age of 77 years. They reared a family of four children, our subject being the youngest.

Dr. Smith was raised on a farm and received his education in the country schools, afterwards studying dentistry under a preceptor in Hannibal, his preceptor being Dr. S. H. Anderson. Dr. Smith made a close study of his profession, while working under the instruction of this gentleman and at the age of 26 opened dental parlors for himself at Vandalia, Mo., where he practiced his profession for seven years. After this he spent one year in Texas, and not being satisfied, returned to Missouri, and in October, 1883, located in Hannibal, where he at once began his practice and has been more than successful financially, having built up a reputation for fine dental work second to none.

Dr. Smith was married in 1870 to Miss Annie M. Floweree, daughter of French and Mary (Neal) Floweree, early settlers of Ralls County. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two children, Luda, who married Eugene D. Warren, of this city, and Inez, who married Charles M. Morris, also of this city. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the Christian Church. He is also a member of A. F. & A. M., No. 188, of Hannibal, and is counted among Hannibal's most enterprising citizens. He gives liberally of his means toward all public enterprises intended to benefit the city. In politics he is a liberal, taking no particular interest in city and county elections, but in National affairs he votes the Democratic ticket.

F. G. ROTH.

F. G. Roth, this gentleman who is one of Hannibal's oldest and most respected citizens, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1833. With his parents he removed to this country when only eleven years of age, settling in Lewis County, N. Y. In 1855 he married Mary Catherine Weyrand, of Salt County, Wisconsin, who departed this life in March, 1904. Five children were born to their union, two of whom are living, one daughter, Mrs. Carrie Seeger, and one son, W. J. Roth, Hannibal's successful wholesale grocer. In 1869 Mr. Roth located in Hannibal and shortly afterwards started a grocery store at the corner of Fourth Street and Palmyra Avenue, and almost from the first was very successful. He conducted this business from 1871 to 1881. The last ten years of Mr. Roth's grocery experience were very successful ones, but becoming advanced in years and needing a rest, he sold the business to his son, W. J. Roth, and retired from active life.

Mr. Roth was not inactive long. His desire for some occupation prompted him to engage in something with which to occupy his time. Appreciating the lack of tenement houses in Hannibal, he invested in desirable building lots, upon which he erected from time to time many fine tenements and residential properties. He owns to-day nearly a dozen pieces of real estate in Hannibal, all of which are bringing him in a handsome income.

Mr. Roth is very popular throughout the city, especially among the residents of his ward, the First, by whom he was selected to represent them in the City Council. He served one whole term and part of another, and his record was such as to claim for him the gratitude and praise of his constituents. He was first selected as candidate for alderman from the First ward only a few hours before the election. This ward had the previous year given thirty-seven Republican majority. He was so popular among his neighbors, whose experience with him had

proven to them his utter lack of any but the most strict principles of integrity and fair dealings, that he was elected by a majority of forty-seven votes. This he accomplished single handed and the instance serves in a measure to demonstrate the confidence which is reposed in him by all who know him.

Socially Mr. Roth has at all times been prominent. He was a leading member of the local order of I. O. O. F. for twenty-two years, and also a promient member of the United Workmen. Having at all times taken a deep interest in the welfare of Hannibal and its people, Mr. Roth has aided in every way in his power toward advancing the interests of his home city and has at all times contributed liberally both of his time and means in promoting the interests of his fellow citizens. Although well along in years, Mr. Roth is to-day as young appearing and as spry and jolly as he was twenty years ago. Everyone in Hannibal knows him and reveres him and there is to-day in the city no one more respected and better loved than is this old gentleman, whose life has been as an open book, whose character stands forth unblemished after three-quarters of a century of active business life.

D. J. HOFBAUER.

Mr. Hofbauer, member of the firm of Hofbauer Brothers, druggists of the West End, was born in this city on the 20th day of June, 1859. He is a son of L. A. Hofbauer, who settled in Hannibal in 1850 and was one of the city's most prominent men. He was at one time city marshal and upon its organization was appointed superintendent of the carrier delivery service of the United States postoffice of this city and served in that position until his death, which occurred in 1895.

Our subject attended the public schools of Hannibal. After completing his education, entered the employ of L. Orynski, druggist, where he remained three years. He next secured a situation as drug clerk in St. Louis and also entered upon a course in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He received his diploma at the latter institution in 1879 and for four years following occupied a position as drug clerk in St. Louis and also during that time was secretary of the St. Louis Pharmacy Co. He then returned to this city and in 1883, in association with his brother, L. A. Hofbauer, established the drug business now conducted under the firm name of Hofbauer Brothers. Both gentlemen are experienced druggists and pharmacists and, from having applied themselves diligently to the task of winning the confidence of the residents of that section of the city, they have acquired an extensive clientele on a par with any business of this character in this section. The building occupied by them, an illustration of which accompanies this sketch, is one of the most finely located business buildings in the West End. It is most thoroughly equipped and facilitated and well adapted for this line of business.

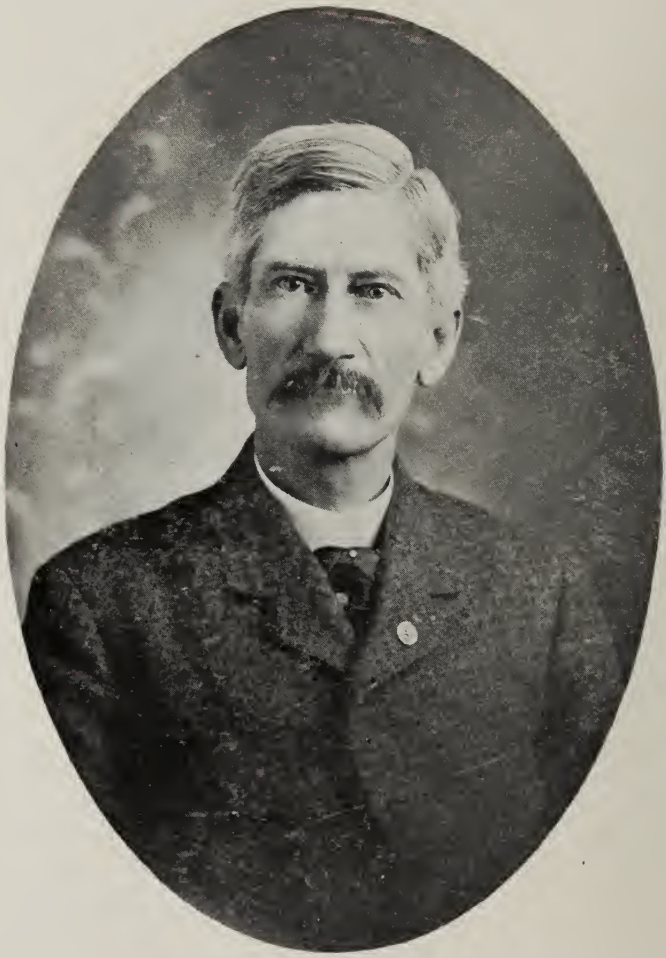
Both gentlemen are members of the Retail Merchants' Association and have taken an active part in aiding to advance the welfare of their community. Throughout the entire period in which they have been doing business in Hannibal they have demonstrated their worth as citizens. Besides doing an extensive business covering the entire western portion of the city, they are well known and esteemed throughout the entire vicinity.

CITY ADMINISTRATION 1905.

MEMBERS RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

AND OTHER

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS AND BUSINESS MEN.

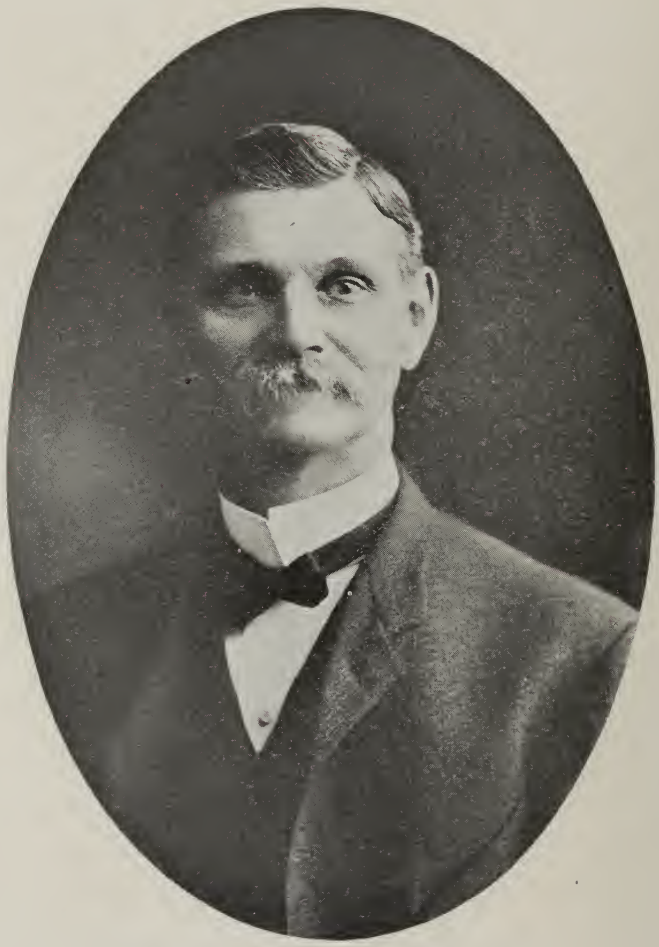


CHARLES F. SHEPHERD,
City Clerk.
(For Biography see Index.)

MORRIS ANDERSON, CITY ATTORNEY.

(For Biography see Index.)

Photo by Tomlinson.



W. B. CURD, CITY COLLECTOR.
Photo by Tomlinson.

WILLIAM B. CURD.

Mr. Curd, at present city collector of Hannibal, was born in Marion County, December 3, 1849, and came to Hannibal in 1874, and has lived here constantly ever since. His father, Benjamin P. Curd, was a prominent farmer of Marion County. He was married to Miss May A. Bryan in 1832, and died Nov. 17, 1888.

William B. Curd was 24 years of age when he removed to Hannibal. He engaged in the grocery business, and afterwards was in the lumber business for thirteen years. He has three brothers and one sister: James, a prominent farmer of Palmyra; Lewis B., died 1867; Thomas E., of Fort Worth, Texas, who died March 3, 1905, and Mrs. H. K. Hinde, of Mexico, Mo. Mr. Curd married Miss Celeste B. Herriman, daughter of John Herriman, who was prominently identified with the lumber business in Hannibal. Mr. Curd has been for years a member of the M. E. Church South, having joined in Palmyra in 1868. The Curd family were among the early Scotch emigrants to America, having settled in this country previous to the War of Independence, in which various members of his family took a prominent part. The family is frequently mentioned in "Our History of the Early Days."

Mr. Curd has always been prominent in politics, and has at all times worked in the interest of the Democratic party. Since his residence in Hannibal his life has been such as to commend itself to the community in general. In all business transactions, integrity and strict business methods have been his motto, and it has seemingly been his greatest desire to elevate himself in the estimation of his entire acquaintance. He is respected and esteemed by all who know him and the utmost confidence and trust is reposed in him by his constituents, who in June, 1904, demonstrated their appreciation of his worth by tendering him the nomination for the office of city collector, to which position he was elected by a substantial majority. As would be supposed, Mr. Curd has faithfully performed the duties of that office, and has worked untiringly to keep the affairs of the office in the finest condition. Like his father before him, his life has been one which constituted integrity in the performance of all of life's duties, and after his many years of residence in this county, there is yet to be one word spoken which would reflect any shadow upon his unblemished character.

THOMAS F. CAVE, CITY MARSHAL.
Photo by Tomlinson.

THOMAS F. CAVE.

Mr. Cave was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1855, Oct. 11th, and his father, Hudson M. Cave, came to Missouri from Virginia.

He was by profession a farmer and joined the Union Army in 1862. He served until the close of the war, or three years and six months. He was living in Linn County when the war began and he served in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He was engaged in many of the harder fought battles of this department of the army, notably Pea Ridge and around Little Rock. Mr. Cave died about the close of the war in Salisbury, Mo., in 1866. He left a wife and seven children. The eldest of these, Nancy H., married Mr. Broughton (deceased). They had one child. She afterwards married John A. Lilly. Mrs. Lilly died in 1890. Thomas F., our subject, Richard J. (deceased), L. A. and James M. (twins), L. A. (deceased), Mattie and Sallie (twins). Mattie married Chris. Lavoo, of Hannibal; Sallie, J. W. McNulty, of St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Cave's mother was Sarah A. (Young) Cave. She removed to Missouri from Virginia when 3 years of age. At about the age of 16 she married Hudson M. Cave, father of the subject of this sketch, and died in Kern City, Cal., in 1897.

Thomas F. Cave was educated in the country schools, coming to Hannibal in 1874, and engaged in ordinary labor, as Hannibal was not the prosperous town it is to-day. In 1876 he was employed by the Broadway livery stable and remained there for eighteen years, though the property changed hands more than once. In 1888 he was elected as marshal of Hannibal for one year, but refused to make the race for the second term. From 1894 to 1896 he was on the police force. From that time until 1903 he was in the employ of the Burlington railroad in the shops at this place. In 1903 he was again elected city marshal, re-elected in 1904. His term expires in June, 1905. Mr. Cave was twice married, the first time to Catherine Moss, a native of Ralls County, but at the marriage in 1882 he resided in Hannibal. She died in 1884. Mr. Cave then married Miss Margaret A. Moss, a cousin of the first wife, also a native of Ralls County, Mo. This marriage occurred Oct. 26th, 1886. Mrs. Cave was the daughter of Pate and Mary J. (Smith) Moss. To Mr. and Mrs. Cave have been born two children, Hudson M., born July 3rd, 1887, and Wilford B., born March 5th, 1890. Mr. Cave has always been active in all things pertaining to the interests of Hannibal.

GEORGE CLARK, CITY ENGINEER.
Photo by Tomlinson.

GEORGE G. CLARK.

George G. Clark, City Engineer of Hannibal, Missouri, was born in Ralls County, Mo., December 21, 1880; son of T. L. Clark, who was born in the same county. The father of T. L. Clark came to Ralls County about 1833 and reared his family.

T. L. Clark is a druggist of Center, Missouri, and has been for several years. Our subject, G. G. Clark, was educated in his native village, and attended the State University of Missouri. After leaving school he immediately engaged as engineer with the Atlas Portland Cement Company, being on the construction force. He worked for this company one year. In June, 1903, he came to Hannibal as Assistant City Engineer under G. D. Helmick, who resigned in April, 1904, and Mr. Clark filled his unexpired term of two months. In June, 1904, Mr. Clark was appointed Chief City Engineer, which position he has since filled to the satisfaction of the people and with credit to himself.

Mr. Clark takes quite an interest in all things pertaining to the advancement of Hannibal and its many interests. Though a young man, he has made the interest of the city of his adoption the chief object of his business life. Mr. Clark is a prominent member of the A. F. & A. M., and Hannibal Chapter No. 7; also Excalibar Commandry No. 5, in which lodge he takes a great interest. Mr. Clark, like his ancestors who settled in Missouri, is a staunch Democrat and takes an active interest in his party's welfare.

J. H. TOTSCH, CITY RECORDER.
Photo by Tomlinson.

JUDGE JOHN H. TOTSCH.

Judge Totsch was born in Brown County, Ill., Aug. 11th, 1871. He came to Hannibal with his father, Henry Totsch, Feb. 21st, 1885. Henry Totsch was a wagon maker, running a wagon factory on a small scale in Hannibal until 1903, when he moved his family and business to the cement plant, south of Hannibal. His wife was Annie Keller, a native of Ohio. Her family had emigrated to Illinois, where she met and married Mr. Totsch. They reared a family of seven children.

J. H. Totsch was educated in the public schools of Illinois. In 1889 he took a course of study with the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa. For the first thirteen years after coming to Hannibal, Mr. Totsch followed ordinary labor for a livelihood. He served one year on the police force, and then engaged in railroad work, being foreman of the Cotton Transfer. On the 16th day of July, 1898, Mr. Totsch met with an accident that deprived him of both of his feet. He was riding on the rear portion of the engine, when he accidentally fell and a number of cars ran over his limbs, necessitating the amputation of both limbs near the knee. He was confined to his home for sixteen months; he now uses cork limbs. So perfectly does he walk one would hardly notice that he was a cripple. In May, 1899, he was elected to the office of Police Justice and Recorder, to which office he has been continuously re-elected up to this date, 1905. His present term expires June 1st, 1905.

He was married in May, 1894, to Miss Blummie Timmons, a native of Pike County, Ill. Mrs. Totsch is the daughter of J. B. and Mary Williams Timmons. J. B. and Mary Timmons had four children. Mr. and Mrs. Totsch are the parents of four children, one now dead. They are Charles H. (deceased), Mabel L., Edward A. and James W. Mr. Totsch takes quite an active interest in politics. Both he and his wife are active members of the Baptist Church.

J. B. HERL.
Photo by Tomlinson.

JOHN B. HERL.

Among the old settlers and prominent business men, few can claim better success than John B. Herl, who was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria in 1853. He was educated in the schools of his native county.

He came to America in 1873 and located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Having learned the trade of brewing in Bavaria, he was employed by the Blatz Brewing Company, with whom he remained three years. Moved to St. Louis and was employed by the Lemp Brewing Company for fifteen years, twelve of which he was cellar foreman.

He came to Hannibal in 1891, and took charge of the old Schanbacher brewery, and managed it only a short time, when he purchased it and ran it for seven years. He then formed a partnership with Theo. G. Rendlen. This partnership existed for three years, when a stock company was formed. Mr. Herl was manager until 1892, in which year he accepted a position for Dick Bros., of Quincy Brewing Company. Mr. Herl covers that portion of Missouri lying west of this city about one hundred miles, south about the same distance.

During the years 1897 and 1898 Mr. Herl was elected from the Fifth ward to represent it in the Council for two years, which position was filled by him to the satisfaction of his constituents.

During his early life in Hannibal Mr. Herl has taken qute an active interest in political affairs, being a staunch Democrat; to his credit be it said that he was the only Democrat ever elected from the Fifth ward up to this time—1895, the ward having a majority of 250 Republican

Mr. Herl was married in 1879 in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Catherine Bossong, a native of St. Louis, who was a daughter of Jacob Bossong, one of the early German settlers of St. Louis. He came from Germany when quite a young man.

Mr. and Mrs. Herl are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: Elizabeth, bookkeeper for J. O. Farmer, John B in business in Hannibal; Adeline, Frank in Ilasco, in Ralls County; Pauline, bookkeeper for her father, Josephine, now in school, and Katherine.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Herl and children are members of the Catholic Church.

E. C. LONG.

ELMER C. LONG.

This gentleman, the leading machinist of Hannibal, was born at Atlas, Ill., June 11, 1867. He is the son of Thomas I. and Margaret (Sapp) Long.

Mr. and Mrs. Long came to Missouri in 1877 and located on a farm near Louisiana, where they resided for a short time. He then removed to Ralls County, where he still resides one and a half miles north of Perry, where he owns a fine farm of 440 acres of land, well improved.

E. C. Long never had the advantages of an education. He is what is called a self-educated man, having applied himself to business studies since his early manhood. As a boy he learned the machinist's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and at the age of nineteen he engaged in business for himself, first in the electric light business. He built and owned the electric light plant in Monroe City, Mo., which he sold in 1897 and moved to Hannibal and engaged in his present business, consisting in the manufacture of all kinds of gasoline engines, steam pumps, air compressors and tool presses, besides all kinds of machine work.

Politically he is a Republican, and takes quite an active interest in all things benefitting his party. He stands ready at all times to further any enterprise worthy of being supported, that adds to the wealth or general prosperity of his adopted city. He may well be classed as one of the young enterprising business men of Hannibal.

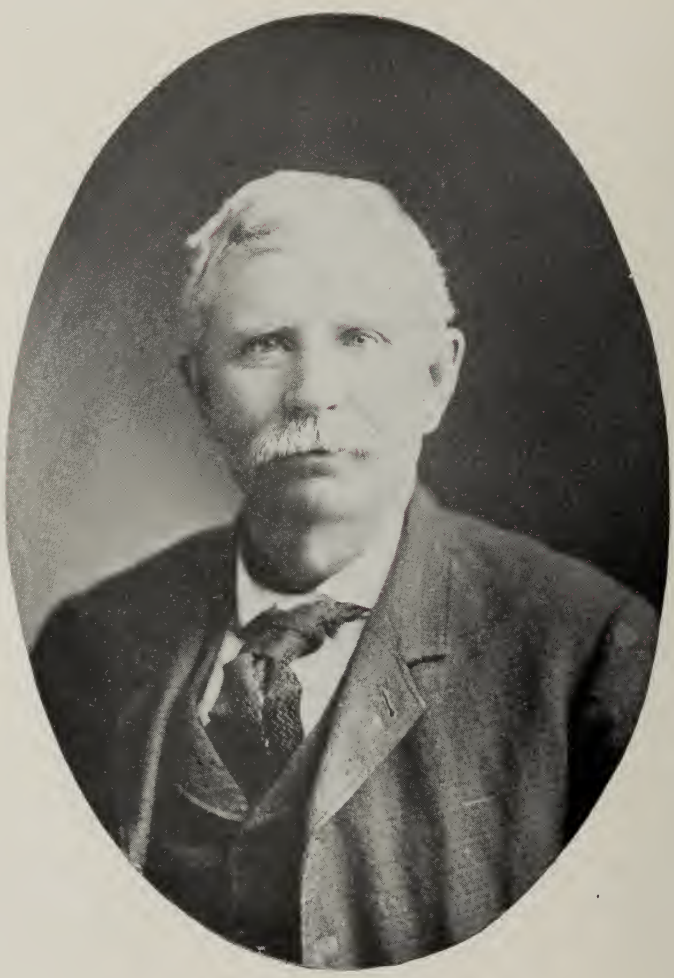
M. DUNBAR.

MARTIN E. DUNBAR.

This gentleman was born in Monticello, Mo., Nov. 9, 1861. He is a son of Jerome Dunbar, a farmer formerly of Kentucky. Our subject's parents removed from Kentucky to Missouri in the early days, settling in Ralls County. After receiving his education in the common schools of this county, he learned his trade, that of a painter and paper hanger. In 1879 he located in Hannibal and for about ten years was engaged in the lumber business, at the end of which time he engaged in painting and paper hanging, which he has followed with considerable success ever since.

On Dec. 4, 1890, he married Miss Emma Poillion, daughter of Frank Poillion, of Quincy, Ill. Their union has been blessed with three children, namely, Earl, Gladys and Garland, aged thirteen, eleven and five years respectively. With his family Mr. Dunbar attends the Christian Church, he having joined that congregation in February, 1902. He is a member of the fraternity of Modern Woodmen of America and also R. N. of A., in both of which organizations he is highly esteemed and very popular.

Since establishing his present business Mr. Dunbar has bent his energy toward making it a success and in giving the most complete satisfaction to his patrons. How well he has succeeded is demonstrated by his extensive clientage, which extends throughout this section of the county. He has completed satisfactorily some of the largest decorative contracts ever given out in this section. His business, although started on a very small scale, has increased so rapidly that to-day it is one of the most extensive in Marion county. The decorative work in both the Park Methodist and Presbyterian churches and of the Presbyterian church of Frankford, Mo., are specimens of the skill of our subject and his employees. They are said to be the most successfully executed specimens of the decorator's art ever seen in this section of Missouri, and furnish the best of evidence of the great care taken by Mr. Dunbar to faithfully and conscientiously perform all work in his line contracted by him. Since his residence in Hannibal, Mr. Dunbar has, by his correct mode of living, careful business methods and the strict performance of all duties imposed upon him, won for himself and his establishment the confidence of the entire community, and the respect and esteem of his entire list of patrons. He has always to the extent of his means helped to enhance the commercial worth of Hannibal, and has always been found to take a most active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city and its people.



JOHN HUSS.
Photo by Tomlinson.

JOHN HUSS.

This gentleman, one of Hannibal's leading granitoid contractors, was born on a farm once owned by Abraham Lincoln in Larue County, Kentucky, March 17, 1849. He is a son of Charles and Annie (Thomas) Huss. Charles Huss came to Missouri in 1860, occupying a farm in Shelby County, and died in October the same year. There were born to Charles and Annie (Thomas) Huss six children, four girls and two boys, of which the subject of this sketch was the eldest.

John Huss received his education in the common schools of Shelbina, and upon the death of his father became the head of the family, supporting his mother and sisters until he arrived at the age of 23, when he was married on Jan. 1, 1873, to Miss Esther A. Rowley, a native of Michigan, daughter of Leonard and Sallie A. (Patterson) Rowley. After being married Mr. Huss was engaged in farming and trading for ten years, after which he returned to Shelbina and engaged in his present business, that of granitoid construction. He removed to Hannibal in 1899 and has since resided in this city, conducting a large business in general contracting and granitoid work. Mr. Huss has become one of the most prominent granitoid contractors in this section, manufacturing all kinds and shapes of granitoid blocks and embracing all kinds of granitoid and concrete work. Among other important contracts successfully executed by Mr. Huss was the rebuilding of the concrete work of the new reservoir of Hannibal. Mr. Huss also constructed the concrete foundation for the Calvary Baptist Church, of which Rev. Chappell is the pastor. The coping, sidewalks and all concrete work surrounding the Palmyra Court House furnishes another example of Mr. Huss' skill in his chosen vocation, this being the largest granitoid contract ever given out by the county, up to the time the work was completed in 1901. The entire amount of work constructed by Mr. Huss in 1904 was estimated but a little short of $35,000. In all cases his workmanship has given the highest satisfaction and his completed contracts are in all cases models of skillful construction.

To Mr. and Mrs. Huss have been born four children, only two of whom survive, Gertrude, who died at the age of two years, Claude L., associated in his business with his father, Maude P., residing at home, Mattie R., who married Mr. Charles Jurgensen, died Nov. 29, 1903.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Huss and family are members of the Broadway Christian Church. Mr. Huss is a member of the Maccabees and Court of Honor, taking an active interest in politics, being a strong advocate of Jeffersonian Democracy. He has always been deeply interested in the welfare of the city and in all cases where the development of the town was at stake, he has given his aid willingly and freely.

P. H. RUTHERFORD.

Photo by Tomlinson.

PERLA H. RUTHERFORD.

Mr. Rutherford was born in Marion County, Iowa, January 3, 1869. His father was William Rutherford, a farmer of Marion County, and married Miss Miranda Hagan, of the same place, in 1850, and have resided there continuously until eight years ago. Mr. Rutherford is one of a family of nine children: Julia, W. F., John T., Elizabeth, Laura, Addie, Daniel S., Ernest T. and one sister who died in infancy. The mother is still living at the age of 74 years. All are married and settled in their own homes.

Mr. Rutherford was educated at the country schools of his neighborhood, and from the age of 5 years until he was 17, received but three months' schooling yearly. His father died when he was quite young, and he and his three brothers conducted the farm until at the age of 16 he, with the help of one brother, did most of the work. Mr. Rutherford next embarked in the livery business at Marysville, Iowa, in company with an acquaintance. He was engaged in this business until 1891, when he sold his interest in the livery and other business and moved to Missouri in the fall of 1892, locating at Oakwood, a suburb of Hannibal.

In the fall of 1901 he moved to his present residence, No. 517 Grace Street. For several years Mr. Rutherford was employed by the Stillwell Ice Company. In 1893 he commenced business for himself with one team. He now does the largest ice and feed business in the city, having three different places in the city and quite a number of teams. In 1903 he sold his property on Girard Street. Although the business now conducted by Mr. Rutherford had been unsuccessful under the management of several firms before he took possession, from the first day his trade increased very rapidly. The very first year he did a business of $15,000. He has continued selling ice, buying from the Stillwell Ice Company every year for the past five years, until last year. Some time ago he purchased a property on Lemon and Collier Streets, the property of the old Hogg mill site, which is equipped with switch track, coal chutes, etc. Here he stores his coal, wood and surplus stock. He has secured several large fuel contracts, among them that for furnishing the city schools. September last he succeeded in purchasing the ground occupied by his business from D. Foss. A year ago he traded eighty acres of his Frankford property for forty acres of timber land in Bollinger County, Missouri, which is very valuable property. His residence on Grace Street is one of the most attractive in that part of the city. He has spent nearly $1,500 recently in remodeling and refurnishing the same, installing hot-air heating apparatus, city water, etc.

In 1889 Mr. Rutherford married Miss Ethel Owens of Marysville, Iowa, daughter of H. A. Owens, a merchant of that place. They have three children, Harry, 15 years of age, Charles, 8 years of age, and Thelma, 4 years of age.

Mr. Rutherford is a member of the K. O. T. M., Modern Woodmen, Married Men's League—in all of which he has held positions of trust. When only 14 years of age he was converted to the Protestant faith and

joined the M. E. Church in Marion County, Iowa. He and his family attend the Broadway M. E. Church, in which he is a steward.

Starting with but little, Mr. Rutherford is to-day one of the city's most successful men of business, and attributes his success principally to his determination to deal honorably and fairly under all circumstances. He is one who believes in carrying his religion into the management of his business, and during his entire career in Hannibal there is yet to be the first word said of him other than in praise of the manner in which he has built himself up from nothing to comparative prosperity.

He is in every sense a self-made man, and owes his present condition to his own hard efforts, and the principles of honesty and integrity, which were made a part of his every day life. Not long ago Mr. Rutherford became a member of the Merchants' Association, in which organization he is one of its most earnest members, thoroughly interested in the progress and development of the city, and willing at all times to lend his aid and purse in furthering the welfare of the community at large.

EDWARD EALES.

This gentleman was born in Ralls County, Missouri, Nov. 12, 1863. He is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Parker) Eales. Our subject attended the Hannibal public schools and after finishing his education secured employment in various mercantile establishments of this city, until in 1892 he became associated in the grocery business in company with his brother, H. P. Eales. The partnership was dissolved, and our subject engaged in business for himself on the corner of Sixth and Union. Since that time he has succeeded in building up a most lucrative patronage. His store is finely appointed and stocked and carrying, as he does, only the finest groceries, delicatessen and provisions, his store has become very popular among the residents of the South Side. His trade is continually increasing and by reason of his thorough and modern business methods and invariable courteous treatment of patrons, must soon become one of the most important business houses of that part of the city.

Mr. Eales was united in marriage on Oct. 23, 1897, to Miss Ada Leonard, daughter of Curtis and Mary Leonard, early settlers of Hannibal. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of one child, a daughter, Frances.

Our subject and his wife attend the Christian Church. Mr. Eales is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mystic Lodge No. 27, and is very popular among all of his associates and friends. Politically he has always voted the Democratic ticket and done all in his power to advance the interests of his party, while at the same time he has endeavored to do his share in promoting and advancing the commercial prosperity of the community as a whole.

SEIBEL BROTHERS.

These gentlemen are proprietors and managers of the elegantly appointed gents' furnishing establishment, an illustration of which appears in this sketch. The business was established by these gentlemen in July, 1902, and is the only business dealing exclusively in gents' furnishing goods in this part of the state. Before establishing this business Messrs. Seibel Bros. were engaged in the manufacture of cigars for some years, and in both of their business ventures have proven themselves progressive and enterprising business men and citizens. Their store is one of the largest on Broadway, being 65 feet in length by 22 feet in width. It is elegantly appointed and equipped throughout, the trimmings being of carved and polished quarter oak. Elegant floor display cases, lighted by electricity, extend from the front to the rear of the establishment on both sides, affording a splendid opportunity for displaying the nobby styles of neckwear and other articles in the line.

An extensive line of hats, under the firm's own brand, are shown in the magnificent wall-cases on the right upon entering the store. The entire interior of the establishment was constructed under the direction of the proprietors, as were also the display windows. The latter are said to be the best in the city, the trimmings of which match the interior of the store, while the cases and other fittings have trimmings of nickel and brass. Its tiled floor, glitter of plate glass and nickel trimmings and the altogether handsome and tasty equipment throughout, tend to show to splendid advantage the lines of goods carried, which in every deparement are found to be the products of the leading manufacturers and of the most up-to-date patterns and finest quality obtainable.

Patrons of the store are invariably accorded the most courteous and liberal treatment. This fact, with the pleasing personality of both proprietors and the unquestioned high character of the establishment, being responsible for the extent and character of its clientele.

Seibel Bros. have from the first taken great pains to win and retain the confidence of the buying public, and that they have been successful even beyond their expectations is evident to those who have followed their career in this business. Having had inculcated in them from the beginning of their business experience the most strict principles of honest dealing and integrity, their patrons have ever enjoyed the most perfect and satisfying service.

They are members of the Retail Merchants' Association, are esteemed among all of their acquaintances, and judging from their past business career, have a most brilliant future ahead of them.

(For Illustration see page 246)

JOSEPH VELIE.

Photo by Tomlinson.

VELIE BROTHERS.

This well-known firm of contractors have been doing business together in Hannibal for about a year. Before that time Jos. Velie was the senior member of the firm engaged in contracting and building here since becoming of age. Chas. E. Velie was formerly in business in Denver, Colo., but returned to Hannibal and entered into business with his brother under the above stated firm name, contracting and building and constructing refrigerators. He was born in Hannibal September 13th, 1861, was educated in the common schools, learned his trade, that of a carpenter, removing to Denver in 1893, went into business for himself. At the age of 30 years he became engaged in the manufacture of refrigerators, and while thus employed, he perfected and patented a refrigerator which has since attained a wide reputation. It is acknowledged to be the most scientifically constructed and the most practical refrigerator made in this part of the state, or rather in the country. It was patented by him in 1893, since which time Mr. Velie has introduced his refrigerator into Texas, Kansas and other western and southern states.

In the fall of 1888, he was married to Miss Birdie Long, daughter of Julius Long, an artist and musician of Denver. They have three children, Roy, Julius and Nettie.

Joseph G. Velie was born in Hannibal in 1867, was educated in the common schools, and worked as a carpenter with Alex Velie, his father, learning his trade at the age of twenty-one. He and his father entered into partnership under the firm name of Velie & Sons. This arrangement continued until 1892. In 1904 he formed a partnership with his brother Charles.

Like his father, Joseph has always been very successful, having had no drawbacks nor difficulties of any serious nature in the way of his building up a considerable trade in the building line.

Many of our finest buildings and residences stand to his credit. Among them are the Holmes building, corner Sixth and Broadway, Mr. T. B. Parks', Mrs. Stichman's, John Little's, Aaron Coffman's, A. E. Eichenberger's and many others. One of the important contracts successfully completed by Joseph Velie was the entire rebuilding and remodeling of the Stillwell cold storage warehouse and ice plant.

In 1891 he married Miss Alice Steele, daughter of John and Mary Steele, of Hannibal. They have two children, Edgar and Louis. Joseph Velie is a prominent member of the Court of Honor, Modern Woodmen and Master Builders. He was one of the charter members of the Hannibal Band, and has acted as manager of the same since its organization, about 10 years ago.

The father of these two brothers, Alex Velie, came to Hannibal from Schenectady, N. Y., in 1858. From father to son the name Velie has always been respected and honored in Hannibal for the past fifty years. Both brothers are earnest, conscientious citizens of the West Side.

CHARLES VELIE.

Photo by Tomlinson.

(For Biography see preceding page.)

RICHARD CLARK HUBBARD.

Prof. Hubbard. Hannibal's leading musical instructor, was born in La Grange, Ind., July 17, 1860. He is a son of Richard S. Hubbard, a retired banker, formerly of New York City.

Prof. Hubbard first attended the public schools of La Grange, and after completing a common school education, commenced upon a course in music, attending several of the leading conservatories in the middle west. Possessed of considerable inherent talent and having a natural love for the study of music, Prof. Hubbard made great progress and before completing his musical education was acknowledged to be of undoubted ability in all matters pertaining to vocal and instrumental instruction. From the time he left school until coming to Hannibal, Aug. 29, 1902, Prof. Hubbard acted as musical director and teacher of music.

At present Prof. Hubard is Supervisor of Music in the Hannibal public schools and St. Joseph's Academy, having nearly three thousand pupils under his supervision, most of whom greet him by name wherever they meet him and hundreds of whom he can call by name. He is also musical director of the Presbyterian Chorus Choir, as well as the Lutheran Chorus, which is one of the largest and considered one of the best choruses in this section of the state.

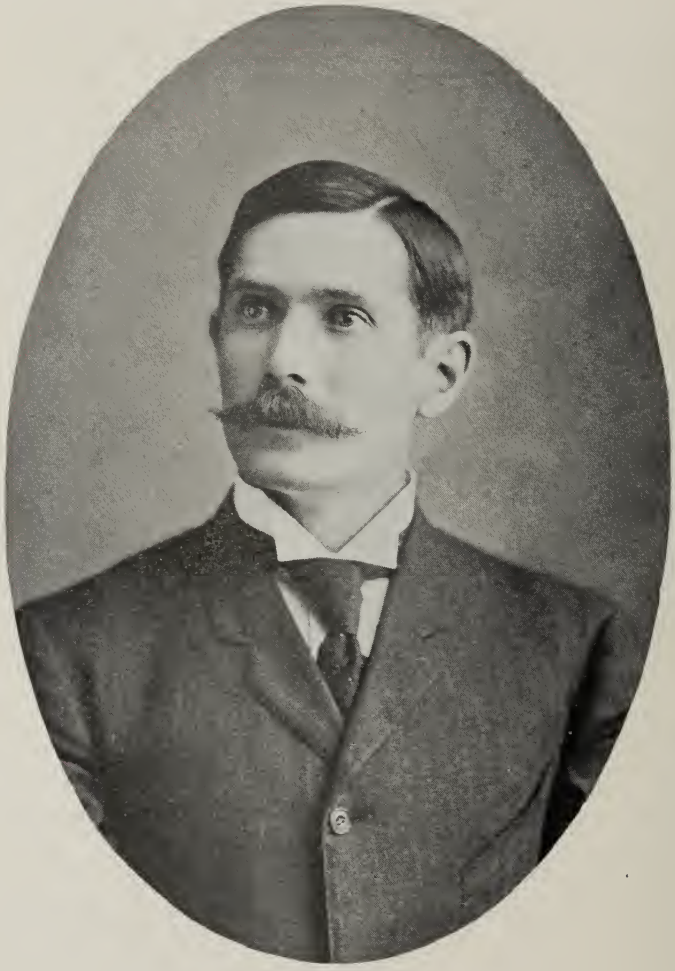
Prof. Hubbard organized the Hannibal Choral Union and the Hannibal Music Festival, which, with the organizations before mentioned, have added much to the interest and fame of Hannibal as a musical city. Although Hannibal has possessed considerable musical talent for the past number of years, it remained for Prof. Hubbard to properly develop the same and bring it before the notice of Hannibal citizens, and to-day those who take an interest in musical matters in the city can readily perceive the great improvement which has taken place since the above named gentleman came to Hannibal.

He is undoubtedly one of the best instructors in music in this part of Missouri and has almost accomplished wonders in fitting his students for a musical career. Those who have had occasion to become acquainted with his skill and manner and style of instruction are loud in their praise of the excellence of his entire system.

Prof. Hubard studied piano, organ, harmony and conducting under Profs. George, Mountz and Roney, of Chicago, and Russell and Chapman, of Boston, and is a graduate of the National Summer School of Music of Chicago.

In 1895 Prof. Hubbard was united in marriage to Miss Mae Lunney, daughter of James A. Lunney, a lumberman of Saginaw, Mich. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Richard, born in 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are members of the Presbyterian Church, he having joined that organization when little more than a boy, and they have become quite prominent in social circles throughout the city. Politically Prof. Hubbard invariably votes the Prohibition ticket, and has during his short life in Hannibal taken an active interest in aiding in the development of the city and community.



B. L. WALDRON.
Photo by Tomlinson.

BION LELAND WALDRON.

Bion Leland Waldron was born on a farm among the rocky hills of New Hampshire, at Stafford, on June 15th, 1867. He attended the public schools and afterwards Coe's Academy at Northwood, New Hampshire, and also the New Hampton Institute of New Hampton, New Hampshire. At the age of 17 he entered the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Hanover, and graduated with honors in the class of 1887. After graduation he was employed at teaching school, and at civil engineering for a time, and on January 3, 1889, he entered the Signal Corps, United States Army, which was then conducting the meteorological work of the goverment.

In 1891, when the Weather Bureau service was transferred from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Waldron was elected to continue in the meteorological service, and was transferred to the Weather Bureau. He has been stationed at Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Oswego, N. Y., Wichita, Kan., Galveston and Corpus Christi, Tex., Louisville, Ky., Columbus and Sandusky, Ohio, and assumed charge of the Hannibal station March 24, 1904. On October 15, 1893, Mr. Waldron was married to Miss Alice A. Beckwith of Oswego, N. Y. Since his residence in Hannibal, Mr. Waldron has become very popular among all of his acquaintances. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, as well as a popular member of the I. O. O. F.

H. P. EALES.
Photo by Tomlinson.

H. P. EALES.

Among the successful young business men of Hannibal can be numbered Mr. H. P. Eales, born in Ralls County, Missouri, March 28th, 1866. Was a son of Benjamin W. and Sarah (Parker) Eales. Benjamin Eales came to Missouri when only a small boy from Kentucky. The mother came from Maryland. Mr. Eales engaged in farming in early life. He came to Hannibal in 1876; he died in 1898. His widow still survives him.

Henry P. Eales was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Hannibal High School in 1886. In 1892 he engaged in the grocery business on the South Side, where he has been located ever since. He has made his business a study, consequently a success. The success has followed as a natural result of fair dealing. He has done as much in the interest of South Hannibal as any man residing on the South Side. He is a strict business man, but liberal in all things pertaining to the successful advancement of the city and its interests. Mr. Eales, while not a politician, has taken quite an active interest in politics, though he has not made himself conspicuous along political lines.

When he commenced business his capital was limited, and by his own exertion he has amassed considerable interest in both the Fourth and Fifth Wards, where he resides, and has a handsome home.

Mr. Eales was married in 1893 to Miss Sallie G. Garner, of Palmyra, Mo., daughter of William and Robina (Taylor) Garner, old settlers of Palmyra.

Mr. and Mrs. Eales are the parents of four children, respectively, Farren K., Vyrdna L., Forest P., Delbert G. Mr. Eales is a member of the Park Methodist Church and Mrs. Eales of the Fifth Street Baptist Church.

I. D. SCHROEDER.

Photo by Tomlinson.

ISHMAEL D. SCHRODER.

Mr. Schroder was born in McDonough County, Illinois, August 25th, 1871, son of John D. and Sarah (Hill) Schroder, old settlers of McDonough County. Mr. Schroder came to Hannibal about 1881. He is a carpenter by trade, and still resides in Hannibal. He and his wife are the parents of four boys, by name, C. R. of Springfield, Ill.; I. D., our subject; Wm. W. of Hannibal; George W., also of Springfield, Ill.

I. D. Schroeder was educated in the free schools of Hannibal, until about eighteen years of age. The first work he followed was a clerical position in a grocery store, which he held about four years. He then went to work for the Adams Express Company, as helper around the office. He did not stay in this position very long, for his ability was discovered by his employers, and he was promoted from time to time, until July 1st, 1901, when he was made agent for the company. The Adams Express Company does about the largest business of any of the three offices, which is partially due to the management of Mr. Schroder, he being a progressive business man, and one of Hannibal's most enterrising citizens.

Mr. Schroder was married October 14th, 1896, to Miss Susie E. Newlon, youngest daughter of A. J. and Sarah Newlon of Ralls County. Mr. Newlon is a successful farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Schroder have two children, Andrew N. and Gertrude N. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schroder are members of the Arch Street Methodist Church. Mr. Schroder is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, Mystic No. 17.

GEORGE BAREIS.
Photo by Tomlinson.

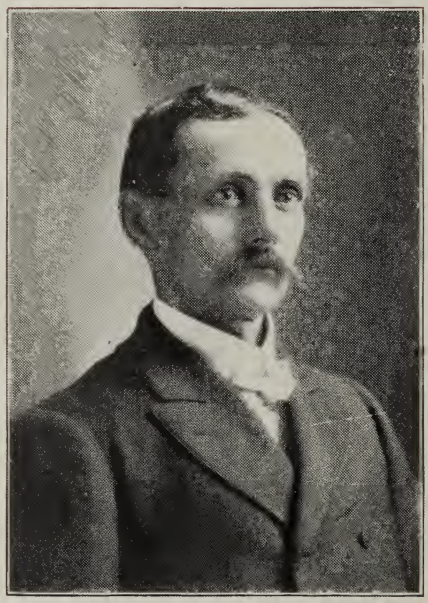
GEORGE BAREIS.

Mr. Bareis was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 22nd, 1872, and was educated in the common schools of that city, and at the age of 11 years he and his mother and six brothers and sisters came to this country and settled in Hannibal, following the father, who preceded them one year. The family being large, George was compelled to assist in supporting the same, and at the age of thirteen years secured work on a farm in Marion County. He next secured employment in Duffy & Trowbridge's stove foundry, where he remained for 17 years. During this period he had worked himself up from a most inferior position at the foundry to one of considerable responsibility.

Having during this time saved considerable money, George decided to enter into business for himself, and accordingly started a small tin shop across from the West Side engine house. He worked up a considerable business here, and after a short time he purchased a large stock of hardware, house furnishings, etc., and opened his present extensive business at No. 150 Market Street. This was in 1900. Mr. Bareis has been very successful during these years, has won his way into the confidence and esteem of the residents of this section of the city, and has built up a very extensive business, in evidence of which he to-day owns the building in which he is located and also an attractive residence, at 205 Dean Street.

Mr. Bareis has four sisters and one brother living. The brother, Henry, works at the J. F. Meyer planing mill, while the sisters are yet living at home. The father and mother of the family are still living, the former is 62 years of age and the latter 58. Mr. Bareis handles an extensive stock of hardware, kitchen furnishings, stoves, ranges and cutlery, paints and oils, blacksmith supplies, guns and sporting goods, gasoline stoves and also deals in farming implements, such as binders, reapers, and mowers. The establishment is also equipped for tin work and jobbing, furnace work and hot-air heating. The building is sixty feet in depth and two stories high.

Mr. Bareis is very ably assisted in the management of his business by his sister Katherine, who takes care of the books of the establishment, and who has aided him in building up the business since its inauguration. Mr. Bareis belongs to the American Benevolent Association, and also to the Metal Polishers' and Platers' Union. For eight years he was in charge of the polishing and plating department of the Duffy & Trowbridge foundry. Mr. Bareis is considered to be one of the most successful and progressive young business men of the West Side. He has at all times taken a deep interest in the advancement and welfare of the city, and having been a member of the Merchants' Association for some time has lent his aid willingly in furthering the plans of that organization.



D. A. BROWN.

D. A. BROWN.

This gentleman was born in Novelty, Knox County, Missouri, July 22, 1860. His father was David Brown, a farmer, of Oneida County, New York, who died when the subject of this sketch was but nine months old. Delbert A. Brown was educated at Clinton Liberal Institute, New York, afterwards taking a course at the Western College, at La Belle, Mo. He next attended the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., upon completing which, he took a ministerial course at the Christian University at Canton, Missouri.

In 1886, Mr. Brown began teaching school, following this vocation for seven years. During vacations he read law, and afterwards prepared himself for a professional career. He was appointed County Commissioner of Schools of Knox County under Gov. Morehouse, and was elected for a full term, upon completing his last term of office. He was ordained a minister February 24th, 1893; his first pulpit was at LaPlata, Mo. He next preached at Marcelline, Linn County, and then at Horton, Kan.; afterwards at Novelty, Mo., his home town. During his ministry at the latter named place, which, by the way, was his last preaching experience, he built a handsome church for his congregation. During his labor in the ministry over five hundred have been added to the church.

Mr. Brown then purchased and taught a private school, which he later exchanged for a newspaper of Bethel, Mo.

He then became engaged in farming in Shelby County, Mo., and afterwards removed to Payson, where he occupied the pulpit in the Christian Church for one year. Selling his farm in Shelby County, he invested in the grocery business in Hannibal, buying the stock formerly owned by Hobdy & Lucas, on the South Side. He sold this to M. D. Weatherford and in a short time afterwards opened another grocery store on Union Street. Sixty-five days afterwards he disposed of this stock and purchased a store formerly conducted by James Painter, at No. 138 Market Street.

Mr. Brown has since that time conducted the business with considerable success. During his life in Hannibal he has preached several times at the South Side Chapel, and is very popular among the churchgoers of that congregation. He is identified with the Merchants' Association, and although having been a member of the business fraternity of Hannibal, but a short time, has, by his persevering methods and honorable business tactics acquired a large clientele, and he enjoys the high esteem and respect of all who know him. Socially speaking, Mr. Brown is a Mason, I. O. O. F., Woodman and Maccabee.

Mr. Brown married Miss Sara Cockrum, at Novelty, Mo., Dec. 25th, 1888. In 1900 Mrs. Brown died of sepic fever, followed by her youngest child. Mr. Brown later married Miss Ollie C. Leach, of Naomi, Marion County, a daughter of Deems Leach, a well-to-do farmer of Marion County. They have had two sons, one of whom died in infancy, and but a few weeks ago Mr. Brown lost his only daughter, aged 14 years.

CHARLES H. CALER.

Photo by Tomlinson.

CHARLES H. CALER.

Mr. Caler was born in Perry, Lake County, Ohio, in 1862. He was educated at Paynesville, Ohio, and came to Missouri in 1880, locating at Wright City, Lincoln County. He remained there for one year and then moved to Hannibal and secured employment as a laborer in the lumber yards of this city. In 1898 he engaged in his present business. Commencing with an equipment of a one-horse wagon, he has since built up one of the largest transfer and express businesses in this section of the city, necessitating the steady use of nearly one-half dozen teams and drays.

He is a son of Charles and Louisa (Westman) Caler, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America during the early days. Mr. Caler, Sr., was by trade a carriage maker and came to Missouri in 1879, locating in Lincoln County, where he engaged in farming and at his trade until his death, which occurred in 1886. His wife still survives him and resides in Robertson, Kan. Mr. Caler was a soldier in the United States service, enlisting in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Regulars. He was in the eastern division of the army and engaged in many of the hardest fought battles occurring in Virginia and North and South Carolina. He was wounded in the battle of Vicksburg, receiving a sabre cut in a hand to hand encounter with a rebel.

Our subject, one of six children, was married in 1888 to Miss Ossie M. Mead, daughter of John and Deborah (Smith) Mead, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Missouri. Mrs. Caler died on Nov. 15, 1903. She was a member of the Arch Street M. E. Church and one of its most active workers. To Mr. and Mrs. Caler were born two children, Roy, who is associated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and Carl.

Mr. Caler is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, in which organization he takes a most active part. Politically he is a Democrat and has at all times aided in advancing the fortunes of his party in this section. He has proved himself to be a most active and energetic worker and citizen, and has beyond doubt accomplished his share in aiding to promote the welfare of his adopted city. The manner in which he has built up and managed his business has demonstrated his ability, and meeting as he does with considerable competition and encountering many difficulties, he deserves much credit for having acquired his present extensive clientage. He enjoys the respect and good will of his entire acquaintance and has the esteem and respect of all with whom he has become associated.

A. E. McPHERSON.
Photo by Tomlinson.

A. E. McPHERSON.

A. E. McPherson, the largest dealer in electrical supplies and construction in the city of Hannibal, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, October 19, 1866. Mr. McPherson moved to Kansas with his father, Adolphus McPherson, and there received his education in the public schools of McPherson, Kas. He also took a business course in Jacksonville, Ill., where he served an apprenticeship in electrical construction. He remained there and perfected himself in the profession.

He came to Hannibal in 1898 and immediately upon arrival he engaged in his chosen profession as an employee. In 1900 he engaged in business for himself and about April, 1902, he purchased one-half interest in the sporting goods establishment from Mr. C. J. Trickey, conducting at the same time his electrical business. He soon disposed of the sporting goods business and and turned his attention and energy to his electrical work. Mr. McPherson has had excellent success in his business enterprise, having wired the new High School, erected in 1904-1905 by the Courtney Brothers, this being the largest construction contract ever let in Hannibal. He also wired the Star Shoe Factory. He also wired the City Library, and also many other buildings and private residences.

He owns a beautiful place in the western portion of Hannibal, which is one of the city's most attractive homes, taking under consideration the location, etc. Mr. McPherson has been so far the architect of his own fortune and success in life. He takes quite an active interest in the welfare of Hannibal, being a member of the Board of Public Works. In regard to electrical construction, he and his co-laborers installed the new City Electric Lighting Plant, during 1904-05. During the construction of this plant, he devoted much of his time to the city, being a practical electrician and as well deeply interested in all public improvements.

HENRY RIEDEL.

HENRY G. RIEDEL.

Henry G. Riedel was born in Hannibal, August 12, 1874. He is the son of George and Elizabeth Riedel. George Riedel came to America from Germany in 1866 and located in Hannibal in 1868 and built what was known as the Western Brewery. In 1874 he sold this to W. F. Schanbacher and purchased the City Brewery, which he operated successfully until his death in 1892. His wife still survives him. They were the parents of four children, H. G., Clara, now Mrs. Morawitz, Anna and Herman.

At all times Mr. Riedel manifested quite an interest in all things pertaining to the development of Hannibal, especially in the West End. H. G. Riedel was educated in the Hannibal Public Schools. Taking a business course in Quincy, he graduated from the Gem City Business College and at his father's death, though only 17 years of age, took charge of the business left by him and managed the same successfully until 1902, when the same was sold to St. Louis parties. In 1903 he again organized the Hannibal Brewing Company (on the site of the old Western Brewery), of which Mr. Riedel is the present manager. This is the largest brewery in this section of the state. Mr. Riedel was married September 6, 1897, to Miss Hattie B. Thies, daughter of Judge Adam Theis. Mr. and Mrs. Riedel have one daughter, Velmer, aged six.

Mr. Riedel takes quite an active interest in social organizations, being a member of K. of P., Red Men and Eagles, of which latter he is president, and in all of which organizations he has filled various offices. He was the first Eagle in the city. Mr. Riedel is also a member of the Sny Fishing Club and an active member of the Arkansas Fishing and Hunting Club, where he goes each successive February. Mr. Riedel is recognized as one of Hannibal's most enterprising and successful young business men and is held in the high esteem of all who know him.

CHARLES L. MUELLER.

CHARLES L. MUELLER.

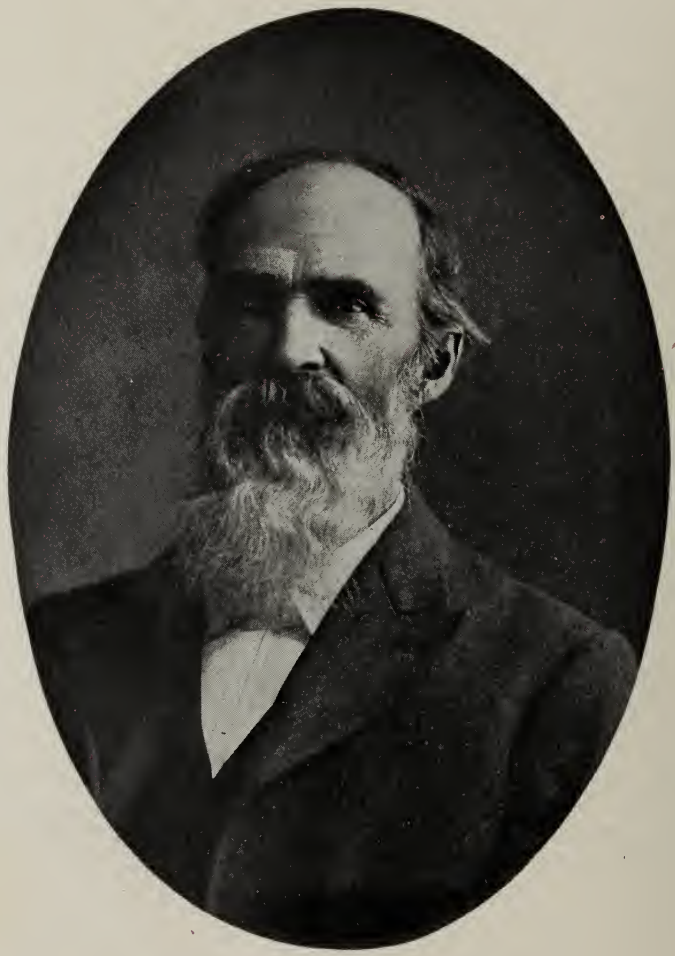
Mr. Mueller was born in this city July 2, 1874. He is a son of George W. and Elizabeth Mueller, natives of Germany, who with their parents emigrated to this country while quite young. George Mueller settled in Hannibal about 1860, being one of the first German settlers in this city.

Some time afterwards he was married to Miss Elizabeth Bub, whose family was also among the early settlers. George Mueller was a shoemaker, having learned his trade in the old country. He served as a United States soldier in the war of the Rebellion and was severely wounded. His wife died March 9, 1884. They were the parents of eight children, of which five sons are now living.

Charles Mueller, our subject, was educated in the schools of Hannibal at the age of 21, and learned his trade, that of a machinist. He has since followed his chosen vocation and on June 10, 1904, established his present business at No. 300 Broadway. Mr. Mueller's establishment is equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machinery and is one of the most completely facilitated machine shops in this section, doing a general repair business, as well as mechanical work of all descriptions. In connection with his shop Mr. Mueller operates a finely appointed sporting goods display room, and is building up the leading business of this nature in Hannibal.

Mr. Mueller was married June 25, 1902, to Miss Bertha Shinn, daughter of John F. and Amanda Shinn. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Mystic Lodge No. 21. Mrs. Mueller is a member and earnest worker in the Christian Church, having joined that congregation many years ago.

Our subject is and always has been a Republican, taking quite an active part in promoting the welfare of the city. He is also much interested in the future of Hannibal and is a liberal contributor towards all measures that tend to bring his native city before the notice of the outside world.



J. F. WRIGHT.
Photo by Tomlinson.

JAMES FRANKLIN WRIGHT.

James Franklin Wright was born in Marion County, Missouri, June 10, 1838. His father was James Gatwood Wright, of English parentage, who for many years prior to his immigration to Missouri, was engaged in farming in Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Theresa Caroline Anderson. Shortly after his parents' marriage they removed to Marion County, Missouri, where the subject of our sketch was born. After spending his young days in acquiring an education, and after several years spent on the farm with his father, he served as engineer and at milling, after which he learned the trade of marble cutting, and has since followed that vocation. In November, 1860, he married Sophia Ann Yost, daughter of William Yost, a prominent resident of Marion County. Ten children have blessed their union—five boys and five girls—by name: Porter M., Thomas Lee, Charles H., Edwin F., Cecil C., (deceased) Alice M., Theresa A., Minnie (deceased), Byrdie, Jewelle and Ada L.

At the opening of the war, Mr. Wright enlisted in the Confederate Army, under Col. Jo Porter, and served for two years. He is a member of the M. E. Church South, having joined that organization in 1875, at Palmyra, Mo. For 25 years he was prominently identified with the I. O. O. F., being one of its most active members in this locality. Politically, Mr. Wright has from his earliest recollection been an earnest advocate of the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, and has followed the fortunes of the Democratic party with unswerving devotion. His residence in Hannibal dates back about 25 years. During this entire time, he has been engaged in the marble business, and has manufactured and placed some of the finest monuments in the Riverside and Mount Olivet Cemeteries. His place of business is located at 512 Broadway, where may be found at all times a large and varied stock of monuments of beautiful and artistic design. As a citizen Mr. Wright is considered to be one of Hannibal's most upright, honorable men. His friends are many, and there has yet to be said about him one word which would reflect in any way upon his honor and integrity. Unassuming and unpretentious his life has been, one in which honesty of purpose and upright dealings have been at all times manifest.

JAMES R. KEY.
Photo by Tomlinson.

JAMES R. KEY.

Among the prominent painters and paper dealers of Hannibal none are more extensively known for good work than James R. Key, who was born at Rock Hills, St. Louis County, in 1849. He was a son of James T. and Eliza (Knox) Key, natives of Kentucky and Massachusetts. They were married in Ohio, and emigrated to Missouri about 1846, and settled in St. Louis County. From there they moved to Marion County in October, 1849, and purchased the old Marion College farm, near Philadelphia, in Union Township, in the western portion of Marion County, where he reared his family.

He died in 1870, at the age of 66 years. His wife survived him until 1882. They reared a family of six children to maturity; of these only three survive: Richard, near Hannibal, engaged in farming; James R., of Hannibal; Charles M. resides in Kansas City, Mo.

James R. Key was educated in the country, commenced life at the age of eighteen and apprenticed himself to a carpenter. After learning his trade, he worked at it for fifteen years. He went to St. Louis and in 1874 was appointed to the St. Louis postoffice under Chauncey I. Filley and served seven and one-half years as superintendent of repairs. He left St. Louis in 1882 and went to Quincy and for two years engaged in the hardware business, and came to Hannibal in 1884 and was employed by Robinson Brothers, for whom he worked till 1886. He then formed a partnership with J. C. Leonard under the firm name of Leonard & Key, in the paper and paint business. This partnership existed for ten years, when the firm dissolved and Mr. Key became independent.

He was married in Hannibal November 16th, 1876, to Miss Susa E. Kidd, daughter of W. R. and Sarah E. (Pitts) Kidd, a sister of T. and W. R. Pitts, of Hannibal. Mr. and Mrs. Key have five children: James W., married; Frank F., married; E. Dorsey, Della and Myma. Both Mr. and Mrs. Key are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES WALKER.

This gentleman, who conducts the South Side's leading pharmaceutical establishment, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17, 1857. He is a son of Henry and Mary (Stuber) Walker, both natives of Germany, who came to America when quite young. Henry Walker was by trade a machinist, having acquired a thorough knowledge of this vocation in Germany. Until 1864 he resided in New York, and then with his family moved west, settling in Hannibal. He died May 7, 1898, aged 64 years. He was married twice, his first wife having died in 1869, whereupon he married Miss Caroline Metz, who is still living. They were the parents of one child, by name Julia.

Charles Walker, our subject, was one of five children by the first wife: Christopher and Henry, both of whom reside in Hannibal; Maggie, wife of G. H. Morris, of Texas; Elizabeth, wife of M. T. Phillips, of Florida.

Our subject received his education while residing in Brooklyn, attending the German schools of that city. After arriving in Hannibal, he also attended the public schools of this city for a time and later entered the employ of a leading druggist in Hannibal, with the intention of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the profession. By close application to his duties he soon became a most efficient druggist and pharmacist, having since taken several courses in pharmacy in Chicago.

In 1873 Mr. Walker established himself in the drug business in this city, being associated for some time with his father, until the latter's death, since which he assumed entire control. During his entire business career, Mr. Walker has been located on the South Side and has won the confidence and trust of the people of that section of the city.

On November 4, 1885, he was married to Miss Katherine Foley, daughter of James and Elizabeth Foley, natives of Ireland, who came to Hannibal about the beginning of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of one child, a son named Charles J. a student of the Hannibal High School.

Our subject is a member of K. P. No. 5, of this city, and also is actively identified with the Retail Merchants' Association. He has been a member of the City School Board since 1898, and since his residence in this city has invariably taken a leading part in the promotion of all matters pertaining to the advancement of the city. His establishment is one of the most perfectly facilitated and finely equipped of its character in the city and is a sub-postal station for South Hannibal for the United States Postal Department. Mr. Walker was one of the organizers and promoters of the Marion County Mutual Loan and Building Association and at present is president of that institution. Of late years, owing to the great interest he has always taken in city affairs and to the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him, he as been counted among the city's leading and influential citizens and is foremost among those men whose character and integrity have given Hannibal its present high status as a commercial center.

GEORGE W. BRASHEARS.

This gentleman, one of Hannibal's prominent business men and member of the firm of Brashears Bros., clothiers, was born in Ralls County, a short distance from New London. He received his education in the district schools of Ralls County and at the age of 19 was employed by J. L. Hornback, of Madisonville, and afterwards by James & Ralls, of New London. He remained in the latter firm's employ until he was 22 years of age, and in 1882 formed a co-partnership with S. K. Caldwell, of New London, in the general merchandise business. This partnership existed until 1884. Our subject then sold his interest to his associate and formed a partnership with his former employer, Mr. Hornback, which partnership was afterwards dissolved, whereupon he entered into business with his brother, J. B. Brashears, in the clothing business in New London. The firm continued doing business for about ten years, when Mr. Brashears and his brother both removed to Pattonsburg, Mo., where they established a clothing business and were very successful for a period of two years. In 1899 the firm located in Hannibal and has since conducted one of the city's most up-to-date and completely stocked clothing and furnishing establishments.

Few business houses in this section have been more successful in their respective lines than has that of Brashears Bros. From the first they seemed to ingratiate themselves in the confidence and good will of the community, and by reason of their uniform and courteous treatment of all patrons and the superior and up-to-date line of goods always in stock have acquired a patronage second to none in their particular line. Both members of the firm are exceedingly popular among their associates and are acknowledged among the city's leading men of business.

Our subject was married in 1895 to Miss Edna Williamson, of Lincoln County, Mo., daughter of E. R. Williamson, an old settler of Lincoln County. Mrs. Brashears' grandfather was Judge Sitton, who was one of Lincoln County's oldest settlers, having been born there in 1820, and is one of the county's most prominent men. To Mr. and Mrs. Brashears have been born two children, both sons, named George W. and Edwin L.

Mr. Brashears is a member of Hannibal Lodge A. F. and A. M., No. 188, and a prominent member of the Retail Merchants' Association, taking quite an active interest in all measures redounding to the welfare of commercial Hannibal.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Brashears are members of the Fifth Street Baptist Church. Politically he is a Democrat and has always been found actively interested in the advancement of his party and party principles.

CLARENCE JAMES LAMPTON.

Mr. Lampton, member of the firm of Murphy & Lampton, one of Hannibal's leading business firms, was born in Kentucky, July 25, 1857. He is a son of M. M. Lampton, a native of Kentucky, now deceased.

Mr. Lampton attended the common schools and academies of Lexington, Ky., acquiring a thorough education. In 1877 he removed to

this city, where he became employed by the firm of A. Shenker & Company, with whom he remained for some time. He next became associated with the dry goods firm of Strong & Company and later with Mumford & Wroten.

By all of his employers Mr. Lampton was regarded as a most energetic and faithful employee, ever alive to the interests of his employers and always ready to do his utmost in furthering the interests of the business with which he was connected.

In 1890 he, in company with Cornelius Murphy, established the grocery business now conducted under the firm name of Murphy & Lampton, on the South Side. Both gentlemen being experienced business men and endowed with considerable inherent business ability, they have succeeded in building up one of the most prosperous establishments of this nature in the city. Their store is very favorably regarded by residents of the entire city and since the very beginning they have enjoyed a reputation for honest dealing, as well for the general excellence and high quality of everything carried in stock. There is yet to be the first word spoken derogatory of their methods in conducting their business and it is safe to assume that there are not in this section two business men more highly regarded by their entire acquaintance than are they.

On Feb. 11, 1885, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Katie Tierney, daughter of Patrick Tierney, a resident of this city. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of five children, four boys and one girl, aged respectively 17, 14, 12, 8 and 1.

Mr. Lampton is a Democrat and is considered one of the most active workers of his party in this city. Both Mr. Lampton and his associate, Mr. Murphy, are members of the Retail Merchants' Association, and have done much to help further the plans for the upbuilding of Hannibal laid out by that association.

CORNELIUS J. MURPHY.

Mr. Murphy was born in Hannibal in 1860. He is the son of Daniel Murphy, now deceased, a native of Ireland. Mr. Murphy attended the common schools of Hannibal and after finishing his education learned the trade of stone mason and cutter, which he followed for some years. Mr. Murphy is a musician of considerable ability. He was a member of the United States mail service, serving from 1889 until 1892, when he, in connection with Clarence J. Lampton, established the business which has grown to such extensive proportions under the firm name of Murphy & Lampton.

On Nov. 20, 1895, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Smite, daughter of James Smite, of this city. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of three children, sons, by name John, Joseph and C. J., Jr., aged respectively 5, 7 and 8.

Mr. Murphy is an earnest follower of the Roman Catholic Church and is prominent among the Knights of Father Matthew. Politically he has always voted the Democratic ticket.

As a citizen Mr. Murphy has demonstrated his worth and is respected and highly esteemed by all who know him. He has proven him-

self to be of unquestioned ability in all matters pertaining to business and has demonstrated his progressive methods and thorough knowledge to the residents of this section.

CARL DORCAS SULTZMAN.

Mr. Sultzman was born in Hannibal, Jan. 18, 1884. He is a son of the late Frank Sultzman, who for some years was counted among Hannibal's leading and influential business men. Frank Sultzman died April 1, 1905, after having conducted for some years an extensive bakery at No. 224 Broadway.

Our subject, Carl Sultzman, attended the public schools of Hannibal, completing his education anl leaving the Hannibal schools in 1900. Almost immediately after leaving school he became associated with his father in the bakery and until April 5, 1905, acted as general salesman for that institution. His father's death necessitated his taking entire charge of the business, which had fallen to him in his father's will, and it is safe to say that the business will be accorded an even more lucrative patronage in the future than that enjoyed by his father before him.

Mr. Sultzman, although a young man, is progressive and enterprising and beyond doubt will in the management of his father's business follow in his father's thrifty footsteps, and will no doubt accord the patrons of the institution the same fair, courteous and liberal treatment that they have always enjoyed. Our subject is a young man of pleasing personality, steady habits, irreproachable character and is exceedingly popular among all his acquaintance, being held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

CHARLES E. STRODE.

Mr. Strode was born in Ralls County, Missouri, April 24, 1878. He is a son of J. D. Strode, a contractor of Ralls County. Our subject began attending school in Ralls County and finished his education in Hannibal in 1897. Upon leaving school he became engaged at farming until April 1, 1904, when he removed to Hannibal. Since removing to this city Mr. Strode has retained his farm and still supervises its management, in connection with his business interests here.

Mr. Strode's mother died when he was quite young, whereupon the late J. W. Dood, of Ralls County, took upon himself his care and education.

On July 1, 1904, Mr. Strode established his present business in this city and by continual hard work and persevering effort, has built up what is to-day one of the most important and extensive businesses of its character in this section. Throughout his residence and business experience in Hannibal he has impressed all with whom he has come in contact with his strictly honorable principles and conservative methods of business. At all times courteous in his treatment of patrons and associates and possessed of a pleasing personality, Mr. Strode has made hosts of friends and has acquired a most lucrative clientele, extending throughout the county.

January 17, 1900, he was married to Miss Alberta Glascock, daughter of J. M. Glascock, a retired farmer, now residing at No. 507 North Seventh Street. Their union has been blest by the birth of one child, a daughter, named Helen Francis, at this writing two years and one month old.

Mr. Strode is an earnest follower of the Christian Church, having united with that organization at Ocean Wave March, 1891. In politics our subject has always been a Democrat and aided to the best of his ability, at all times taking an active part in the development and progress of his adopted city.

LIEPOLD BROTHERS.

This progressive business firm of Hannibal established its finely appointed clothing and furnishing emporium in this city in 1903. Nathan Liepold, the senior member of the firm, was born in Bavaria in 1877. He received his education in his native land and after coming to this country acquired an excellent education in English. Since establishing the business above referred to, he and his brother have demonstrated their ability to conduct a well appointed and modern clothing store.

They are considered among the city's most progressive and public spirited young men of business and are fast acquiring a patronage which must soon, at the present rate, place them in the front rank of business firms in this section of the state.

WILLIAM KANSTEINER.

Mr. Kansteiner was born in Germany, Dec. 15, 1829. With his family he resided in his native country until he was 14 years of age, attending the schools of his native town and obtaining a somewhat meager education. When he was yet a boy his parents emigrated to America and for a few years our subject attended at add times the common schools of this country, gaining a thorough knowledge of the English language.

His parents residing in St. Louis at this time, our subject was apprenticed to a gunsmith during the year 1847, and in 1851 was employed in a hardware establishment, and since that time has continued in this line of business. In 1860 Mr. Kansteiner removed to Hannibal and shortly afterwards established the business at present conducted by him and his son.

On December 3 ,1853, Mr. Kansteiner was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Meyer, daughter of Friedrick Meyer, of Germany, who located in this country and died in St. Louis on———

To our subject and his wife have been born six children: Katherine, Henry, William, May, Friederich and Louis. Mr. Kansteiner and his family attend the Lutheran church, he having been raised in that faith and creed.

During his residence in this city, Mr. Kansteiner has demonstrated his worth as a public spirited citizen. From the first he has taken an active interest in aiding and promoting the interests and welfare of

the community, and after almost a lifetime of active life in Hannibal, is revered and honored by all of his many friends and acquaintances. He has, by conscientious effort and steadfast devotion to his duties as a citizen and man of business, built up a most lucrative patronage, and is held in the highest esteem by the entire community.

He was a member of the first Board of Education appointed in this city, serving from 1868 to 1873.

FREDERICK WILLIAM KAHL.

Mr. Kahl was born in Oakwood, Ralls County, Missouri. He is a son of Henry Kahl, Sr., by trade a wagon-maker, and native of Germany, now retired. Our subject attended the public schools of Hannibal and after finishing his education secured employment in a bakery, where he continued several years, in the meantime learning the trade. Having had many years' experience in his business and being considered one of the best bakers in this section, Mr. Kahl established his present business. Since that time he has given his entire attention towards building up his business and winning the confidence of the residents of this city. The size of his clientele is sufficient evidence of the fact that Mr. Kahl has succeeded in demonstrating his ability to cater most successfully to the wants of his patrons. The products of his establishment are said to be superior in quality and his business as a whole, both wholesale and retail, extends in all directions from Hannibal throughout Marion County.

On August 21, 1892, Mr. Kahl was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide I. King, daughter of I. King, a native of Germany. Mrs. Kahl died, and on April 5, 1904, Mr. Kahl was again married to Miss Susan Heileman, daughter of F. Heileman, a resident of this city. Mr. Kahl has two children, Annetta, aged 11 years, and Carrie, aged 8 years. Mr. and Mrs. Kahl and family attend the Evangelical Lutheran Church of this city.

Our subject is a member of the Woodmen, Mystic Workers of the World and Married Men's League, in all of which fraternal societies he is prominent and exceedingly well liked. Mr. Kahl is a member of the Retail Merchants' Association, having joined that organization recently and gives promise of becoming one of its most interested and active workers. Throughout his business career he has evinced a deep interest in the welfare of his chosen city and has contributed liberally, both of his time and means, in furthering its interests.

GEORGE FRANKLIN CASTLE.

Mr. Castle was born in Chillicothe, Missouri, in 1858. He is a son of Giles Castle, a former resident of Camp Point, Illinois, who died in March, 1904. Mr. Castle acquired his education in the common schools of Chillicothe, and Camp Point, Illinois, and for some years after leaving school he was employed in different grocery establishments, and on June 10th, 1881, he removed to Hannibal, where he became employed in the grocery establishment of Joseph Underwood until Feb. 14th, 1882, after which he established

his present business and has since built up what is to-day one of the most completely stocked and finely equipped grocery stores in that part of the city. His long acquaintance in Hannibal and experience in the grocery business has enabled him to cater to the wants of the residents of this section, and as a result he enjoys an extensive patronage, comprising many of the finest families in his section of the city.

On April 6, 1882, Mr. Castle was married to Miss Emma C. Harlen, daughter of Charles M. Harlen, now deceased, formerly a merchant of London, England. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a son, Harlen Albert. Mr. Castle and his family attend the Park Methodist Church, he having joined that congregation in this city some years ago. Mr. Castle is quite popular among all of his acquaintances. He is a member of the National Union, one of the leading fraternal organizations of this section, and is highly esteemed and respected by his entire acquaintance and is regarded one of the Retail Merchants' Association's most active members.

BYRON LOOMIS.

Mr. Loomis was born at Denmark, New York, Jan. 1, 1864. He is a son of Charles L., a farmer by occupation, formerly of Champion, N. Y. At the time of our subject's birth his parents resided at Denmark, where he later obtained his education, attending the public and private schools of that neighborhood. Upon leaving school he employed himself in various ways and for some years aided his father in the support of the family.

In 1901 he removed to Hannibal, and for nearly five years was manager of the Savings Bank Department Store, one of the most busy mercantile establishments on Main Street. On April 5, 1905, Mr. Loomis purchased the large harness shop at present conducted by him. During his business career in Hannibal, while connected with the Savings Bank Store, Mr. Loomis impressed all with whom he came in contact with his undoubted business ability and progressive and enterprising spirit.

On Aug. 15, 1902, Mr. Loomis married Miss Mary S. Pierson, daughter of Jerome S. Pierson, a machinist of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis attend the Christian Church, having joined that organization some time ago.

Although comparatively a new-comer in Hannibal, Mr. Loomis early became connected with the Retail Merchants' Association and has since proved himself one of its most active and interested members.

The business recently purchased by him is one of the oldest in the city and has for many years been the recipient of an extensive patronage, which no doubt will be considerbaly augmented by the enterprising tactics and progressive business methods of its new owner.

H. P. LONG.

Mr. Long was born in Harris, Monroe County, Mo. He is a son of Dr. John W. and Sara E. (Priest) Long, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively, and removed to Missouri in the early days.

H. P. Long, our subject, was born June 1, 1845. He acquired his

education in the common schools of Paris, Mo., and upon completing same, at the age of 22 years, he began the study of pharmacy, applying himself diligently to the task of perfecting himself in the knowledge of his chosen profession. He soon became quite efficient and was registered under the laws of the state of Missouri.

He conducted a drug business in Paris, his native home, until 1900, when he removed to Hannibal and fitted up his present finely appointed drug store, practicing only the most modern and up-to-date business methods in the management of his business and being highly skilled and experienced in his profession, he has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative patronage.

In 1867 he married Miss Katherine Major, daughter of David and Nancy (Johnston) Major. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, two of whom survive: Aleta, wife of J. E. Priest, of Hannibal, and J. Frank, at present attending the medical department of Washington University at St. Louis.

Like his father and grandfather before him, Mr. Long votes the Democratic ticket, taking quite an active interest in the welfare of his party. He is a member of Paris Union Lodge No. 19, Monroe Chapter No. 16, Parsifal Commandery No. 44, and Moolah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., being a Past Master, Past High Priest and Past Eminent Commander.

JOHN WILLIAM MEFFORD.

Mr. Mefford was born in Lexington, Kentucky. He is a son of John Thomas Mefford, a carpenter and builder of Lexington, Ky. Our subject attended the public schools of Monroe City, Missouri, and after finishing his education began the study of his trade, that of carpenter and builder. He has since been engaged in his business and is in every respect a thoroughly skilled and practical workman. On April 21, 1891, he moved to Hannibal and has been since engaged on many of the city's finest business and residential structures. Quite recently he formed a partnership with O. D. Thompson in contracting and building. Their office is located on Broadway between Sixth and Seventh Streets, opposite the postoffice. As both gentlemen rank among the city's artisans in their line, they will no doubt acquire in the future an extensive clientele among those seeking only the highest grade of work.

On December 1st, 1900, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Ida Rouse, daughter of Linn Rouse of this city. They have one child, a son, named Clarence Oliver, two years of age. Our subject is a member of the Christian Church, having joined that organization in Monroe City many years ago. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and very prominent in that organization.

ORRIN DeFOREST THOMPSON.

This gentleman was born in Hannibal, Mo., March 5, 1878. He is a son of James G. and Martha I. Thompson. Our subject attended the public schools of Hannibal and after finishing his education devoted himself to perfecting himself in the carpenter's trade. Since that time

he has followed this line of business, working throughout the county as a journeyman carpenter.

In April, 1905, he entered into partnership with J. William Mefford, in the contracting and building business, under the firm name of Mefford & Thompson. Although comparatively a new firm, both members are experienced mechanics and possess exceptional skill. Since establishing their business, owing to their past reputation as workmen, they have already on hand work enough to keep them busy for some time to come and it is safe to assume that this condition of affairs will continue indefinitely.

Our subject, Mr. Thompson, was united in marriage on the 28th of November, 1899, to Miss Abbie Wibber. Mrs. Thompson is a member and active worker in the Christian Church, having united with that organization many years ago.

Although young in business, Mr. Thompson has long been a resident of this city and has shown himself to be one of the most interested and respected citizens. He has demonstrated his faith in the future of Hannibal and has always helped to promote in every way in his power, the welfare in general of the community.

CHARLES S. BROTHERS.

Mr. Brothers, a prominent member of the Retail Merchants' Association, was born in New London, Ralls County, Mo., December 12th, 1865. He is a son of Hosea N. Brothers, a former resident of Ralls County. Mr. Brothers attended the common schools of New London and the Kirksville Normal, and upon finishing his education he obtained employment in the large clothing and shoe store conducted by Cobb & Co. He was employed by this firm from 1887 to 1891, when he entered the establishment of Bowles & Traynor, as clerk, where he remained until January, 1901.

He established his present business during the same month and has been from the start very successful in catering to the trade of this city. During his entire business career, Mr. Brothers has taken an active interest in the welfare of the community and has shown himself to be one of Hannibal's most interested and active citizens. He has been especially successful in his own business, and has built up from almost nothing what is to-day one of the most completely stocked and best managed clothing establishments in Hannibal.

On Oct. 26, 1892, Mr. Brothers was united in marriage to Miss Bertha G. McWilliams, daughter of Charles McWilliams, a prominent farmer of Mt. Zion, Miller Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Brothers attend the Christian Church, of which Rev. Levi Marshall is pastor, having joined that congregation in this city some years ago. Mr. Brothers has from the first been identified most actively with the best commercial circles of the city, and besides being popular with his fellow business associates, is active in K. Q. T. M. and Married Men's League and M. W. of A. Since its organization Mr. Brothers has been a member of the Retail Merchants' Association and is counted among its most active and interested members.

FREEMAN C. LOOMIS.

Mr. Loomis was born in New York State, July 11, 1864. He is a son of Clark Loomis, a prominent farmer of Champion, New York. Mr. Loomis attended the public schools of Champion, and upon completing his education, at the age of eighteen, entered a machine shop, where he was employed until he was twenty-one. He next obtained employment in a flour mill, and after remaining there three years, located in Missouri (1887) and for fifteen years was engaged in the general merchandise business at Bevier, Missouri. He came to Hannibal in August, 1902, and entered the employment of J. C. Raible, where he remained eighteen months, resigning his position to accept a situation with the Prudential Insurance Company. Here he remained nearly two years, when he accepted a position as manager of the Savings Bank Department Store on North Main Street. In his management of this establishment, it has acquired an extensive patronage and is one of the largest establishments of its nature in this section. Mr. Loomis was married to Miss Emma A. Ridgway, daughter of Alfred Ridgway, of New York State. They have one child, a son, Clark A. Loomis, aged 17. Mr. Loomis is a progressive and enterprising business man, thoroughly alive to all the details of the business such as he is at present engaged in, and gives every evidence of becoming one of Hannibal's best citizens.

CHESTER CARTER.

Mr. Carter was born in Champion, N. Y., May 11, 1833. He is the son of Asa B. and Saloma (Thompson) Carter. Both families came to America previous to the war of the Revolution from England, the Thompson family from Holland. Our subject was educated in the city of his nativity and his early life was spent on the farm, his father being a farmer. After leaving his father's farm, he purchased one of his own and engaged in farming for a number of years. He then sold his farm and went to Carthage, N. Y., and engaged in the mercantile business for ten years, and in April, 1878, came to Hannibal and purchased an interest in the firm of Loomis & Snively, dealers in petroleum and its products, also cement, plaster, salt and hair. This firm became the western agents for the Standard Oil Company, and were known as the Consolidated Tank Line Company. (See sketch of E. C. Carter.) Mr. Carter was connected with the Consolidated Tank Line Company until in 1891 he formed a company known as the Hannibal Oil Company.

Mr. Carter was married in 1856 to Miss Rachiel Loomis, daughter of Otis and Rachiel (Harris) Loomis, natives of Champion, N. Y. Mrs. Carter was reared on the farm, as well as her husband, and to her Mr. Carter owes largely his success in life. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have been the parents of two children who grew to maturity: E. C., of the Hannibal Oil Company; Grace, wife of Richard Strong, a merchant of Hannibal. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carter are members of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Carter is one of the elders. Mrs. Carter takes quite an active interest in church affairs.

MILTON GRAVES CARTER.

Milton G. Carter, traveling salesman for the Hannibal Oil Company, was born in Champion, Jefferson County, N.Y., June 23, 1874. He received a common school education, was reared on his father's farm, and at the age of 22 came to Missouri and engaged in the oil trade at this point. He is one of the most successful traveling salesmen traveling for this firm out of Hannibal. He is a nephew of Chester Carter, the founder of the Hannibal Oil Company, and a cousin to E. C. Carter, its secretary and manager. His father is F. C. Carter, still a resident of the town of Champion. As is stated in the sketch of C. Carter, the families are among the early settlers of that section of New York. The ancestors on the paternal, as well as the maternal sides, were prominently identified with the Army of the Revolution. F. C. Carter was the father of four sons: Asa B. (deceased), Fred C. (deceased), M. G. (our subject), and Leon T., a resident of Schenectady, N. Y., engaged in the electrical business. Mr. Carter is a member of the U. C. T. His mother was Elize Graves previous to marriage.

EGBERT CHESTER CARTER.

Egbert Chester Carter was born in Carthage, Jefferson County, New York, April 6th, 1869, son of Chester Carter, a native of Jefferson County, New York, who, with his family, removed to Hannibal March 30th, 1878. He attended the common schools of Hannibal, graduating from the Hannibal High School, class of 1888.

In July of that year he became a member of the Hannibal Book and Stationery Company, wholesale books and stationery, and was associated with that firm until July, 1890. In October, 1890, Mr. Carter became one of the incorporators of the Hannibal Oil Company, was elected secretary and treasurer, which position he still retains.

The Hannibal Oil Company has built up an excellent trade throughout its territory and is recognized as one of the most successful independent oil companies. It has extended its business throughout all of northern Missouri, southern Iowa, and eastern Illinois, where its high grade burning oil, gasoline, lubricating oils and greases have the reputation of being the best in the market.

The Hannibal Oil Company is absolutely independent, buying none but independent products, those manufactured by the National Refining Company,whose National Light Oil and White Rose Gasoline are recognized the best burning oil and gasoline in the market, and the brands of German Valve Oil, German Engine Oil, Magic Dynamo, and National Fast Engine and Dynamo Oil are pronounced by users of lubricants as the best and most economical.

The success of the Hannibal Oil Company is largely due to the energy of its secretary and treasurer, whose mottoes, "Advertising Wins," "Do It Now," "Keep Everlastingly at It," are characteristic of his business life.

JOSIAH LEAMON.

Josiah Leamon was born in Hancock County, Ind., Sept. 6, 1831, and came to Missouri in 1865, settled on a farm within one-half mile of Perry, Mo., and resided there for one year. He sold his farm and in 1866 he purchased the Marion House of Hannibal, 161 Market Street, the house having been built by John Giott in 1854, for a pleasure resort, the residence portion being inside the city limits, the bar and garden being outside. During the war of 1860 it was known as the Union House. After purchasing this property Mr. Leamon changed the name to the Marion House. In 1869 the city was divided into five wards.

John England and he were the first aldermen of the Fifth ward, Mr. Leamon being an alderman for twelve years, and was largely instrumental in building up the western portion of the city. He was always ready to push the growth of the city westward, his house being the favorite resort of this section, where the farmers would meet of mornings, frequently a score of wagons loaded with produce and other things for the market coming into the city. For many years Mr. Leaman conducted this hotel. No one was more favorably known than he.

His success in life financially was a marked success, but never to the detriment of his neighbors, and to his public spirit the citizens of Hannibal were indebted for many of the improvements during the early days.

Mr. Leaman died April 21, 1881, leaving a wife and three children, two sons and one daughter. His wife still survives. He was married Sept. 20, 1854, to Miss Emmaline Clayton, also a native of Indiana. The three children who survived him are Henry, now in business on Market Street; John (deceased), who married Miss Ella Falkner (deceased), one son survives, Boyd Leamon, who resides in Hannibal, and Nancy McClain, now the wife of Fred McClain, of Arkansas City, Kan.

Henry Leamon was born Oct. 4th, 1855, received his education in the public schools, and after attaining his majority went west for a number of years, returning to Hannibal in 1885, where he has since resided. He was married in 1902 to Miss Cora Carpenter of this city. Mr. Leamon takes quite an active interest in politics and all public affairs pertaining to the welfare of Hannibal, being one of the public spirited citizens of the city.

CARL S. SHEPARD.

Mr. Shepard was born at West Richfield, Ohio, Oct. 25th, 1866. He is a son of S. C. Shepard, by trade a machinist, formerly of West Richfield.

Our subject attended the schools of Akron, Ohio, and after completing his education, at the age of 16 years engaged in the jewelry business and for several years was employed in various leading jewelry establishments. He removed to this city in 1890 and in 1892 established his present finely equipped and stocked establishment on Broadway. Mr. Shepard has demonstrated his skill as a jeweler to the satisfaction of residents of this city, as well as his ability to cater to the needs and fancies of the jewelry buying public.

His store is finely furnished throughout and contains as complete and extensive a line of watches, diamonds, silverware, and in fact everything generally comprised in the line, as will be found throughout Northeastern Missouri. He has made a specialty in particular of his repairing department, in which he employs constantly several experienced repairers and engravers. Undoubtedly Mr. Shepard has one of the largest businesses of its nature in this section of the state, and this condition of affairs is due almost wholly to his enterprise and progressiveness and as well to his long experience and skill in his chosen profession.

On Jan. 28, 1891, Mr. Shepard was united in marriage to Miss Ina Frier, daughter of J. D. Frier, a leading stockman of Bowling Green, Missouri, who died in this city in October, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard are both members of the Christian Church of this city. Mr. Shepard is a Mason and prominent in Masonic circles both in Hannibal and vicinity.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Mr. Johnston was born in the north of Ireland in 1844 and came to America in 1867. He located in Hannibal in 1870, becoming employed by Bulkley & Bros. as clerk in their grocery store, corner of Fourth and Broadway. He next became associated with W. H. Brown as a salesman and remained with him for some years. In 1876 he established his present extensive grocery business in the same location. Mr. Johnston carries one of the finest and best selected stocks of groceries to be found in Hannibal. It has always been his endeavor to furnish his patrons with the very highest grade groceries and delicatessen. and by reason of his zealous interest in behalf of his establishment has become very popular among the leading families of the South Side, and as a consequence enjoys a most extensive clientage.

Mr. Johnston was married in 1876 to Miss Elizabeth Daulton, daughter of John Daultan, one of Hannibal's earliest settlers. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have been born eight children, all of whom are living: Roy, Mabel, Benjamin, Louis, Edna, L. B., Millicent and Daniel. Mrs. Johnston is a member of the Free Methodist Church and an active worker in that congregation. Our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Maccabees and prominent in both organizations. He has at all times taken an active interest in the future of Hannibal, and has been a liberal contributor especially towards those measures intended to benefit the city.

JOHN DREYER.

Mr. Dreyer was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, March 25, 1854. He attended the schools of his neighborhood, acquiring a somewhat meager education in the German language, and while yet a boy emigrated to this country, locating in Hannibal on February 22, 1865. He is a son of Gottlieb Dreyer, a carpenter of Hanover, Germany. After locating in Hannibal, Mr. Dreyer attended the schools of this city, obtaining a thorough knowledge of the English language and English branches, after which he secured employment in the tobacco factory,

learning the trade of cigarmaker. He has since followed that vocation and for 40 years has applied himself diligently to the task of perfecting himself in a thorough knowledge of his chosen vocation. On November 28, 1881, he established his present business, located at No. 320 Broadway, which is to-day one of the leading cigar manufacturing and retail establishments in this city.

In 1877 Mr. Dreyer was united in marriage to Miss Christina Funk, daughter of Henry Funk, now deceased. Their union has been blest by the birth of two children, Minnie C., wife of J. L. Willet, and Ralph W., respectively 26 and 24 years of age.

Mr. Dreyer was born and raised in the Lutheran faith and has brought up his children in the same religious denomination. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F. and Married Men's League, in all of which fraternities he is popular and exceedingly well liked.

Our subject has reason to feel proud of the success he has attained in his adopted country. His business life started by his employment in the old country as a herder of geese, sheep and cattle, shortly before coming to this country, and by successive stages and aided by his naturally thrifty nature, he has arisen to a position in the commercial fraternity of this city not to be despised. After a residence of forty years in this city, there is yet to be said the first word derogatory to this gentleman's character. In dealings of every nature he has been found strictly honorable and has won the implicit confidence and esteem of his entire acquaintance.

WILSON & MAYES.

T. C. Wilson, senior member of the firm of Wilson & Mayes, was born in Missouri in April, 1851. He is a graduate of the Missouri State University and also graduated as a Civil Engineer, which trade he followed for some time. In 1895 he came to Hannibal and in 1901 the firm of Wilson & Mayes was organized, and have conducted a Real Estate, Loan and Bond business since that time.

Mr. Wilson was married in February, 1885 to Miss Annie Perkins, daughter of H. W. Perkins, a banker of Troy, Lincoln County, Missouri. They have one child, a daughter named Hazel. Our subject is a prominent and active member of the Retail Merchants' Association and is every ready to aid in promoting the interests of Hannibal.

C. O. Mayes was born in Shelby County, Missouri, and was reared on a farm. He received his education in his native county and finished in the Monroe City Institute. He was engaged as clerk in a Real Estate and Loan office in Monroe City until 1901, when he came to Hannibal and formed a co-partnership with T. C. Wilson in the Real Estate, Loan and Bond business, as junior member. Mr. Mayes is thoroughly acquainted with the Real Estate and Loan business, by years of practical experience before coming here.

Mr. Mayes was united in marriage in 1895 to Miss Lucy E. Hickman, daughter of B. F. and Sarah M. Hickman, of Monroe City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Mayes have three children: Bailey H., Charles F. and Eva L. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mayes are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Mayes is also an active member of the Retail Merchants' Association.

FRANK OWENS.
Photo by Tomlinson.

FRANK OWENS.

This gentleman is one of Hannibal's leading coal dealers; was born in Bloomfield, Iowa, May 5, 1873. He is a son of Woodford Owens, a native of Indiana. Mr. Owens attended the Bloomfield public schools, and after graduating took up the study of pharmacy, and became registered in both Iowa and Missouri at the age of 19 years. He came to Hannibal April 10th, 1896, and was first employed by J. C. Howell as prescription clerk for one year, following which he occupied the same position in the drug establishment conducted by Ed DeGaris. He remained at the latter store until November, 1903, when he established a coal and wood business at the corner of Eighth and Collier Streets, at present conducted by him. He met with success from the start, and about a year later purchased the ice house then owned by S. F. Roderick, on North Main Street, having a capacity of 2,000 tons. His ice, as well as coal and wood business, have grown very rapidly. His ice house being located on the corner of Main and North Streets, is very available and the most convenient location for a plant of its nature in the city. Mr. Owens has been very careful in the management of his business, has dealt honorably with all, and is very courteous in his reception of all patrons. His ice is noted for its purity and he has in consequence built up a most extensive retail trade.

On May 18, 1895, Mr. Owens Married Miss Zeppa Tillotson, of Bloomfield, Iowa. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and National Union, and with his wife attends the Christian Church, both having joined that congregation at Bloomfield, Iowa. Mr. Owens is as yet comparatively young in years, but in the management of his business has proven himself old in business experience. He has won the confidence of those with whom he has come in contact and by reason of his pleasing personality and courteous treatment of those with whom he associated has succeeded in building up a clientage in this particular line unexcelled by any other firm in this section.

FRANK A. THEIS.

Photo by Tomlinson.

FRANK A. THEIS.

This young man, a representative of Hannibal's oldest and most respected families, was born in Hannibal, June 7, 1878. He is the son of Judge Adam Theis, who during his life was one of Hannibal's leading lawyers, and was for some time Judge of Marion County, also serving several terms as City Recorder. The real estate and insurance business now conducted by the subject of this biography was formerly established by his father named above. Representing only the best known companies and conducting his business along the most honorable lines, his success from the first was almost extraordinary, and to-day under the management of his son the same condition exists.

Judge Theis, besides having been prominent as County Judge and City Recorder was Grand Master of Exchequer of the K. of P. for 27 years, Grand State Trustee of the A. O. U. W., and I. O. O. F., and Knights of Honor.

As City Recorder he held the office for six years. In 1879 he was elected City Attorney and in 1882 was elected to the office of County Judge, which he held until his death.

He was a member of the Board of Education and also President of the same and was prominent in the fraternal Order of Elks. Judge Theis was also a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in the 38th Mo. State Militia, as first lieutenant in 1863. In 1864 he raised a company for the 39th Mo. Volunteers, and served as captain of Company H., for that regiment until the close of the war.

By reason of his gallant and meritorious service in the struggle between the North and the South, Judge Theis was mentioned many times by his superior officers and his war record is to-day a matter of official history in the archives at Washington. Until his death Judge Theis occupied an exceedingly high position in the G. A. R. circles and was very popular among his fellow veterans, among all of whom his memory will ever be revered.

Frank A. Theis, of whom this sketch relates, although comparatively young in years, is old in experience, having been connected with his father's business (now his own) since graduating from the Hannibal High School in 1896. Under the tuition of his father he became thoroughly capable of carrying on the business, along the same conservative and straightforward lines. To-day, under his supervision, the business is even of greater proportions than ever before. Besides occupying other responsible positions of trust, Mr. Theis is at present the secretary of the Marion County Mutual Loan and Building Association of Hannibal, Mo., one of the most important and widely known and trusted financial institutions of its character in this section.

Mr. Theis is a leading spirit in the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities and is popular and highly esteemed among all of his acquaintances. The position which he occupies among Hannibal's many enterprising young men of business is one to envied and it is owing to his own determination to succeed and the noble character and sterling principles of integrity inculcated in him by his father, that he to-day enjoys a most prosperous clientele.

REV. AND MRS. GEORGE G. LEEDS.

MRS. MARY A. E. LEEDS AND FAMILY.

Rev. Leeds, for many years a missionary from the Baptist Church to Hsipaw, Burmah, is a son of J. B. and Mary A. Leeds. J. B. Leeds was a native of Leeds Point, Atlantic City, New Jersey; born April 23, 1823. Mrs. Leeds was born in New York City, Aug. 5, 1839. Their marriage occurred at Philadelphia in 1855, and two years later they removed to Missouri, settling in Hannibal. Mr. Leeds became engaged at his trade, that of contractor and plasterer. He followed this business until his death, which occurred on Nov. 9, 1893. He was a member of Company B, Thirty-eighth Missouri Cavalry, which was organized at Hannibal and served during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Leeds reared a family of nine children, three died in childhood, and six of whom reached maturity, and all married except one, who lives in Hannibal with his mother.

Our subject, Rev. George Leeds, attended the public schools of Hannibal, completing his common school education at the age of 18 years. He then learned the carriage making trade and during his 22nd year settled in Yonkers, New York, where he became private secretary to a leading silk manufacturer of that city. After several years' service in this position he entered Colgates' University at New York, and after graduating from this institution came west to Cleveland, Ohio, where he attended the Homoepathic College, graduating from same with the highest honors, receiving special notice in surgery.

In December, 1898, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Violet Bell, daughter of Mrs. Bell, of Blairstown, N. J. On Jan. 4, only four days later, Rev. Leeds and wife started for Burmah, India, to fill the post of medical missionary for that locality, where he has since been located.

Mrs. Leeds is a graduate of the Missionary Training School of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Leeds and wife are about to return to Hannibal, after seven years' service in India, and are expected home during the month of May, 1905.

Our subject's mother, Mrs. Mary A. Leeds, is one of the oldest residents of the city and is an active worker in the Broadway Methodist Church. She is Past Noble Grand in the Daughters of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., Past President W. R. C., No. 45, now Secretary of John Thomas Circle, No. 16

William Bauer Leeds learned the printer's trade at the Courier-Post; went to San Francisco, where he now works at his trade. His wife died in California.

Emma M and Susie W. were twins. Robert Barclay was captain of the Sons of Veterans and served as lieutenant through the Spanish-American war and was in Company F, Fourth Regiment when all the company were discharged. Emma M. Leeds graduated in the High School and was a teacher for ten years in the South Side school. She married Mr. Henry Cameron.

Pearl Mable Leeds graduated in 1893 and was teacher one year in North School and one in South School; now married and lives in Iowa.

Artie Garfield died at the age of 7½ years.

REV. C. F. DREWES.

Pastor. St. John's Ev. Lutheran Church.

Photo by Tomlinson.

REV. C. F. DREWES.

Rev. Christopher F. Drewes, pastor of the Maple Avenue Evangelical Lutheran Church, was born January 12, 1870, in Wolcottsville, N. Y. Wolcottsville is one of the colonies settled in Niagara County, New York, by Lutherans, who were persecuted in Prussia, Germany, on account of their adherence to the doctrine of Luther. The settlement being entirely German, Mr. Drewes heard but little or no English. He attended a private school in the village, and in October, 1883, entered Concordia College, at Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he ranked first in his class. After six years in this college, he entered Concordia Seminary at St. Louis, Mo., in 1889, taking a three year course in theology, graduating in June, 1892, at the age of 22.

He accepted a call to Trinity congregation, at Memphis, Tenn., entering upon this charge two weeks after his graduation. He was married October 9, 1892, to Miss Laura Motz, at St. Louis, Mo. Their happy union has been blessed by three children: Walther, Elma, and Theodore. Rev. Drewes came to Hannibal in November, 1894, succeeding Rev. E. W. Moeller. During his pastorate in Hannibal Rev. Drewes has confirmed over 200 persons, and the tenth anniversary of his pastorate was celebrated with a reunion of the communicants confirmed by him. This reunion was held November 13, 1904, at the church, on the corner of Maple Avenue and Lyon Street.

It is doubtful if there is a more popular minister in Hannibal than Rev. Drewes, and it is very certain that there is no more appreciated by his congregation. During his pastorate the congregation purchased a lot on the southwest corner of Maple Avenue and Lyon Street, and erected the handsome edifice now occupied by the congregation, at the total cost of nearly $16,000, nearly all of which has been paid.

Nine years ago Rev. Drewes organized the Luther Circle, and last spring the Lutheran Chorus, which is the largest musical society in the city, being composed of 63 excellent voices. Too much could not be said in praise of Rev. Drewes' work in Hannibal. He is dearly loved by his entire congregation, who recognize in him one of the ablest men and most capable ministers of the Gospel in this section of the state.

REV. JESSE E. CHAPPELL,
Pastor Calvary Baptist Church.
Photo by Tomlinson.

REV. JESSE E. CHAPPELL.

Rev. Chappell was born at Hillsley, Gloucestershire, England, September 23rd, 1876. He was educated in the parochial schools of England and at LaGrange College, LaGrange, Mo., joining the Baptist Church at Thornbury, England, April 14th, 1889. Shortly afterwards he began studying for the ministry, being ordained September 12, 1899. He was called to the pastorate of Calvary Baptist Church of Hannibal in June, and took charge of the work the first of July following, 1899. At that time there were about 100 members. Owing to the painstaking efforts which he has put forth since assuming this charge, the membership has grown to 200.

This increase in the growth of the congregation compelled the securing of a larger building and steps were taken at once to provide a church structure which would thoroughly meet with the requirements. The building is now in course of erection, and will, when completed, provide sittings for 650 persons, and will be one of the most attractive church edifices in the city.

Since assuming the pastorate of the Calvary Baptist Church Rev. Chappell has worked his way into the hearts of his parishioners, among all of whom he is held in the highest esteem. His course has been such as to win for him the implicit confidence of his people, and there is not in this city a congregation more thoroughly in harmony with its pastor and his methods, than is the one above referred to. Although a young man, Rev. Chappell is unusually gifted, besides being endowed with considerable inherent talent, and many characteristics generally found in a successful minister of the Gospel.

EDGAR A. PARKS, (Deceased.)
Founder, Parks Music House Co.

PARKS MUSIC HOUSE CO.

The subject of this sketch enjoys the distinction of being the oldest established music house in the state, being founded in the year 1867 at Louisiana, Missouri, by Edgar A. Parks, then a young man with but limited capital to market such expensive luxuries, but being a talented musician, his abilities and ambitions were soon recognized and rewarded by the Mathushek Piano Company, who furnished him pianos on the consignment plan (to be settled for when sold). It was not an easy matter to sell pianos in those days. The demand had to be created and it was only those in the best circumstances that could afford to purchase an instrument, as the retail prices on pianos ranged from $700 to $1,000 and higher. By close attention to business, handling only the best makes and keeping faith with all promises made, in a few years he had established a nucleus of patrons and it was then necessary to seek larger quarters.

In 1883 a corner lot was purchased and on it was erected a two story building, the lower part of same being used as a store, the upper floor as a Music Hall, in which concerts, recitals, etc., were given. In 1891 the capacity of this building was doubled and the Music Hall converted or enlarged into a modern theatre with seating capacity of 800 people. In April, 1898, E. A. Parks, Sr., died and he was succeeded by his son, E. A. Parks, Jr., who since 1899 had been associated with him as a partner. Being practically reared in the business, he was happily qualified to take up his father's life work. In 1901 the store in Hannibal was established and its progress has been manifest. As the same time-tried policies were inaugurated, the business grew from the start and in order to keep pace with the same the two upper floors of the building they were occupying were leased for a long term of years, and in 1904 the entire building at 305 Broadway was converted into a modern music house, the lower floor being used for their sheet music and small merchandise department, the second floor constructed into modern piano parlors, with artistic decorations, (said to be the most beautiful display rooms in the state) while the upper or third floor was made adequate and practical for a workshop to repair, tune and re-finish and adjust pianos, organs and other small instruments. The firm are absolute factory representatives for such well-known pianos as Steinway, Sohmer, Shoninger, Fischer, Conover and Chickering Bros., besides many others of lesser reputation, and with their three other stores (Louisiana, Mexico and Slater) practically control the output of the above concerns for Northeast Missouri and Western Illinois, besides through mail orders carrying their business into several other states. The store at Hannibal is under the management of Mr. R. W. Young, a fine gentleman personally and well qualified in every way to successfully conduct the business of this reliable concern, having been associated with them for the past fifteen years. Four traveling men and two tuners work under his supervision from the Hannibal store and bring many dollars into Hannibal from the outside territory. Our citizens have a right to be proud of such an institution, for aside from the commercial interest which they contribute to the city, the educational influences which they promote have already been felt in our musical circles.

ROBERT W. YOUNG.

Manager, Parks Music House Co.

Photo by Tomlinson.

JOSEPH BASSEN.

Mr. Bassen was born at Helvesick, in the County of Rotenburg, near Hamburg, Germany, June 20th, 1858. He is the youngest of a family of six children, four boys and two girls. Our subject received his education in his native land and at the age of 14, in the year 1872, came to Hannibal, where he has resided continuously. He learned the shoemaker's trade and followed it up to 1879, when he embarked in the retail shoe business at No. 308 Broadway. In 1885 he formed a partnership with his brother, Fred Bassen, and the two brothers conducted the "Star Shoe Store" till 1891, when our subject, after selling his undivided one-half interest in the shoe business to his brother, Fred Bassen, was in the employ of the Logan Shoe Company for five years or more. In 1897 he was appointed by the City Democratic Council as City Collector, and reappointed in 1898 for a second term. He served the city faithfully and to the full satisfaction of the City Council. In the year 1899 he formed a partnership with John H. Franklin in an established Real Estate and Fire Insurance business, with its office in the German-American Bank building. After the death of John H. Franklin, in 1903, Mr. Bassen took Mr. Richard A. Spencer into a co-partnership under the present firm name of Bassen & Spencer. The business conducted by this firm has grown to be one of the most important of its nature in this section, embracing a clientele which extends throughout Marion, Ralls and surrounding counties. Mr. Bassen and Mr. Spencer are experienced business men of unquestionable ability and integrity and are considered among our best and most influential citizens. On August 13th, 1885, our subject was married to Miss Mary Schlobohm, a native of Germany, at Quincy, Ill.

Our subject and wife are both members of the Lutheran Church, both having been born and raised in that faith. They are active members, Mr. Bassen being the president of the Lutheran congregation, which position he has held for a number of years. Mr. Bassen is a charter member of Eureka Tent, No. 1, K. O. T. M., organized in this city on the 3rd day of December, 1885, and has served as treasurer of said tent several different terms, and occupied other official positions, including Commander and Past-Commander. Mr. Bassen and wife are the parents of four children: Fannie E. C., Anna M., Pearl L. and Marie L.

H. G. CONGER.
Photo by Tomlinson.

H. G. CONGER.

This gentleman was born in Manchester, Iowa, in 1872. His father was E. J. Conger, a prominent druggist of that city, now retired.

Mr. Conger had two brothers and one sister. One brother is in the insurance business, one in business in Washington state, while the sister is living in Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Conger received his education in the common schools of Manchester in 1890, afterwards attending, from 1892 to 1894, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1894. He then entered into business partnership with his father in the drug business, and afterwards in business for himself altogether for nine years. The last four years of his experience in the drug business he became interested in telephone systems, and was associated with Iowa capitalists, who were building telephone buildings and systems throughout Iowa. He seemed to be particularly adapted to the telephone business and progressed so rapidly in learning its details that he was made manager of the plant at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Shortly after this the syndicate with whom he was associated secured a franchise from this city, and owing to the record Mr. Conger had already made for himself, he was selected to take exclusive charge of the installation of the Hannibal system, coming to Hannibal in December, 1903. The franchise was granted in September of that year, the building of the plant commenced the following December and was completely finished with 400 'phones in operation May 1st the following year.

In the organization of the Bluff City Telephone Company Mr. Conger took a leading part, and is to-day quite heavily interested in its capital stock.

Illustrating the progress made by the Bluff City Telephone Company since its inauguration in this city, no more convincing fact can be stated than that the number of 'phones has increased since that time from 400 to 1,150, an almost phenomenal growth. These facts alone testify to the superior service of this company, which, together with its businesslike management, is owing to Mr. Conger's exceptional ability and executive qualifications.

Mr. Conger is quite prominent in Masonic, K. P. and B. P. O. E. fraternities, belonging to the Masonic Lodge of LaPorte, Ia., Chapter of Waterloo, and B. P. O. E. of Waterloo.

He was married in 1896 to Miss Edith Edmonds of Manchester, Ia., daughter of J. H. Edmonds, a retired citizen of that city. Their union has been blest by the advent of one child, a son, now 5 years of age, who gives promise of following in his father's footsteps.

Owing to Mr. Conger's desire that the Bluff City Telephone Company be a strictly local enterprise, he has succeeded in bringing about this condition of affairs, and to-day the controlling interest is held by Hannibal capitalists.

Mr. Conger's success in this city has been indeed gratifying, both to himself and to his friends, and under his management it is safe to expect that the company will acquire far more distinction in the future than in the past.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

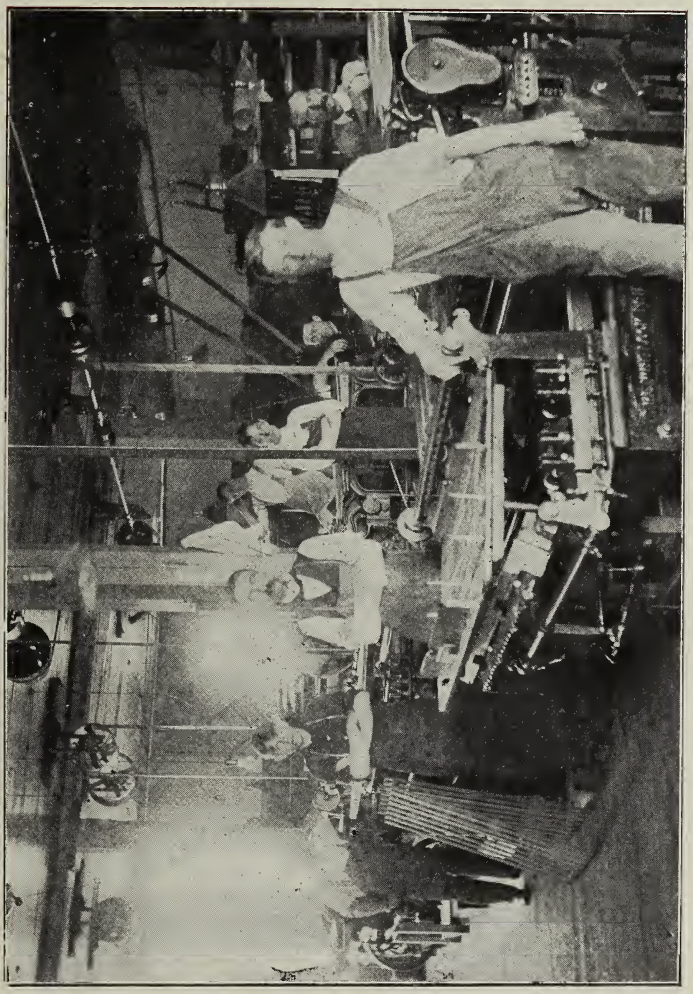
RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION,

Which has succeeded in bringing many Important Industries to Hannibal, thereby increasing greatly her commercial importance.

Reading from Left to Right those shown in group cut are:

F. G. Richards, D. J. Hofbauer, Cyrus Albertson, Fred Kansteiner, E. A. Sonnenberg, R. H. Spencer, E. C. Carter and J. J. Bowles.

S. J. Roy, Secretary, R. R. McIntyre, Robert Robinson, W. F. Drescher and W. A. Storrs.



PRESS ROOM, STANDARD PRINTING CO.

[36]

CRUIKSHANK LUMBER AND COAL COMPANY.

For more than one-half a century one of the principal industries in Hannibal, the J. J. Cruikshank Lumber Company, has probably done as much towards adding to the development and building up of this city as any other in this section. The Cruikshank Lumber Company made its advent in this city n 1856.

Mr. J. J. Cruikshank, Sr., moved to Hannibal from Alton, Illinois, during that year, and perceiving a bright future for the lumber business here, established what is to-day the largest industry of its nature in Northeast Missouri. The business was started in a small way and from the first developed very rapidly. It was one of the first lumber firms established in Hannibal. Four years after its inauguration Mr. Cruikshank admitted his son, J. J. Cruikshank, Jr., to the firm, under the firm name of J. J. Cruikshank & Son.

In 1864, J. J. Cruikshank, Jr., succeeded his father and from that time until 1897 had exclusive management. J. J. Cruikshank, Sr., died in 1890. In 1897 J. J. Cruikshank, Jr., was in turn succeeded by his sons, the firm name being changed to the Cruikshank Lumber and Coal Company.

Commencing in 1856, the volume of business of the firm amounted to about one million feet of lumber; the sales rapidly increased until in the latter part of the eighties, the output amounted to more than forty million feet of lumber yearly. Since that time there has been a gradual decline in sales.

J. J. Cruikshank, Jr., as stated before, conducted the business with much success from 1864 until 1897, retiring from active life in 1897, at that time the business was taken in charge by his sons. After nearly one-half a century of strenuous business life, he is still as active and seemingly as young as ever, and although not having any of the active management of the business on his hands, spends a great deal of his time in the general office of the firm, where he attends to many of his business interests. Mr. Cruikshank is beyond doubt one of the most influential men in this section of the country, and since his start in business nearly fifty years ago, has always been found willing to aid in any way in his power in promoting the general welfare of the city and community. He is one of our pioneer business men and to his successful development of his own extensive interests is due the grat share of the impetus given this city in her recent attempt to gain commercial prosperity and a high business status.

A few years ago Mr. Cruikshank erected on West Bird Street what is acknowledged to be the most imposing, beautiful and costly residential structure in this part of the state. By reason of its location on a high, rocky eminence, overlooking the entire city, it is termed "Rock Cliff," and is one of the many attractions of the city invariably viewed by strangers and tourists visiting Hannibal. An illustration will be found on page 242 of this work, which gives a fairly good idea of the architectural beauty and fine location of Mr. Cruikshank's residence.

Not only has Mr. Cruikshank been prominent in the lumber business throughout Missouri, but he has as well been identified with many other important business interests.

BEGGS-GOODSON WAGON COMPANY.

This firm, which is recognized as conducting one of the leading and most important industries in the manufacturing center of Hannibal, was organized and incorporated October, 1901, for the purpose of manufacturing farm and freight wagons. Its capital stock was placed at $30,000 and was subscribed in full by J. W. Beggs, T. B. Goodson and R. B. Goodson, all of Carrollton, Missouri. Securing an advantageous site in the factory section, the firm immediately erected a modern plant, an illustration of which accompanies this sketch. They installed an extensive equipment, comprising the most up-to-date and modern machinery known to the manufacturers of vehicles. Almost from the first the growth of the business was so rapid that it necessitated the construction of additional factory room and equipment, until to-day the annual capacity of the plant is 3,000 wagons.

The Beggs-Goodson wagon has in the past few years become very popular among farmers and drivers of heavy wagons throughout the middle west. They are in every respect constructed of the very best material and are considered superior to many of their competitors. They are sold direct to dealers and through jobbers in various large cities, while the company's business extends to nearly all parts of the United States.

The officers of the company are: J. W. Beggs, president; T. B. Goodson, vice-president, and R. B. Goodson, secretary. These gentlemen also comprise the board of directors. Although comparatively new residents of this city, they have already become numbered among the city's best citizens and from the first have taken an interest in endeavoring to aid, all in their power, to build up and advance the commercial prosperity of the city.

THE DUFFY-TROWBRIDGE STOVE MFG. CO.

Hannibal's Most Important Home Industry.

The largest stove manufacturing firm in the middle west. A strictly Hannibal enterprise, organized, owned and conducted by Hannibal people only. For more than a quarter of a century has furnished a means of livelihood for hundreds of Hannibal citizens; has been of incalculable benefit to Hannibal in a commercial sense and has furnished the world with stove and range products acknowledged superior, everywhere.

The Duffy-Trowbridge Stove Foundry of Hannibal is one of the largest and most prosperous enterprises of its kind in the west. There are manufactured by this firm annually over 53,000 stoves and ranges with a value of $350,000. The firm gives steady employment to an average of 225 men annually and pays them for their services in that time $125,000. About 70 per cent of the output of this plant is sold west of the Mississippi and the remaining 30 per cent goes east of it.

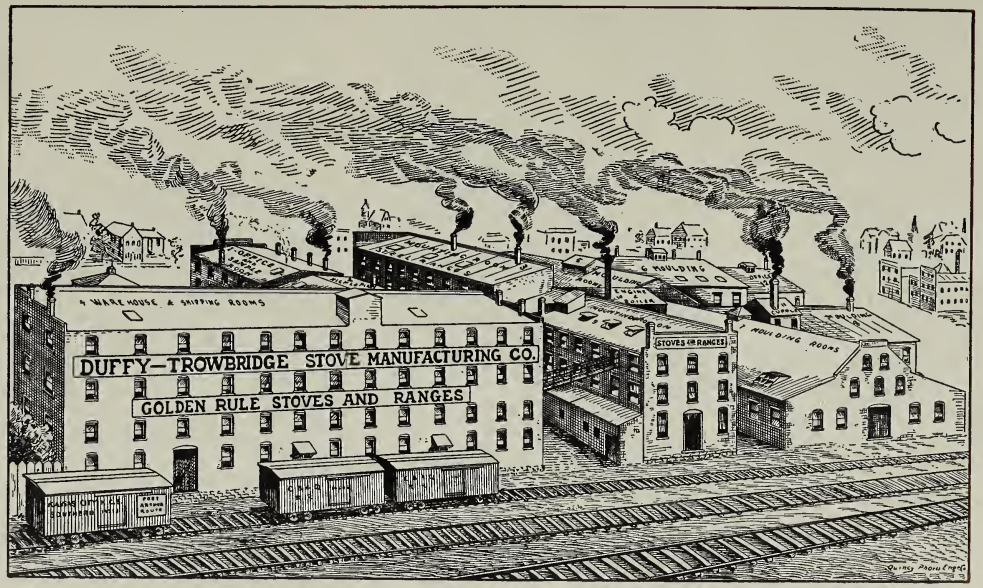
This important industry occupies almost two entire city blocks, in the southern part of the city, at the foot of Eighth and Ninth Streets. An il-

lustration of the plant will be found in this work, which gives but a faint idea of its magnitude. It is in fact one of the most extensive and completely facilitated stove foundries in the middle west. Many different styles and patterns of cooking and heating stoves are manufactured, while new designs are being continually turned out and placed on the market.

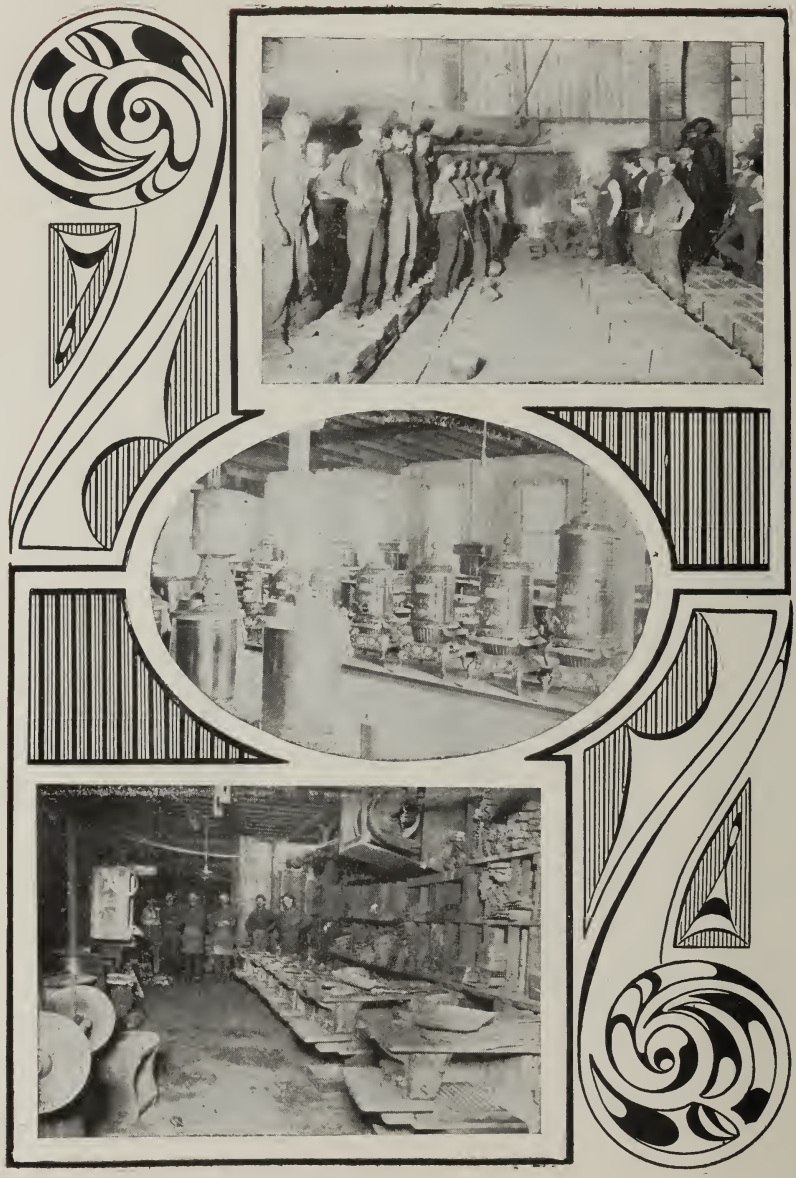
Since its establishment it has, at all times, determined to keep strictly in the front rank of stove manufacturers, and the most modern and up-to-date ideas are embodied in the management and development of the business. Every department is in charge of a skilled head, while the entire force of employees is above the average generally employed in an establishment of this nature. The relations between employer and employee are such that every individual takes a deep interest in the welfare of the concern and as a consequence the plant produces a larger output, of higher grade products throughout, than is generally the case with similar plants in other parts of the country.

Mr. C. H. Trowbridge, the surviving member of the firm, is one of Hannibal's most substantial citizens and as well one of its most progressive and enthusiastic supporters. He is thoroughly conversant with the stove business throughout the country, and has, during his career in this business, kept so in touch with the market and with the ordinary details of the business, that he has been more than ordinarily successful in creating a demand for his output. To his calm and clear judgment, business tact and thorough knowledge of the most modern and approved business methods, is also due a great share of the wide popularity of his products. From one year's end to the other, he gives his personal attention to all branches of the business, and supervises generally every department of his immense establishment. Having a practical knowledge of every department and the processes through which the "Golden Rule Stoves" pass in the course of construction, nothing escapes his eye, and consequently it would be very difficult to find throughout the country, an industry in which system and harmony prevail to a greater degree than here.

Much of Hannibal's prosperity is due to the presence in its midst of this plant. Year after year it has paid wages in excess of one-eighth of a million dollars annually and as the business is continually and rapidly increasing, there can hardly be any question but that in the near future the Duffy-Trowbridge Company will eclipse in magnitude, quality of products and demand for same, any similar institution west of the Mississippi River.



DUFFY-TROWBRIDGE STOVE MANUFACTURING CO.

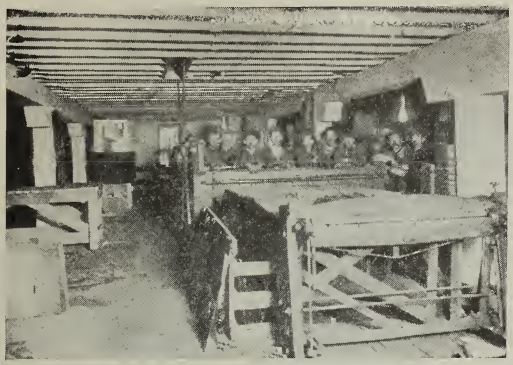


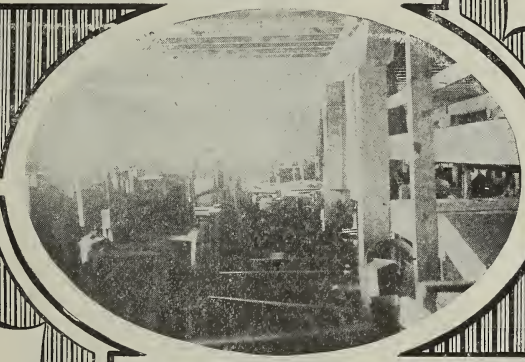
DUFFY-TROWBRIDGE STOVE MFG. CO.

Moulding Room.

Sample Room.

Mounting Room.





DUFFY-TROWBRIDGE STOVE MFG. CO.

Sheet Steel Department.

Ware Room.

Steel Range Department.

Star Shoe Factory, Roberts, Johnson & Rand, between Seventh and Eighth Streets on Collier Street.

TREAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The above manufacturing establishment was organized in 1876 by C. A. Treat. It was the successor to the Quealy foundry at the corner of Eighth and Collier Streets. The elder Treat passed to his reward some time ago and his sons, three in number, continued the business under the name of the C. A. Treat Manufacturing Company. The building is located on Collier Street, extending from Maple Avenue to Coontz Street. The original buildings were frame, but the work of replacing them with concrete buildings, which began two years ago, will be completed shortly as well as the machine shop which is also soon to be rebuilt.

The principal business of this establishment is manufacturing car wheels, and the Burlington Railroad Company take the entire output, which is 100 wheels per day. About 60 men are given employment and a great deal of the time it has been found necessary to run nights to keep up with the work.

The power used in the plant is electricity, it being furnished by the city. There is no question but that this institution is one of the most important in the city. It runs six days in the week and its employees are among our most solid and best citizens.

HANNIBAL DOOR AND SASH CO.

The business of this company is one of many years' standing and is incorporated under the laws of the state of Missouri. Its officers are J. J. Cruikshank, president; L. P. Jackson, secretary, treasurer and manager. The premises occupied by the company cover nearly a half block, although hardly adequate for the manufacture of the entire yearly product handled. Consequently a portion is manufactured at their mill and the balance at northern factories. Its trade operations extend over this as well as adjoining states. The Hannibal Door and Sash Co. is one of the first of its kind to be established in the Mississippi Valley. The company handles sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, interior finish and in fact all kinds of building material.

The New Electric Light Plant.

BIOGRAPHIES—Continued.

ANDREW A. BROWN.

Mr. Brown is a member of the cigar manufacturing firm of Manning & Brown. He was born in Bethel, Ohio, August 16, 1863. His parents were P. J. and Martha E. Brown. P. H. Brown left Ohio in 1865 and settled in Louisville, Ky. His wife died in Ohio in 1865, and he died at Decatur, Ill., in 1887. P. J. Brown and wife were the parents of eight children: Frances, wife of George W. Cox, of Denver, Colo.; John J., Sarah M., wife of Frank Christie, of Denver, Colo.; M. L., of Decatur, Ill.; Ella, wife of George Solomon, of Louisville, Ky., and Andrew A., our subject.

Andrew A. Brown received his early education in the public schools of Louisville, Ky. Shortly after he left school he began the study of his trade, that of stove molder, and for some years after was engaged in this business in the vicinity of Louisville. In 1887 he removed to Hannibal and here followed his trade until after his marriage, when he moved to Quincy, Ill., where he resided for some years.

His wife was Miss Ella E. Manning, daughter of Daniel and Sara (Ross) Manning, the marriage taking place Oct. 9, 1889. Daniel Manning was the founder of the cigar factory now under the management of our subject. The factory was established about 1858, Mr. Manning having come to Hannibal in 1856. It is the oldest cigar manufacturing establishment in Hannibal and the reputation its products have acquired in the past years suffers none in the hands of the present management.

Daniel Manning and wife were the parents of three children: Mathew, now of Seattle, Washington; Sherman, deceased; Ella E., wife of our subject. Mr. Manning was succeeded in the cigar business by his son Sherman, who later sold a half interest in the business to the present owner, and upon the death of Mr. Manning, purchased the entire business, still conducted under the firm name of Manning & Brown.

Our subject makes a specialty of manufacturing only the highest grade goods, using only the very best materials purchasable. His output includes a number of superior brands, and the public has long since become convinced of the superior quality of cigars in any box bearing the firm's name.

Mr. Brown employs a number of skilled workmen, who are working almost continuously night and day to supply the demand in the home market, and as well to fill the orders of the several traveling salesmen who are covering the surrounding territory.

Mr. Brown is an active member of the Retail Merchants' Association, is honored and respected by his entire acquaintance, and is one of Hannibal's most progressive and enterprising young men of business.

FREDERICK BASSEN.

Mr. Bassen was born in Helvesick, Hanover, Germany. He is a son of John Bassen, a farmer at Helvesick, Germany. He obtained a somewhat meager education in the public schools of his native country and settled in Hannibal, where he engaged at his trade, that of a journeyman shoemaker. He was at first under somewhat of a disadvantage, not having the slightest knowledge of the English language. With inherent pluck and perseverence, however, he applied himself to the study of the language of his adopted country and before long was enabled to speak quite fluently.

He was formerly engaged in the boot and shoe business for about twenty-five years, until four years ago he then having disposed of his shoe business, Mr. Bassen established his present cigar and tobacco store at No. 106 Market Street. Having an extensive acquaintance on the West Side and being popular and highly esteemed among all of his acquaintances, he met with a gratifying success, almost from the start and at present is enjoying a patronage second to none other of its character in that portion of the city.

On November 29, 1876, Mr. Bassen was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Harrig, daughter of Augess Harrig, a merchant of Quincy. Ill. Their marriage has been blest by the birth of five children, B. L., Josephine, John N. B., Julius E., A. Wilhelmina and F. C., born respectively 1877, 1882, 1885, 1888, 1891.

By his thrifty habits and careful and conservative manner of conducting his business affairs and as well his daily life, Mr. Bassen has become recognized as one of the most stable and influential citizens of that section of the city. As a result of the many years in which he has been engaged in building up his business and winning the confidence of the people, he to-day is the recipient of a most lucrative patronage, which includes the best people of his neighborhood, and enjoys the esteem and regard of his entire acquaintance.

ERNEST DRAKE AND CHARLES C. MASON.

These gentlemen, who constitute the firm of Drake & Mason, conduct a splendidly equipped and stocked shoe establishment on Main Street near Broadway. Although having lately come into possession of this business, they have already demonstrated their ability to conduct successfully a modern and high class establishment.

Mr. Drake was born in Clarksville, Mo., and Mr. Mason in this city They purchased the business at present conducted by them on March 15 1905. After their ownership the store has been entirely remodeled and most completely stocked with high grade footwear for men, ladies and children. The establishment presents the most up-to-date and modern appearance, and judging from the enterprising and progressive spirit evidenced by its proprietors, it seems safe to predict for the establishment a prosperous future under their careful and judicious supervision.

Mr. Drake is a member of the Masonic fraternity of this city and attends the Christian Church, which congregation he joined some time ago. Both gentlemen are about to enter the Retail Merchants' Association and will undoubtedly become two of its most active and prominent members.

C. HOLTZCLAW.

Mr. Holtzclaw was born in Kentucky in 1840. He is a son of Henry Holtzclaw, of Kentucky, who settled in Missouri in 1855. For several years Henry Holtzclaw was located at Paris, Missouri, and was also at one time engaged in the mercantile business in Hannibal. He died in New London, Mo.

Our subject acquired his education at the public schools of Missouri and at the age of 15 years began life for himself. Having always had a desire to perfect himself in the knowledge of pharmacy, he obtained a situation as clerk in a drug establishment and has since that time devoted his energies toward gaining a thorough and accurate knowledge of all the branches of the business.

In 1890 Mr. Holtzclaw removed to Hannibal and in 1898 established a drug store on the South Side, at present conducted by him. It is a very neatly arranged, completely stocked drug store, and has by his careful methods and courteous and liberal treatment of patrons won the implicit confidence of residents of that section, and has every reason to be proud of his success.

He is acknowledged one of the South Side's most interested and active citizens, is popular among all of his acquaintances and is progressive and energetic, both in the management of his business and in the promotion of matters relative to the advancement of the city.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Paris, Mo. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Holtzclaw enlisted in Harris' Division of the Confederate army. He was in the celebrated Price raid in Missouri and participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek and other important engagements.

He is an earnest follower of the Baptist Church, having joined that organization many years ago.

JOHN HEAVENRIDGE.

Mr. Heavenridge was born in Monroe County, Missouri, May 15, 1868. He is a son of Samuel and Mary Heavenridge, of Greenfield, Ind. Mr. Heavenridge attended the public schools of Monroe County, and upon completing his education entered the drug store owned by his father, and devoted his entire time to the study of pharmacy. He located in Hannibal in 1901 and established his present business on the corner of Fifth and Washington Streets, South Side. He is experienced and skilled as a pharmacist, and although comparatively young in business in this city, has thoroughly demonstrated his ability to cater to the needs of the South Side residents. He has already acquired a handsome patronage and is highly esteemed by those with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Heavenridge is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 26, and popular among all of his associate members.

CALVIN F. BULKLEY.

Mr. Bulkley was born in Ralls County, Missouri, April 20, 1858. He is a son of Charles G. and Mary W. Bulkley, natives of Indiana, who removed to Missouri in 1836, settling in Ralls County. Our subject received his education at the district schools of his native county, after completing which he helped his father on the farm for some years. He removed to Hannibal in 1894, where he established himself as a butcher on the South Side. He has since built up a most lucrative patronage and has become considered one of the leading merchants of that section of the city. His establishment is neatly arranged, completely equipped and one of the neatest in appearance of any establishment of its nature in the city. Having since the commencement of his business career in this city conducted his establishment along lines of straightforward business methods and having invariably accorded his patrons the utmost liberality and courteous treatment, he has succeeded even beyond his own expectations and as a consequence he enjoys the most prosperous business.

On March 13, 1882, Mr. Bulkley was united in marriage to Miss Romana Sanner, daughter of Benjamin J. and Virginia Sanner, residents of Ralls County. They have had two children: Lottie V. and Irene M. Miss Lottie Bulkley is at present a teacher in the Hannibal public schools.

Since reaching his majority he has voted the Republican ticket, as had his father before him, and has since residing in Hannibal taken an active interest in local and municipal affairs. He has ever had great faith in the future of his chosen city, and being of an enterprising and progressive nature, has consequently lent his aid most willingly in the effort to promote the community's welfare. He enjoys the esteem and regard of all who know him and ranks among the leading citizens of his ward.

JAMES S. HENDERSON.

James S. Henderson, who conducts a grocery store at No. 509 Union Street, was born in Pike County, Missouri, July 8, 1857, and is the son of Joseph and Catherine (Anderson) Henderson. Both were early settlers of Pike County. They reared a family of eight children, of which our subject is the second child. Joseph Henderson died July 3, 1903. His wife survives him. James Henderson was educated in the county schools of Pike County. Mr. Henderson was reared on the farm, which avocation he followed until 1900, when he left the farm and moved to Hannibal and engaged in the grocery business. He enjoys an extensive trade among the people of the South Side, besides he has quite an extensive country trade. He carries a full line of groceries and fully understands the wants of the people.

He was married in 1881 to Miss Sallie E. Garland, daughter of John Garland, of Bowling Green, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are the parents of four children: Porter, married and resides in Hannibal; Hurley, Lizzie and Garland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE M. HOGAN.

Mr. Hogan, member of the firm of Hogan & Gough, proprietors of a large livery, feed and sale stable on Center Street, was born in Ralls County August 15, 1875. He is a son of Martin O. and Matilda C. (Moss) Hogan, natives of Ireland and Kentucky. Mr. Hogan settled in Missouri in 1860, his wife coming to this state about the same period. They were married in Hannibal in the fall of 1865. Mr. Hogan resided in Ralls County until his death in 1883. His wife died in 1902. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom survive.

George M. Hogan, our subject, was educated in Ralls County and later attended the Plattsburg Business College. At the age of 13 he removed to North Dakota, where he was employed for three years as clerk in a grocery store. He then returned to Missouri and for four years resided at Spaulding Springs, Ralls County, where he was engaged in the same line of business. In 1895 Mr. Hogan sold his business and moved to Hannibal, where he established a grocery store at No. 716 Broadway. He remained here three years, at the end of which time he disposed of his store and secured employment as a fireman on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, where he remained for three years.

At this time Mr. Hogan engaged in the livery business at the present location and afterwards disposed of an interest to his present partner, Mr. R. L. Gough. Their business is considered one of the leading ones of this nature in this city. They have continually on hand a large line of up-to-date and handsome vehicles and as well keep a large number of fine horses. The stable is very popular among the leading residents of the city and does a most thriving business, its patrons consisting of many of the leading citizens and those who desire only the most superior service in this line.

Mr. Hogan was married October 10th, 1897, to Miss Mary S. Burns, daughter of Timothy and Maria Burns, natives of Ireland. Our subject and his wife are both members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Hogan is a member of the K. of F. M., K. of C. and B. L. F. Politically he is a Democrat, always active in aiding to promote the interests of his party. He is a member of the Retail Merchants' Association, and is a most progressive and enterprising citizens, highly esteemed by his entire acquaintance.

MICHAEL CLUNE.

Michael Clune, Hannibal's oldest citizen, a portrait of whom appears on page 149, was born at Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, September 29, 1804.

On June 3, 1858, at Galena, Ill., he was married to Miss Bridget O'Hern, daughter of Michael O'Hern. By trade he is a stonemason and until he retired he conducted a large business in his line. Among the many large contracts completed by him were the foundations of the jail at Palmyra, the old Park Hotel and many others.

ROBERT L. GOUGH.

Robert L. Gough, junior member of the firm of Hogan & Gough, livery, feed and sales stables, was born in Monroe County, Missouri, October 29, 1859, and is the son of George B. and Annie E. (Combs) Gough, natives of Kentucky, and came to Monroe County previous to their marriage, both being early settlers of Monroe County. George B. Gough was a farmer and stock trader. He was married three times. Our subject's mother was his third wife. She died in December, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Gough were the parents of five boys and five girls. Of these eight lived to be married—Mollie (deceased), wife of James Sanders; Robert L., our subject; Price (deceased); Anna (deceased), wife of George J. Grenville; William, residing in Monroe County; Henry, of Texas; Bertha, wife of Robert Patterson.

Robert L. Gough was educated in the county schools of Monroe County. He was reared on a farm, an avocation which he followed in Monroe County until 1894, when he moved to Texas and located first in Vernon, Texas, and thence to Gainesville, Cook County, where he resided until 1896. While in Texas he was engaged in the livery business. In 1896 he returned to Monroe County, Mo., and farmed for one year. He then sold his farm and removed to Paris, where he again embarked in the livery business, which he continued until he formed the present partnership with George M. Hogan. (See sketch of George M. Hogan.) Mr. Gough was married in 1899 to Miss Dora Grigsby, daughter of Josiah and Amanda Grigsby, early settlers of Monroe County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Gough have one daughter, Lutie. Mrs. Gough is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Gough is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Paris, Mo. While Mr. Gough is not an active politician, he takes a reasonable interest in the success of the Democratic party.

PETER ESSIG.

This leading South Side shoe merchant was born in Kindenheim, Bavaria, (Reinpfalz) Germany, Sept. 16, 1840. He is a son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Born Breidenbach) Essig. Valentine Essig was a farmer and trader in country produce. Our subject was educated in the land of his birth and came to America in 1860. He located in New York City, where he remained for three years, at the end of which time he removed to Syracuse, N. Y., remaining there until 1866, when he came to Hannibal.

Having learned the shoe-maker's trade in his native country, he followed that occupation in New York, and upon arriving in Hannibal, was employed at the bench for one year. At the end of that time he opened a shop for himself, and for many years Mr. Essig had all he could do in making boots, as few shoes were worn in those days. In 1872 Mr. Essig opened his first store, in connection with his shoe-making shop, which is the one he now occupies. He carries in stock a fine line of all kinds of foot wear.

In 1867 Mr. Essig was married to Miss Almyra Holtzman, a native of Hannibal and daughter of Peter and Magdaline (Doll) Holtzman, na-

tives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Essig are the parents of seven children, one dying in infancy. They are Magdaline, George, who married Miss Louisa Schanbacher, Anna, William F. (deceased), Frank, Henry (deceased), and Caroline.

Mrs. Essig died in 1896. She as well as Mr. Essig were both members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr. Essig is a member of the I. O. O. F., Mystic No. 17, and also the Retail Merchants' Association. Politically he is a Republican and takes quite an active interest in the success of that party.

ERNEST A. RODERICK.

This gentleman, who was May 2, 1905, elected by a handsome majority to the responsible position of Mayor of this city, on the Republican ticket, was born in Hannibal, Missouri, February 28, 1869. He is a son of S. F. Roderick, one of Hannibal's most prominent citizens and one of the leading manufacturers and dealers in wagons and carriages in this section.

Our subject attended the public schools of Hannibal and after finishing his education became associated with his father in his extensive manufacturing establishment on North Main Street. In 1892 Mr. Roderick accepted a position as traveling salesman, handling a line of agricultural implements, and for twelve years he was engaged successfully in this line. Possessing considerable natural ability and having received a splendid business training, under his father, our subject became one of the best commercal travelers in this line on the road and was considered by his employers one of their most valued salesmen.

In July, 1904, Mr. Roderick gave up his position and re-entered his father's business, with which he is at present associated. Mr. Roderick has always held the respect and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact, his popularity and splendid reputation being evidenced most fully by his victory at the polls in the mayoralty election, in which he defeated Dr. J. N. Baskett for Mayor, heading the first successful Republican ticket in this city since 1896.

On September 21, 1904, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Helen E. Davenport. Mr. Roderick is a member of Coeur de Leon Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, of Hannibal, and Hannibal Lodge, No. 188, A. F. & A. M. He ranks among the city's most progressive and energetic young men of business and, judging from his career in the past as a citizen, one may safely infer that his record as Mayor of the city will be one of considerable honor to himself as well as a credit to the city and his constituents. Although as yet comparatively young in years, he has succeeded in winning the confidence of the entire community and will undoubtedly, both in business and the Mayor's chair, demonstrate his ability to faithfully perform the most onerous duties imposed upon him.

PETER SHELVY, JR.

Mr. Shelvy, a leading merchant of the South Side, was born in Hannibal, January 4, 1872. He is the son of Peter and Katherine (McCabe) Shelvy, natives of Ireland, who came to America when both were quite young, settling in Hannibal previous to the war of 1860. Peter Shelvy, Sr., was by trade a tinner, and still resides in Hannibal, his wife having died July 1, 1904. They were the parents of six children, all of whom are living, namely, Mary, Elizabeth, Emma, wife of Paton Woodson, James F., Peter, Jr., our subject, and Thomas A., all of whom reside in this city.

The Davidson Building, South Main Street,
Occupied by Dry Goods Store of Nate Hainsfurther.
Erected by Courtney Bros.

Peter Shelvy, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Hannibal, and learned the trade of butcher with H. J. Lowe, with whom he worked ten years. In 1900 he established a business of his own at 220 South

Third Street, which he has since conducted. Mr. Shelvy enjoys the patronage of almost the entire South Side. He has one of the most completely equipped and finely stocked markets in the city, and by his gentlemanly treatment, aided by the quality of meats carried in stock, has almost a corner on the trade in this section of the city.

Mr. Shelvy was united in marriage June 30th, 1903, to Miss Elizabeth Whalen, a native of Hannibal, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Hurley) Whalen, early settlers of Hannibal. Mr. and Mrs. Shelvy have one child, a son, named Peter Francis. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shelvy are members of the Catholic Church. Our subject is a member of K. of F. M. and politically has always voted the Democratic ticket. He is also a member of the Retail Merchants' Association, in which he has always taken an active part and has proven himself one of the South Side's most able and influential citizens and men of business.

CHARLES W. BUCHANAN.

Mr. Buchanan was born in Hannibal, Jan. 19, 1866. He is a son of Joseph E. Buchanan, who was one of Hannibal's oldest citizens, having been born in this city in 1839. Mr. Buchanan acquired his education in the Hannibal public schools, and upon completing same devoted considerable time to learning the cigar maker's trade, which he followed continually until 1902, when he engaged in business for himself. His cigar factory is located on the South Side, where he has an extensive business, manufacturing only the finest brands of cigars. By reason of his well known policy of using only the very highest class products in the manufacture of his cigars, he has built up a large patronage among the best business houses in this section. Not only does his trade extend throughout the city, but as well through many of the surrounding towns and has increased very rapidly.

On June 6, 1901, Mr. Buchanan was united in marriage to Miss Ella McCarty, daughter of James McCarty. They have had two children, by name Joseph J. and Louis E.

During the time Mr. Buchanan has been associated with the commercial fraternities of Hannibal he has worked untiringly to win the confidence of the community and the esteem of his fellow citizens. How well he has succeeded is shown by the extent of his patronage and his acknowledged popularity among all of his associates. He is identified with the local lodge K. of F. M. and is one of that organization's most prominent members. Politically Mr. Buchanan has always voted the Democratic ticket and at all times has lent his aid freely and willingly towards advancing the interests and bettering the welfare of his party.

JOHN J. BROWN.

This gentleman, proprietor of Hannibal's leading jewelry establishment, was born in Newark, Ohio, on Dec. 13th, 1845, and moved to Hannibal in 1850. He acquired his education in the schools of Hannibal, after which he became employed in the ticket office of the Hannibal & St. Joeseph Railroad Company at Hannibal, later at St. Joseph, Mo.

In 1872 he removed to Hannibal and established the business at present conducted by him. It is said to be one of the leading stores of its nature in this section and most completely equipped and sumptuously furnished and stocked throughout.

Mr. Brown's long experience in catering to the trade of this section has enabled him to meet the wants of residents of Hannibal and patrons, and as a consequence he enjoys the patronage of the leading families of the county. Mr. Brown's patrons have always been assured of fair treatment at his hands and in all business transactions have never had occasion to question his integrity and liberality.

On Sept. 15th, 1872, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Delia A. Chew, daughter of Anthony S. Chew, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis. Their union has been blessed by the birth of four children, three sons and one daughter.

Mr. Brown and family attend the Episcopal Church of Hannibal. Mr. Brown enjoys the esteem and confidence of his entire acquaintance, which extends throughout Hannibal and Marion County, and after nearly one-half a century of active business experience in Hannibal, he may well look back with pride on the results attained by him in acquiring his success.

WILLIAM C. RENDLEN.

Mr. Rendlen was born in Staten Island, New York, April 19, 1852. He is a son of W. G. and Katherine (Schumacher) Rendlen, natives of Germany. W. G. Rendlen was a physician and a graduate of Heidelberg, Germany. He came to America in 1852 and located on Staten Island, where he engaged in practicing his profession for five years. He moved to this city in 1857. W. G. Rendlen was the first German physician to locate in Hannibal. He served in the war of 1860 under General S. Seigel. He was seriously wounded during the war and was engaged in many of the most important battles. He and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, six of whom reached maturity.

W. C. Rendlen was educated in the public schools of Hannibal and at the age of 20 entered upon a business career which has been very successful. He first engaged in business as a huckster. In 1873 he conducted a small restaurant, conducting this until 1879, when he sold the same and engaged in the grocery business, corner of Market Street and Lindell Avenue. In 1882 he moved to his present location, where he has since had a stock of dry goods and conducts what is ordinarily termed a general store, handling nearly everything needed by the ordinary household.

Mr. Rendlen represented his ward in the City Council for one term. He was united in marriage in 1873 to Miss Albertine Ziegler, daughter of Ludwig and Barbara Ziegler, natives of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Rendlen have been born four children: George W., associated with his father in business; C. E., attorney; Catherine, wife of J. B. Shaw, of Hannibal; and Albertine, wife of Albert Link, of Oakwood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rendlen are members of the Lutheran Church and active workers in that organization.

JOSEPH C. RAIBLE.

Mr. Raible was born in Hannibal in 1858. His father was Jacob Raible, a leading wagon maker who emigrated to this country from Germany.

Mr. Raible was educated in the common schools of this city, afterwards securing employment in the various mercantile institutions in this vicinity.

He was married to Miss Carrie Gerleman, daughter of Wm. Gerleman, also of this city. To them have been born three children, by name, N. J.; J. C. and Anna R.

Mr. Raible has two sisters living; Mary, who resides in Little Rock, Ark., and Annie, who married.

Many years ago Mr. Raible started in business for himself, and to-day he owns one of the largest grocery and provision houses in Hannibal. It is located at Nos. 126–128 Market street, in the West end.

Since he went into business Mr. Raible has been noted for his fair treatment of all who entered his store and for his honorable methods of transacting business.

He carries one of the finest and most carefully selected grocery stocks in this county, handles only the highest grades of groceries, the products of the best known manufacturers in the country, disposing of the same at not more than a reasonable profit.

He has won the confidence of every person who has entered his store, as well as of his entire acquaintance. His business ability and progressive spirit have brought him somewhat prominently before the notice of the public, and more especially his business contemporaries.

Since the inauguration of his business he has placed himself at the command of his city, and has aided willingly and at all times, contributing both time and money in the effort to promote the city's interest, and as a consequence to-day enjoys the esteem and regard of the entire community, and is considered one of our most influential and progressive citizens.

CHAPTER XXVI.

LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY.

(By Thos. H. Bacon.)

Some mention is due to indications of ancient human life. The Marion County History (Page 147 high) says that in 1818 George Turner landed at Port Scipio from a keel boat that had come all the way from Kentucky. On the subject of keel boats it should have been noted that the towing was a kind of kedging, a rope being fastened up stream and the barge drawn up by the crew pulling on the rope, with the attainment of a speed of six miles per day. (Flint on the Mississippi, Page 106, 107; Letter XIII., 1826.) Even in those days the dream of a canal from the Mississippi to the Great Lakes was prevalent. (Ibid. Page 106.)

Port Scipio site being an unsurpassed landing, it is not unlikely that immigrants destined for the interior should debark there. Below Port Scipio site a hill stood out in the river and the public road communicating with Hannibal site was not excavated till after 1847, when Port Scipio was first platted. For those who were en route to farming locations in Marion County, Port Scipio site afforded the best attractions, as an easy open road could thence be traveled up the Bay. Hence arose on said site a long vanished village where enterprising antiquarians could more recently exhume prehistoric pottery and other household materials. The people of Hannibal were said to be opposed to the establishment of a road along the river to Port Scipio. They were afraid that they would be required to haul their river freight from Port Scipio landing.

The most prolific finds of Indian relics have been unearthed in the field on the first bench south of Clear Creek, the site of the upper end of the old French village, the farthest north of any Louisiana French cession or settlement.

Below that region is seen the refuse heap of an ancient Indian kitchen, mussel and fresh water clam shells, exposed by the cutting of the public road.

Mr. Charles H. Bower, formerly an enthusiastic explorer, was of opinion that the entire country investing the Bay was formerly the seat of a dense population.

The many former private collections of Indian relics, tomahawks, arrow heads and lance heads have been scattered.

In September, 1904, Mr. R. M. Bushman, a contractor on the South River Levee, found imbedded seven feet deep in the alluvium near the head of the Bay de Charles, about a mile above Marion City, Mo., a sheet copper vessel of unknown origin. It looks like a hat with the rim wider in front, after the manner of the visor of a cap. The relic was probably lost in a slough which

Residence, R. H. Stillwell.

afterwards filled up. Some denizens of Marion City may have dropped it or it may have been a helmet for one of Coronado's soldiers. Only an antiquary can identify it. The find is now in the possession of Mr. Charles R. Martin at the postoffice.

At Cincinnati, Ralls County, Mo., are some pictured figures on the bluff escarpment.

Near Kinderhook, Ill., is said to be buried a collection of pet-

rified timber. In the branch on Grand Avenue, Hannibal, Mo., the writer found a parcel of chunks of petrified wood, suggesting the remains of a camp fire. Scientifically these are not termed petrifactions, but deposits replacing woody fiber.

Switzler's History deals extensively with such mysteries. In Missouri it is not uncommon for well diggers to dig up fragments of wood thirty feet below the surface of the ground. Such phenomena might be accounted for as deposits in since filled beds of streams.

HANNIBAL PERSONALITIES.

(By Thos. H. Bacon.)

Among the Hannibal boys who in railroad circles have risen to positions of national interest are to be named Benjamin L. Winchell, George B. Harris and Henry Miller. The latter, a new star in the firmament, is by nature booked for illimitable promotion.

Mr. J. Carroll Beckwith, the New York painter, was in 1851 born in the house now known as No. 400 North Fourth Street. Thomas Sunderland, a young lawyer, went from here to San Francisco, Cal., and after making and losing several fortunes, was by his Comstock holdings converted into a treble millionaire. He afterwards located and died in Washington City, D. C.

The Rev. Enoch Mather Marvin, afterwards Bishop Marvin of the Methodist Church South, a native of Missouri, was stationed here for a term including 1847. He lived at the Ira Stout place, on the site of the present Levering Hospital. He had a shine for pastoral ease and Arcadian simplicity, including the raising of pigs and poultry, without the slightest qualification in that line. Men of genius always fancy themselves best adapted for some collateral pursuit. E. M. Marvin was certainly the greatest pulpit orator, and probably the greatest orator ever known in Missouri. Pending the civil war he ran the blockade to reach the general conference at New Orleans. Afterwards he became chaplain on the staff of Gen. Sterling Price. As a member of the hospital corps, he served in the field at the battle

of Helena. At Des Arc, Ark., he delivered to the soldiers a sermon of condolence. Afterwards when he appeared at Marshall, Texas, where he was subsequently stationed as minister, he was completely unknown. Yet it was the same old story, people standing in the aisles and jammed in the windows. When he preached you could not get a lath into the auditorium. On the street he was far from impressive. He seemed low for his breadth of shoulders and his gait was shambling and ungainly. But when he stood in the pulpit he seemed tall and rather slender. His

Residence, Prof. R. B. D. Simonson.
Erected by Courtney Bros.

countenance manifested a German origin and his surname did not belie the strain. His "Mather" blood accounts for his intellect. St. Paul could not have dispensed more homeliness of visage or more apostolic benignance of expression. Shortly after he came to Marshall Mr. Marvin flourished in an execrable grey, if not greasy, baggy sack coat. "Tom," he said with some exultation, "a friend gave me this coat." The writer scrutinized it narrowly to see if it had any seam. No such feature is recalled.

Any mention of Mr. Samuel L. Clemens would be an attempt to gild refined gold. When Prof. Fiske was here, the guest of Mr. Robert Elliott, the writer was commissioned to show Prof. Fiske the Mark Twain house. It was found impossible to interest Prof. Fiske in any other subject.

Major Rodes Smith originally was a midshipman in the Texas navy. He was the brother of Maj. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, of the Confederate Army, whose sister was the widow of the late Jameson F. Hawkins of Hannibal, Mo. For the Mexican war John Rodes Smith enlisted a company at New Orleans, La., but on their arrival at Matamoras they found the quota full. Capt Smith and a companion traveling by night made their way to Monterey, where they served through the siege. Coming back to his native state, Kentucky, he raised another company, returned to Mexico and continued in active service till the close of the Mexican war. At the outset of the civil war he was on the staff of Gen. Duncan, of the Confederate army. He was captured at Fort Jackson and after exchange he enlisted in the command of Gen. Forrest, where he served to the end of the war. In 1873 he became a citizen of Hannibal, Mo., where he remained to the time of his death, August 25, 1884. When he returned home from Monterey, his native county presented him with an elegant sword. For his subsequent services in the Mexican war another Kentucky county endowed him with a similar testimonial. He was the uncle of Capt. Elijah Hawkins of this city. Though leading a life of retirement here Major Smith was in the South a man of distinction and prominence, a recognized authority often invoked in the peaceful adjustment of matters of honor.

Hannibal has been the home of several old soldiers associated with decisive battles. Of these one was M. M. Barron, who served at New Orleans. It was from him that the writer learned that the breastworks there were generally plank revetments supported by earth, the vaunted cotton bales being an exceptional incident. Another veteran was William Greathouse, a Kentuckian, who served under Gen. Harrison at the Battle of the Thames. The account given by Mr. Greathouse attributes the killing of the great Tecumpseh to old man Wickley, the result of a hand to hand duel between the two, in which both were slain. Much of Tecump-

seh's hide was utilized for razor strops. Mr. Greathouse declared that Col. Johnson did not fight the Indians. The latter was wounded five times and had his horse killed. Mr. Greathouse said that he stepped over Johnson's legs where the latter was lying alone, about a hundred yards from the river and calling for water, which was brought to him in a soldier's hat. No one who knew William Greathouse would be disposed to question his statements. Another of our old soldier citizens was William Walden, who in an Indiana regiment served at the Battle of Buena Vista. He was generally known as Old Buena Vista.

REMINISCENCES.

(By Thos. H. Bacon.)

A few years ago Capt. Luzerne Bulkley met on the street here, Isaac Newton Turner, who is now city prison keeper. Bulkley stopped and said: "My friend, how is this? You are the very man that killed my horse and wounded me at the Battle of Kirksville, and I don't know what my bullet was doing that it did not

Bluff City Shoe Factory.
Erected by Courtney Bros.

hit you." Turner answered: "My friend, it is a long time since Kirksville. I was then a beardless boy and now my face is covered with whiskers. How can you identify me?" "Never mind,"

said Bulkley, "I know those eyes. I can never forget them. Come along to dinner with me." And Turner went. Capt. Bulkley was a good pistol shot, but Turner had a double barrel shot gun well adapted for close quarters. Bulkley came of a military family. His nephew, Wesley Rollo, was slain at San Juan in the Spanish war.

In early days, about 1854, we had a dairyman here, Joseph Babb, who was equal to a comic sheet. He always had an anecdote which he dispensed along with his delivery service. In those days the place abounded with vagrant idle curiosity mongers of the type immortalized by Mark Twain. In 1850 Arthur B. Webb had been elected state representative. Webb was a very taciturn man and while he served faithfully enough he never appeared on the floor. Dairymen did not sell cream until they found that it yielded as much revenue as butter. While Jo Babb was supplying milk to a patron he evolved the following story: He said that down town a fellow saw a man across the street hurrying along with a large book. "Hello," said the loafer, " what have you got in that book?" "It is a volume of Baker Webb's speeches in the Legislature," was the reply. "Hold on there, I want to come over and see that. I never knew that Baker Webb made any speech in the Legislature." So when the loafer went over he found that the book was blank.

One of our most prominent business men was Mr. Amos J. Stillwell, a man of a strictly legal mind. At one time he was engaged in building the Pike County Railroad. He was maturing a tie contract with Henry Morris, a Sny Islander, who lived in Hannibal, a man of fine financial sense and business judgment. Mr. Stillwell had prepared an elaborate agreement, more probably an ironclad printed form, in which it was expressly stipulated that said Morris was to do a lot of interminable things—so that said Morris was to do this and said Morris was to do that and if said Morris should fail in strict compliance dire penalties would be to pay. While Mr. Stillwell was reading the document to Mr. Morris the latter took his hat and started out of the room. "Stop," said Mr. Stillwell, "I am not through yet." "I know," said Mr. Morris, "but that contract is not for me. That is

not my name." "Not your name? What do you mean?" "My name is not Said Morris." And away he went.

The Hon. Moses P. Green had in his law office a student named Joshua C. Gore. Mr. Green carried a large line of insurance, and one day a dapper official from Boston was there to check up. After satisfactorily concluding his mission the visitor found on his hands an idle evening and so he asked Green if there were any intellectual gentlemen in the place who could play chess. Mr. Green referred the agent to his protege then and there present, an unobtrusive and rather sleepy looking quantity, who nevertheless could blindfolded play nine simultaneous games. A meeting was promptly arranged. After supper the Easterner appeared with his pockets stuffed with newspapers from which he said he

Branham Flats.
Erected by Courtney Bros.

would read out items to while away the time occupied by Mr. Gore in studying over his moves. In short order Boston was checkmated. He thought it was an accident, but he put away his newspapers and tried again, with same result. A third defeat closed the seance and with it all further desire for entertainment.

Joshua C. Gore had a cousin named Robert N. Bodine, who once lived in Hannibal with his grandfather, Jonathan Gore, in the house built by the latter on the corner of Fourth and Hill Streets, the same house where the great painter Beckwith was born. A few years ago R. N. Bodine, then of Paris, Mo., was sent

to Congress. Pending his term a member of the British Parliament secured from that body a challenge to our House for an international chess tourney. The American manager had all of the chess playing congressmen to compete inter sese, and from the best players he selected five champions, among whom was Robert N. Bodine. The moves were to be cabled and each team had its foreign representative to make the announcements. Two of the Americans were defeated and one game was drawn. After a long and arduous struggle, several times narrowly escaping defeat, the fourth American won. At the very outset of Mr. Bodine's game his Englishman made a fatal misstep. Mr. Bodine is the incarnation of fairness and truth. He feared that the move was not intended, or that it might have been improperly transmitted. So he said to the English agent, "Tell your principal that if that is his play, I will checkmate him in two moves." The agent cabled back and received the assurance that there was no mistake. Thereupon in two moves the Englishman was checkmated. When the time came for renomination we supposed it would be awarded by acclamation in recognition of an American champion who had plucked success from the jaws of disaster. But the good people said that they did not want to send a man to Washington to play games, and the Hon. R. N. Bodine was retired. In the flush of the chess victory Tammany Hall had invited him to become its guest of honor, but Mr. Bodine was too modest to accept. Besides he apprehended that his argentiferous tendencies woud not harmonize with Gothamite sentiment.

FRANK LEE SCHOFIELD.

This prominent lawyer and citizen of Hannibal was born at Moundville, Va., Oct. 1, 1849.

He was a son of Wm. and Phoebe (Jones) Schofield, of English descent. William, in early manhood, settled in Virginia, where he established himself in the wool manufacture.

Our subject's mother died in 1856 after settling in Lewis county, Mo., and four years later the father married Miss Nancy Nesbit; to this most accomplished and devoted woman, our subject is indebted for an unusually thorough training in the rudiments of his education. It was under her tuition that he acquired the foundation, and awakened a stimulating and inherent taste for those scholarly distinctions which so markedly characterized his later ambitions.

The father died in the early months of 1861, leaving the family rather scantily provided for, so that it was dependent upon the older children to help support the family. To aid in this, the mother opened a school in the old homestead, and taught besides her own family, the children of the neighborhood for miles around.

In 1865 she married Rev. Martin Corder of LaFayette County. Having survived her husband, she is still living at the town of Corder, near Lexington, Mo.

Our subject hired himself out to farmers, clerked in stores, as compositor in a printing office and as a teacher. He managed in the succeeding years to attend the LaGrange Academy and Canton High School, and finally Christian University, where he finished his education in the class of 1870.

During the last years at college he studied law in the office of Hon. John J. Louthan, of Canton; was admitted to the bar by Judge E. V. Wilson in 1870 and remained in Mr. Louthan's office, actively assisting him in his practice, for two years.

He then opened an office and commenced practicing alone in Canton. In 1871 he was appointed by Gov. Gratz Brown as Superintendent of Schools of Lewis County. In 1873 Mr. Schofield was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as Prosecuting Attorney of Lewis County, and there-

upon removed to LaGrange where his predecessor had resided, and in the general election in 1874 was re-elected to serve the people of the city until the close of 1876.

In 1878 he removed with his family to Quincy, Ill., where he formed a co-partnership in the practice of law with Major Geo. W. Fogg, now of Tacoma, Washington. After practicing in Quincy three years he returned to Canton, Mo., and in the fall of 1880 entered into co-partnership with Judge J. C. Anderson, which was continued successfully until his removal to Hannibal in 1889.

In May, of the latter year, he removed to Hannibal, accepting a partnership with Col. R. E. Anderson, with whom he remained two years, when he withdrew from the firm, and has since been engaged alone in the practice of his profession.

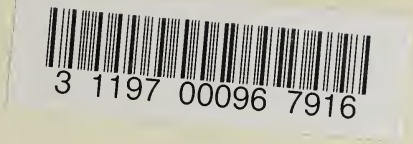
On November 14th, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. High, foster daughter of Hon. Madison C. and Phoebe E. Hawkins, of Canton. They have had three children, Madison C.; John A., an officer in the U. S. Navy, and Thomas R.

Mr. Schofield, while frequently serving as a member of the Congressional, State, Judicial and other committees of his party, and in the campaigns performing a prominent share of the party service, has never been a candidate for office since his election to his last term as Prosecuting Attorney.

He is, indeed, one of the most brilliant and able lawyers in this section of the Middle West; is a man of strong religious conviction, being since early manhood a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Schofield was appointed Standing Master in Chancery in 1887.

By all of his acquaintances he is known as a lawyer of rare ability, particularly in trials before a court as well as in equity cases, for which he has a fondness, and in which he is at his best. He is a man of strength and integrity, a man one can count on in every relation in life, devoted to his profession, his country, and his friends.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